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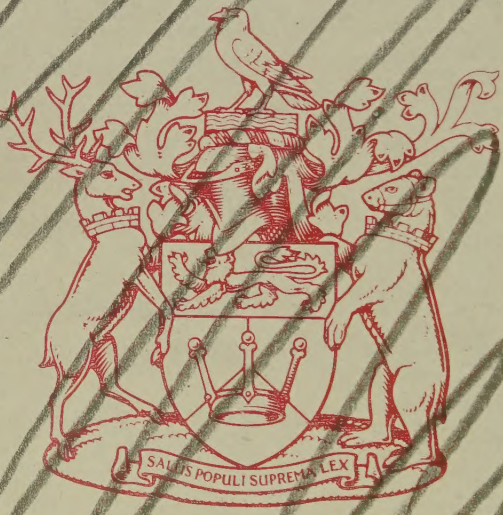

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The Gentleman's Magazine Library

Topographical History

OF

Surrey and Sussex

A Classified Collection of the Chief Contents of "The Gentleman's Magazine" from 1731-1868

Edited by

George Laurence Gomme

London

Elliot Stock, 62 Paternoster Row

1900

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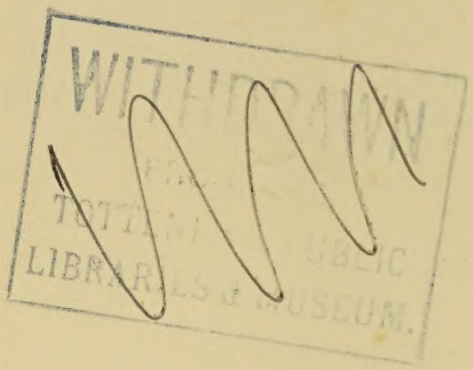
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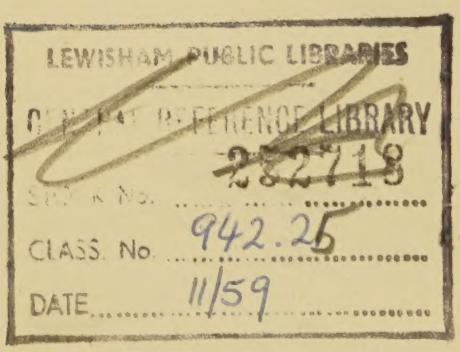
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INTRODUCTION.

TWO of the best known counties are contained in this volume—Surrey and Sussex. The first has been eaten into by London and the second has been overrun by Londoners. At the time when most of the contributions to the *Gentleman's Magazine* were sent up from these counties they were still rural and at sufficient distances from the capital to preserve their original characteristics. It is from this aspect that these collections appeal to the modern student. Places that are now occupied by smart villas and meaningless roads will appear in these pages, to those who wish to escape from the turmoils of London, as rural retreats, and as the permanent residence of many who might still be considered country people. Regret as we may these changes, the looking back by the aid of these pages is invigorating, and to some extent inspiriting. There is so little history apparent in the newly-made parts of London that it is refreshing to become acquainted with a state of things which reveal history. And, although Sussex has, of course, retained many of its delightful old-world relics, one feels somehow that it is better to get at these from the old-world itself than to approach them from the saddle of a bicycle, and with the help of a camera. Let us picture to ourselves the delightful walk which Mr. J. C. B. took in 1814 across the fields by a trodden path nearly due west about a mile and a half from Brighton when he "arrived at Hoove, a small village consisting but of one street, having several respectable houses in it, and the ruins of a very ancient and once extensive church" (p. 177). Green fields, trodden paths, respectable houses, and ancient church

are all gone, but the story of them told by one who saw them must be of interest to the many who know the modern Brighton. Brighton itself as it appeared in 1766 is well described (p. 196).

Of course there are mistakes in these contributions, but none, I think, that are not obvious to even the untrained. When it is calmly stated that "at Battersea probably resided St. Patrick, hence its name" (p. 23), of course we know quite well that we have an example of that fatal perverseness, not yet extinct, which compels people without the necessary knowledge to attempt to extract history from the philology of place-names. It is impossible to correct these errors within the scope of the scheme of these collections, and it is not altogether possible to eliminate them from the text. They stand, therefore, as guide-posts by which to estimate the value and character of the communications, and no one but the veriest amateur will be deceived by them.

Both counties are noted for their beautiful specimens of ancient domestic architecture, but the number of ruins recorded in this volume is appalling.

The moated parsonage house at Newington (p. 36) must have been an extremely interesting place. Another moated house is described at Hellingly in Sussex (p. 266), and many interesting details are given. The old house at Haslemere (p. 91) is, unfortunately, not described. Ben Jonson's house at Leigh, with the local traditions as to the room denominated his study (p. 96), supplies a note of unusual interest. Thomson's house at Richmond affords another interesting description (p. 125) of literary associations which are so rapidly disappearing from our midst. Nonesuch Palace, near Cheam (p. 105), is described with more detail than usual, and from documentary evidence by Mr. John Gough Nichols. Another royal palace which has disappeared, that at Sheen or Richmond, is fully described (pp. 126-132) by the same distinguished authority. The remains of Reigate Castle are described from a personal visit in 1842 by Mr. A. J. Kemp (pp. 121-123). Amberley Castle is described on p. 185; Arundel, on pp. 188, 189; Bodiam, on p. 193; Bramber, on p. 195. Sutton Place, near Guildford, which has recently been the subject of a monograph by its present owner, Mr. Frederic Harrison, is described (pp. 133-138) by Mr. Kemp and others. The delightful old inn at Alfriston, still fortunately to be

seen and admired, is described as it was in 1767 (p. 182). The manor-house of Appledram (p. 185) was described and figured in 1792. The Guildhall at Chichester (p. 226), is a beautiful building, but the record of its treatment in 1860 is only another instance of the insane and ignorant neglect by the country of its most historical monuments. The destruction of Cowdray House by fire in 1793 is recorded (p. 229), and a writer describes the notes he took a short time before the destruction, which include a record of some of the pictures and other objects of interest (pp. 232-234). The ruin as it appeared in 1834 and several different views of the old house are also described. Halnaker Hall is described as it stood in 1812 (p. 257), and it is remarkable that so beautiful a place should have been allowed to fall into ruin. Hurstmonceaux House was described in 1772 as not having been inhabited for many years, although kept in good repair (p. 270), but fourteen years later a writer records the fact of the then owner having pulled down all the inside and left only the outer walls standing! The farmhouse at Lynch, formerly a priory, contains some curious relics of its past, and the quaint record of the birth of Christ to be found there will be read with interest (p. 290), and will perhaps suggest a question as to the attitude of mind with which the religious ascetics of monkish days approached the principal event of their faith. The ruins at Mayfield afford another instance of apparently wanton destruction (p. 290).

Churches, too, have been destroyed as if wantonly. The destruction of the ancient church of Egham in 1818 is recorded (p. 81), and one wonders whether any parts of the ancient building were preserved, or whether they were all completely destroyed. Another description of ruins is that of St. Catharine's Chapel at Guildford (p. 85). The destruction of the parish church at Guildford (p. 88), and of the old church at Merrow, near Guildford, with its zigzag mouldings and Norman columns (p. 99) is also recorded. At Merrow this spoliation seems to have been carried out with more than usual ruthlessness, judging by the indignant and very proper protest against the disturbance of the gravestones. Mitcham is another case (p. 104). A contemporary note of the destruction of Battle Abbey in 1794 is given on p. 191.

Monumental remains, so useful not only for family history, but for the history of armour, costume and other features of domestic history

are noted too frequently only for the purpose of recording their destruction or their neglect. The fine altar-tomb to a priest of the Brocas family (described on p. 88) is an important example. The monuments at Leigh (p. 97) and at Witley (p. 145) are more than usually interesting, and were described in 1828. Those at Bodiam (p. 194) are also interesting. The tomb of the great historian Gibbon, at Fletching, is described, and a transcript of the inscription given (p. 253).

Heraldry is always a subject of importance to the historian, and where there are early notes of shields and other designs existing *in situ* their importance is considerable, because, alas! of the great destruction that has occurred throughout the country to this and other monuments of the past. There is a description of the panelled room at the Gate House, Esher (pp. 79-81), and of the heraldry in the moated house at Hellingly, in Sussex (p. 267), when the house was used as a farm, and the principal apartment as the farmhouse kitchen, circumstances which make it fortunate that these details have been preserved.

Of manorial customs Borough English is stated to be the rule at Dorking (p. 28). The Garrett custom at Wandsworth (p. 30) is only just alluded to. Addington Manor was held by the tenure of presenting to the Sovereign at his coronation dinner a mess of pottage (p. 50), a decadent form probably of the more ancient duty of providing supplies for the King. The Guildford customs are recorded at p. 86. The Court Leet for the hundred of Poynings was from time immemorial held in the porch of Poynings Church (p. 306).

The extracts from the documents in the Muniment-room of Chichester Cathedral prepared by Mr. Mackenzie Walcott (pp. 208-212, 214-226), are of special interest, illustrating as they do so many features of ecclesiological and antiquarian interest.

Family and personal inscriptions are, of course, numerous, and the interest they possess is obvious. I am not sure that the humble record to Ann Manssel in 1808 (p. 56) will not appeal to many readers as a type of a bygone age, not likely to be repeated in this age, and by which we may properly think of the "good old times." The curious account of the discovery of a human skull near the burial-place of Carew Raleigh, the son of Sir Walter Raleigh, was written in 1790 (p. 143), and deserves attention from those interested

in the history of this great man. John Evelyn's autograph scratched on glass, from Wotton (p. 147), and described in 1844, is an interesting relic of this distinguished man. In almost every page will be found memorials of ancient families, when families belonged especially to the local life of England. Apart from the value of these to genealogists and historians, they are pleasant memorials of the past which must appeal to most students of history.

Charitable foundations are of considerable importance to modern times, and the records of old charities should be carefully noted. Those at Bletchingley consisted of almshouses (p. 53). Whitgift's hospital, at Croydon, is fully described, many of its antiquarian features being of the greatest interest (pp. 57-59). Dorking has almshouses (p. 69). The foundation of Miss Tate's almshouses, at Mitcham, in 1830, is described on p. 104. There are a few minor examples, but the record in this respect is not so extensive as in other counties.

A few interesting items of folklore are scattered among the topographical details. The story of the caldron at Frensham Church (pp. 30, 83) is extremely curious. The "woe waters" at Croydon (p. 67) and elsewhere, whose appearance betokens evil to the realm, are worth noting. Warkworth's Chronicle appears to be the first to mention the subject, and as the examples he gives are either in Kent or Surrey, it would be useful to know if the idea has obtained elsewhere than in southern England. The tradition of the Danes near Ockley (p. 76) is certainly a curious point to observe by those interested in the connection between history and tradition. William the Conqueror is remembered in Sussex tradition, for in 1786 a stone under the rocks between Nunhide Haven and Hastings was shown as the table on which he ate his dinner! (p. 264). The serpent legend at West Clandon (pp. 140, 141) is an example of a myth being created to account for an object not understood, in this case a piece of curious wood-carving. The giant Bevis was, according to a Sussex tradition, a warder of Arundel Castle (p. 168), and a barrow at Arundel was known as Bevis's Grave (p. 190). The legend of the Devil's Dyke is recorded on p. 175.

The description of the well *in situ* at Camberwell (p. 25) is interesting. The well at Epsom is noted on p. 43 as if the efforts to bring it into notoriety had failed in 1787.

The mention of the French raid at Aldrington in the reign of Henry VIII. (p. 181) is a useful reminder that our coasts have been attacked in times past, though we feel ourselves so secure now. The eighteenth-century cave-dwellers at Hastings turned out of the work-house, and living on the very fringe of civilization (p. 260), do not tell well for the humanity of the Poor Law system in 1786.

These few notes of the most conspicuous items of interest will show that this volume, though dealing only with two counties, is as varied as its predecessors in this series in the subjects it brings before the reader. It should be remembered that those portions of Surrey now included in the county of London will be included in the London volume.

Each article, as in previous volumes, is retained in its original form, only a few lengthy inscriptions of a general character being omitted. The references to illustrations are all retained, so that the originals may be referred to whenever required.

LAURENCE GOMME.

24, Dorset Square,
January, 1900.

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Surrey.

SURREY.

[That portion of the old county of Surrey which is now included in the county of London will be arranged to form part of the volume relating to London. It was not, however, advisable to eliminate from the general description of Surrey the few references to Clapham, Dulwich, Lambeth, Newington, Rotherhithe, Southwark and Wandsworth, but the special descriptions of these places, and of the other parishes now included in the county of London, will be found in the London volume.]

[1824, *Part I., pp.* 32-35.]

Ancient State and Remains.

British Inhabitants.—Segontiaci.

Roman Province.—Britannia Prima. *Stations.*—Woodcote, near Croydon, is supposed to have been the Noviogamus of Antonine; Walton-on-the-Hill probably.

Saxon Heptarchy.—Southsex.

Antiquities.—Roman Encampments of Anstie Bury; Bottle Hill, Warlingham; Castle Hill, Hascomb Beach (small); Chelsham (oblong and single ditched); Holmbury Hill, Ockley (of irregular construction); Ladlands; Oatlands; Southwark, St. George's Fields; Walton-on-Thames (where Cæsar encamped previously to his crossing the Thames at Coway Stakes). Roman Temple on Blackheath, in the parish of Albury. Saxon Encampment, Bensbury, at Wimbledon (erected 568). Danish Encampment on War-coppice Hill, Caterham. There are Camps on Betchworth Hill (with a bank and ditch), on Oldbury Hill, Chertsey, and one also on a common at Effingham (the origin of which it is impossible to determine). Abbeys of Bermondsey (formerly a priory, created an abbey by Boniface IX., in 1399); Chertsey (founded in 666 by Frithwald, Governor of Surrey); Merton (founded 1115 by Gilbert Norman, Sheriff of Surrey, first built with stone in 1130); and Waverley (founded in 1128 by William Giffard, Bishop of Winchester). Priories of Bermondsey (founded by Aylwin Child, citizen of London, in

1082; afterwards an abbey); Esher (founded by Robert de Watevile, temp. Henry II.); Guildford (founded by Eleanor, Queen of Henry III.); Lambeth (founded by Archbishop Baldwin in the twelfth century); Newark (founded temp. Richard I. by Ruald de Calva, and Beatrix de Sandes, his wife); Reigate (founded by William de Warren, Earl of Surrey, who died in 1240); Southwark (founded by one Mary, the owner of a ferry across the Thames, before the building of London Bridge, the chapel of which is now the parish church of St. Mary Overy); Tandridge (founded, as generally supposed, by Odo, son of William de Dammartin, temp. Richard I.); Tooting (mentioned by Tanner); and West Sheen (founded by Henry V. in 1414). Churches of Addington (partly rebuilt temp. Edward III.); Barnes (one of the most ancient structures in the neighbourhood of the Metropolis); Beddington (probably erected temp. Richard II.); Camberwell; Carshalton (probably erected temp. Richard II.); Chaldon; Chipstead (very ancient, with many buttresses); Compton; Dunsfold; Guildford, St. Mary's and St. Nicholas (very ancient); Kingston (about temp. Richard II.); Lambeth (between 1374 and 1377); Leatherhead; Leigh (strongly buttressed); Merstham; Merton (built twelfth century by the founder of the abbey); Merrow; Mickleham (of great antiquity); Shire (containing many antiquities); and Southwark, St. Mary Overy (one of the largest parochial churches in the kingdom, being nearly 300 feet long, and of a proportionate breadth). Chapels of Cheam (built before 1449); Chertsey, St. Anne's (the remains of the wall); Chobham, St. Lawrence (no remains); Guildford, St. Katharine's (supposed to have been founded by Henry II.); Kingston, St. Anne's, St. Loys, and St. Mary Magdalen (built fourteenth century, now the schoolroom of the Free Grammar School); Oakwood (in being as early as 1290); Reigate, St. Beckett (the site now occupied by the Market House); St. Laurence (remains visible); Holy Cross (converted into a barn, and afterwards razed to the ground); St. Martha's, on Martyr's Hill; Wallington (afterwards used as a carthouse and stables). Fonts at Beddington; Chelsham (very ancient); Dunsfold (a round stone, on a round pedestal); Elsted (the shape and size of a beer-barrel); Ewhurst; Frensham (a great square stone, the inside a large round leaden basin); Hambledon; Haslemere (a rude octagon on a rude round pillar); Horne (octagon, with the representation of an angel, his hands held up, and nearly joined, as if holding a shield, but none remains); Merstham (curious, consisting of a square block of Sussex marble, lined with lead, and elevated on a pillar of the same stone); Mitcham (rich Gothic tracery); Mordon; Mortlake (given temp. Henry VI. by Archbishop Bourchier); Shire; Thames Ditton; Walton-on-the-Hill (of lead, round it nine figures in a sitting posture, their faces much damaged). Stone pulpit at Walton-on-the-Hill (now removed). Castles of Addington (embattled by Sir Robert de

Aguillon temp. Henry III.); Betchworth (embattled by John Fitz-Allan, in 1377); Bletchingley (originally built by Richard de Tonbridge); Farnham (built in 1129 by Henry de Blois, brother of King Stephen); Gatton (no traces remain); Guildford (of great antiquity); Kingston-upon-Thames; Reigate (of its original erection nothing is known; it was, however, one of the chief seats of the powerful Earls of Warren and Surrey); Sterborough (embattled by Reginald Cobham, knt., temp. Edward III.); and Thunderfield (supposed to have been the residence of King Athelstan). Mansion of Leigh Place (surrounded by a moat, now a farmhouse). Caves: Mother Ludlow's Hole, Farnham (excavated in 1216 for the purpose of collecting water from Waverley Abbey); and several at Guildford (of some extent), in the hill on which the castle stands.

Present State and Appearance.

Rivers.—Loddon; Mole, running under ground from Leatherhead to near Dorking, a distance of two miles and a quarter; Medway; Thames; Wandle; and Wey, on which the first locks in the kingdom were erected.

Inland Navigation.—Canals from Byfleet to Godalming; from Basingstoke to the Thames; Camberwell; Croydon, first projected in 1800; Surrey, from the Thames at Rotherhithe, and for which an Act was obtained in 1801; and one from the Wey to the Arun; Thames; Wandle joining the Thames; and Wey, navigable to Godalming.

Lakes.—Frensham Great Pond, three miles in circumference; in Gatton Park, of forty acres; and one in Kew Gardens.

Eminences and Views.—Addington Hills, extending about 500 acres; Albury Hill, from which the whole extent of the Weald, clothed with wood, appears with an occasional glimpse of the sea, through the breaks of the Sussex Downs, which form the background; Anstie Bury; Bagshot Heath, 463 feet high, and 31,500 acres in extent; Banstead Downs, 576 feet high, prospect singularly diversified and commanding; Bletchingley Hill, on which the castle stood, commanding an extensive view of Holmsdale in every direction; Botley Hill, 880 feet high; Box Hill, view of Sussex, and great part of Middlesex; Cheam, a delightful prospect; Clandon Place, West Clandon, picturesque views; Conyhurst Hill; Cooper's Hill, the beauties of which have been sung by Denham: Cosford, the Vale of, beautiful views; Crooksbury Hill. Dorking Downs (rising to a considerable elevation), Hills, the prospect from which is unparalleled by any inland county in the kingdom; Farnham Park; Gatton Park; Gratewood Hill, near Godalming; road from Guildford to Farnham, view from a field to the left of the road as soon as you ascend the hill from the town; Hascomb Hill, com-

manding extensive views on every side; Headley Heath, beautiful prospect; Hind Head Hill, 923 feet high; Holmbury Hill, Ockley; Hundred Acres, 443 feet high; Katharine Hill, Guildford, on which the chapel stands; Knight's Hill, Dulwich; Lambeth Palace, view from the window of the Long Gallery, remarkably beautiful; Loseley Park, Guildford, beautiful prospects; Leith Hill, 993 feet high, the highest ground in the county, commanding a most extensive prospect; Martyr's Hill, on which is situate St. Martha's Chapel; Merstham Hill; Norbury Park (the extent and richness of prospect fill the beholder with admiration); Nore Hill, a great view of the country; Nunhead Hill, fine view of London and the shipping; the Oaks; Oldbury, or St. Anne's, 240 feet high, the prospect very extensive; Ongar Hill; Pains Hill, beautiful variety of scenery; Putney Heights; Reigate, Chalk Hills and White Hill; Richmond Hill, a varied and extensive prospect; Roehampton Heights; Sandersted Hill, near Croydon, affords a rich and majestic view; Tilbuster Hill, near Godstone, extensive views; Wandsworth Hills, commanding fine views over the Thames and great part of Middlesex; and Woodmansterne, the highest ground in the county, except Leith Hill.

Natural Curiosities.—On the Southern border of the county the river Mole is formed by the union of several springs; Bisley, St. John Baptist's Well, which "galls turn to a purple colour, colder than other water in summer, and warmer in winter"; Bermondsey chalybeate wells, discovered in 1770; Cobham springs; Croydon near, the rise of the Wandle; Dulwich mineral springs, discovered in 1739; Ebisham well; Epsom mineral well, accidentally found in 1618; Frensham mineral spring; Godstone well, called the "Iron Pear Tree water," celebrated for the cure of the gout; Haslemere near, the rise of the Wey; Kingston, Seething well, cold in summer, and warm in winter; Lambeth mineral well; Newdigate, of the same qualities as Epsom; Richmond chalybeate wells; Southwark, the late Dog and Duck, St. George's Fields, purgative spring; Stoke D'Abernon, Jessop's well, purgative water; Streatham mineral well, discovered in 1660, held in considerable esteem; Vauxhall well, which never freezes; Worplesdon mineral spring; Wimbledon, never freezes; and Witley mineral spring.

Public Edifices.—Battersea Bridge, built at the expense of fifteen proprietors; Free School, founded by Sir Walter St. John in 1700. Bermondsey Free School, founded by Mr. Bacon, and erected in 1718; two Charity Schools, one established in 1714. Bletchingley Free School, founded in 1633 by Thomas Evans. Burford Bridge. Camberwell Free Grammar School, founded by Rev. Edward Wilson, Vicar, temp. Jac. I.; Greencoat School; Sunday School, established 1800. Chertsey Bridge, of Purbeck, begun 1783, finished 1785; Charity School, founded in 1625 by Sir William Perkins; Market House. Clapham School, erected in 1648, re-erected by sub-

scription 1781. Croydon Hospital and Free School, founded by Archbishop Whitgift in 1596; Charity School, founded by Archbishop Tenison in 1714; Sunday School, held in the old palace chapel. Dorking Town Hall. Dulwich College, founded by Edward Alleyn, Esq., the celebrated actor, etc., in 1619; Charity School, founded by James Allen, Master of the College in 1741. Epsom Charity School. Farnham Charity School; Free Grammar School, founded before 1611; Market House. Flaunchford Bridge. Godalming Bridge, erected 1783. Godstone Charity School, founded by Mr. Evelyn in 1783. Guildford, Bridge over the Wey; Charity School; Cold Bath in 1775; Debtors' Prison; Gaol, rebuilt of stone in 1765; Guildhall, erected in 1683; Grammar School, founded 1509 by Robert Beckingham, of London, created a Free Grammar School in 1550 by Edward VI.; Holy Trinity Hospital, founded by Archbishop Abbot, 1619; Spital, very ancient; Theatre; Town Hall. Kingston Bridge, the most ancient on the river Thames, except London; Free Grammar School, founded by Elizabeth in 1560-61; Gaol; Town Hall, built temp. Elizabeth. Kew Bridge across the Thames, private property. Lambeth, Asylum for orphan girls, instituted 1758, incorporated in 1800; Archbishop Tenison's School for girls, founded 1704; Davis's Amphitheatre (late Astley's), established 1768; Lying-in-Hospital, Bridge Road, instituted 1765; School, founded in 1661 by Major R. Laurence, incorporated with another in 1731; House of Industry. Leatherhead Bridge, of fourteen arches, over the Mole. Lingfield Free School. Mitcham Sunday School, upon an extensive plan, school-house built 1788. Morden School, founded in 1721, in pursuance of the will of Mrs. Elizabeth Gardiner, who left £300 for that purpose. Mortlake Charity School, established in pursuance of the will of Lady Capel in 1719. Newington Charity School, built 1775; Fishmongers' Almshouses. Putney Bridge of wood, 805 feet 6 inches long, at the expense of £23,975 advanced by thirty subscribers; Charity School for watermen's sons, founded in pursuance of the will of Mr. Thomas Martyn, temp. William III. Reigate Clock House for prisoners; Market House and Town Hall in one building, erected about 1708. Richmond Bridge, first stone laid August 23, 1774, finished 1777, length 300 yards; Charity School, established 1713; Theatre Royal. Rotherhithe Amicable Society School; Commercial and East Country Docks; Free School, founded in 1613, by Peter Hill and Robert Bell, Esqrs., the school-house rebuilt 1745; School of Industry; United Society School. Southwark, Bethlem Hospital, St. George's Fields, incorporated by Henry VIII., originally in Moorfields; Blind School, St. George's Fields, established 1799; Borough Compter; Bridge, erected in 1819; Christ Church Charity School; Coburg Theatre; Cure's Hospital, Deadman's Place, founded temp. Elizabeth by Thomas Cure; Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Kent

Road; Freemasons' Charity for Female Children, St. George's Fields; Guy's Hospital, founded by Thomas Guy in 1721, erected at the expense of £18,793; Horsemonger Lane Gaol; King's Bench Prison; Lock Hospital; Magdalen (originally in Goodman's Fields, Whitechapel), instituted August 10, 1758, the present building finished about 1772; Marshalsea, the inside of the Palace Court very elegant; Philanthropic Society, instituted 1788; Royal Circus, or Surrey Theatre; Royal Free School, Borough Road, opened in 1798. St. Mary Overy's Free Grammar School, founded by Queen Elizabeth in 1562; Free English School, founded by Dorothy Applebee, about 1681; National School; St. Olave's Free Grammar School, founded by Queen Elizabeth in 1570; Charity School, by which forty girls are clothed; St. Thomas's Hospital, founded in 1207, re-founded by Edward VI., and rebuilt seventeenth century; Sessions House; Surrey Dispensary; Town Hall, built on the site of a church dedicated to St. Margaret; Union Hall. Staines Bridge. Streatham School, founded by Elizabeth Howland, mother of the Duchess of Bedford. Tooting Charity School, built by public subscription in 1792 Vauxhall Gardens, mentioned in the *Spectator* as a place of great resort. Walton-on-Thames Bridge, opened 1750. Wandsworth Charity School, established 1720. Waterloo, or Strand Bridge, erected 1817. Westminster Bridge, length 1,223 feet, cost £380,000. Wimbledon Charity School, built 1772. S. T.

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Seats.—Pepperharow Park, Viscount Midleton, Lord Lieutenant; Abinger Hall, James Scarlett, Esq., Barrister; Addington Place, near Croydon, Archbishop of Canterbury; Addiscombe Cottage, Croydon, Alexander Adair, Esq.; Ash, Cottage near, W. Hammersley, Esq.; Ashley Park, Sir Henry Fletcher, Bart.; Ashtead Cottage, Charles Walsham, Esq.; Ashtead Park, Hon. Col. F. G. Howard, M.P.; Ashhurst Lodge, Andrew Strahan, Esq.; Bagshot Park, H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester; Banstead, Edward Alfrey, Esq.; Banstead, H. Howorth, Esq.; Banstead, N. Winter, Esq.; Banstead House, Miss Motteux; Barnes, W. Farmer, Esq.; Barnes Priory, S. Colthurst Holland, Esq.; Barrows Hedges, — Quinton, Esq.; Barwell Court, Esher, J. Sykes, Esq.; Battersea Rise, late Rt. Hon. C. Grant, M.P.; Betchworth Castle, in Dorking, Henry Peters, Esq.; Beddington, J. H. Tritton, Esq.; Beddington Park, Mrs. Anne-Paston Gee; Bedford Hill, R. Borradaile, Esq.; Biggin House, Upper Mitcham, — Smith, Esq.; Birdhurst Lodge, Mrs. Davis; Bookham Grove, late Hon. Miss Dawney; Bookham, Little, Rev. G. P. B. Pollen; Botleys, near Chertsey, J. I. Briscoe, Esq.; Box Hill, Mackley Browne, Esq.; Boyle Farm, Lord H. Fitzgerald; Braybefe House, John Wight, Esq.; Brixton Grove, R. Jackson, Esq.; Broadfield

Lodge, W. Palmer, Esq.; Broadfield Place, J. C. Disney, Esq.; Brockwell Hall, J. Blades, Esq.; Brome in Betchworth, Wm. Kenrick, Esq.; Brooks Place, at Cobham, Adm. Sir Graham Moore; Broomfield House, Richard Deacon, Esq.; Buckland, near Reigate, — Beaumont, Esq.; Burford Lodge, Mrs. Barclay; Burhill, Walton on Thames, Colonel Tynte; Burwood Cottage, Jeremiah Cloves, Esq.; Burwood House, Admiral Sir T. Williams; Burwood Park, Sir John Frederick, Bart.; Bury Hill, near Dorking, — Barclay, Esq.; Busbridge, late H. Hare Townshend, Esq.; Byfleet Lodge, R. Bowyer, Esq.; Byfleet Park, — Langton, Esq.; Byshe Court, — Rhodes, Esq.; Camberwell, W. Curteis, Esq.; Camberwell, W. Morgan, Esq.; Camberwell, Admiral Knight; Camberwell, Grove Hill, C. Baldwin, Esq.; Cannon Hill, T. Sherwood, Esq.; Carshalton Lodge, John Ross, Esq.; Carshalton House, W. Reynolds, Esq.; Cassino, Dulwich, C. Hammersley, Esq.; Charlwood House, William Middleton, Esq.; Charlwood Place, James Woodbridge, Esq.; Chertsey, St. Anne's Hill, Mrs. Fox; Church-Cobham, R. H. Gedge, Esq.; Clandon Park, Earl Onslow; Clapham, Dr. Elliotson; Clapham Common, Sir Robt. Hen. Inglis; Clapham Common, Francis Luttrell, Esq.; Clapham Common, James Esdaile, Esq.; Clapham Common, James Brogden, Esq.; Clapham Common, Mr. Alderman Scholey; Claremont Park, H.R.H. the Prince of Saxe-Coburg; Clarence Lodge, A. Belcher, Esq.; Cobham Court, D. Wetherell, Esq.; Cobham Park, H. Combe, Esq.; Chobham Place, S. Thornton, Esq.; Cold Blow Cottage, Gen. Sir Edw. Haworth; Coombe House, near Kingston, Earl of Liverpool; Cooper's Hill, Lord Longford; Cosford House, near Godalming, J. Hawkins, Esq.; Croham Hurst, William Dyer, Esq.; Croydon, Thomas Bainbridge, Esq.; Deepden, at Dorking, Thomas Hope, Esq.; Denbies, near Dorking, W. J. Denison, Esq.; Ditcham Grove, late Charles Coles, Esq.; Ditton Lodge, Alexander Raphael, Esq.; Dorking, W. Crawford, Esq.; Dorking, Richard Lowndes, Esq.; Dulwich Common, J. Whitfield, Esq.; Dulwich Common, H. Budd, Esq.; Dunsborough House, at Ripley, Rev. G. W. Onslow; Dunstable House, Sir Robert Baker, Bart.; Durdans, at Epsom, Sir Gilbert Heathcote, Bart.; East Sheen, Marquis of Ailesbury; East Sheen, Sir William Kay, Bart.; East Sheen, Sir Archibald Macdonald, Bart.; East Sheen, James Macdonald, Esq.; East Sheen, Sir F. M. Ommaney, M.P.; Eastwick Park, Lewis Bazelguette, Esq.; Effingham House, Sir Thos. Hussey Apreece, Bart.; Egham, Walter Irwin, Esq.; Elm Bank, Leatherhead, Capt. Clarke; Elmers, Kingston, W. Disney, Esq.; Ember Court, Sir Francis Ford, Bart.; Ember Court, late Robert Taylor, Esq.; Englefield Green, Rt. Hon. William Henry Fremantle; Englefield Green, Col. R. Hamilton; Englefield Green, F. Fremantle, Esq.; Epsom, Sir Mark Parsons, Bart.; Epsom, W. Northey, Esq.; Epsom, John Whitmore, Esq.; Esher, John

Scott, Esq.; Esher, Miss De Ponthieu; Esher, Sir E. Nagle, Bart.; Esher Lodge, Mrs. Terry; Esher Place, John Spicer, Esq.; Ewell, Sir Lewen Powell Glynn, Bart.; Ewell, Paul Tatlock, Esq.; Ewell, — Calverley, Esq.; Ewell Court, Mrs. Barrett; Ewell Grove, — Read, Esq.; Fair Oak Lodge, Hon. Sir C. Paget; Farnham, Hon. Sir Alexander Hope, M.P.; Farnham Castle, Bishop of Winchester; Fell Court, Sir Thomas Turton, Bart.; Fell Hill, in Send, Rev. A. Onslow; Fetcham Park, — Hankey, Esq.; Fingrave Lodge, Sir H. Taylor, K.G.H.; Firgrove, Farnham, Sir Nelson Rycroft, Bart.; Florehouse, Godstone, Hon. G. Neville; Fridley, Richard Sharp, Esq.; Fulwick Lodge, T. Dickason, Esq.; Gatton Park, Sir Mark Wood, Bart.; Gibbons Grove, in Leatherhead, H. Bolton, Esq.; Godstone, Mrs. Wright; Gosden House, Bramley, Mrs. Sparks; Great Borough House, Lady Anne Perceval; Grove House, Tooting, — Ward, Esq.; Haling Park, C. Burnett, Esq.; Hall Place, Dulwich, D. Stow, Esq.; Ham House, Countess of Dysart; Ham Lodge, Capt. Halliday, R.N.; Ham Common, Mrs. Cotton; Ham Common, J. Willcock, Esq.; Ham, Sir Everard Home, Bart.; Ham, General Forbes; Hartswood, W. Clutton, Esq.; Hatchford, in Cobham, Miss Saltonstall; Hatchlands, G. H. Sumner, Esq.; Headley, Felix Ladbroke, Esq.; Hill House, Little Bookham, Sir J. Langham, Bart.; Holm Castle, — Pearce, Esq.; Hookfield Grove, E. Knight, Esq.; Hooley House, late Colonel Byron; Horsley West, H. P. Weston, Esq.; Horsley East, W. Currie, Esq.; Horton Park, John Trotter, Esq.; Jays, near Dorking, Lee Steer Steer, Esq.; Juniper Hall, Mickleham, Thomas Broadwood, Esq.; Juniper Hill, Mickleham, Sir Lucas Pepys, Bart.; Kennersley, — Langham, Esq.; Kenyon House, J. M. Carleton, Esq.; Kew, His Most Gracious Majesty; Kingston, J. F. Tustin, Esq.; King's Wood, on road to Reigate, W. Vizard, Esq.; Lambeth Palace, Archbishop of Canterbury; Lea House, near Godalming, J. Leech, Esq.; Leatherhead Lodge, T. Dickins, Esq.; Lime Grove, Edward Fletcher, Esq.; Lonesome Lodge, in Wotton, — Barclay, Esq.; Long Ditton, Ladies Clements; Loseley, J. More Molyneux, Esq.; Lower Cheam, Sir Wm. Antrobus, Bart.; Lowfield Heath, R. Cuddington, Esq.; Lowfield Heath, W. Middleton, Esq.; Lyne House, in Capel, James Broadwood, Esq.; Marden, Sir William Clayton, Bart.; Melrose Hall, Wandsworth, D. H. Rucker, Esq.; Merstham Hall, Colonel Hylton Jolliffe, M.P.; Merstham House, Sir Wm. Geo. Hylton Jolliffe, Bart.; Merton, Mr. Justice Park; Mickleham, Sir George Talbot; Mickleham, Lieut.-Gen. Milner; Mickleham, Samuel Boddington, Esq.; Mickleham, George Whittam, Esq.; Milford House, near Godalming, Col. Gooch; Milland House, Rev. J. Cole; Millfield, Lieut.-Gen. Bayley; Mitcham, John Shaw, Esq.; Mitcham, Benjamin Potter, Esq.; Mitcham Grove, Henry Hoare, Esq.; Monk's Grove, Chertsey, Lord Montford; Moore Park, R. Laing,

Esq.; Morden, William Bloxam, Esq.; Morden Park, G. Ridge, Esq.; Morden Hall, — Daniells, Esq.; Mortlake, Mr. Baron Best; Mortlake, M. Burgoyne, Esq.; Mount Ararat, Richmond, Mrs. Grosvenor; Mount Felix, Earl of Tankerville; Mount Nod, Edmund Fry, Esq.; Netley, E. S. Lomax, Esq.; Nonsuch Park, S. Farmer, Esq.; Norbiton Place, in Kingston, C. N. Palmer, Esq.; Norbury Park, F. Maitland Fuller, Esq.; Nork House, in Banstead, Lord Arden; Northampton House, Richmond, Lady Sullivan; Northbrook Place, W. Keen, Esq.; Notting Hill, Rt. Hon. F. J. Robinson; Nutwood Cottage, Sir James-Carmichael Smyth, Bart.; Oaks, The, Earl of Derby; Oatlands Park, H.R.H. the Duke of York; Ockham Park, Lord King; Ockley Court, C. Calvert, Esq., M.P.; Ockley, Stone Street in, — Sikes, Esq.; Octagon House, Wimbledon, T. Tooke, Esq.; Painshill Park, Countess of Carhampton; Painshill, Mrs. Boyd; Peckham Lodge, R. Heale, Esq.; Pendhill Court, J. Perkins, Esq.; Petersham, Marchioness of Bute; Petersham, Lord Huntingtower; Petersham, D. Erskine, Esq.; Pointers, in Cobham, T. Page, Esq.; Polesdon, in Great Bookham, Joseph Bonsor, Esq.; Povey Cross, near Reigate, T. Wirgman, Esq.; Purley, near Croydon, T. Leverton, Esq.; Putney, Marchioness of Exeter; Putney, Earl of Bristol; Putney, Dowager Countess of Guildford; Putney, Dowager Lady Grantham; Putney, Lady Chambers; Putney, T. Barber, Esq.; Putney, J. Rice, Esq.; Putney Heath, the Countess de Grey; Putney Heath, J. Alcock, Esq.; Putney Heath, C. Bicknell, Esq.; Putney Heath, W. Jones, Esq.; Putney Hill, W. Leader, Esq.; Putney House, Hon. Heneage Legge, M.P.; Putney, Park Lane, Sir T. Farquhar, Bart.; Puttenham Priory, R. Sumner, Esq.; Randalls, near Leatherhead, Nathaniel Bland, Esq.; Redstone House, near Reigate, — Simmons, Esq.; Reigate Lodge, J. H. Slater, Esq.; Reigate Priory, Earl Somers; Richmond, Duchess of Buccleuch; Richmond, Duchess of Devonshire; Richmond, Marquis of Hertford; Richmond, Lady Neave; Richmond, Mr. Alderman J. J. Smith; Richmond, William Burn, Esq.; Richmond, Mrs. De Brett; Richmond, J. Mitchell, Esq.; Richmond, J. May, Esq.; Richmond Green, Viscount Fitzwilliam; Richmond Green, Sir David Dundas, Bart.; Richmond Green, Sir W. Twysden, Bart.; Richmond Green, J. Julius, Esq.; Richmond Green, J. Ward, Esq.; Richmond Hill, Marquess of Wellesley; Richmond Hill, Earl of Mount Edgecumbe; Richmond Hill, Dowager Countess of Cardigan; Richmond Hill, Countess of Mansfield; Richmond Hill, Lady Morshead; Richmond Hill, Hon. R. F. Greville; Richmond Hill, J. May, Esq.; Richmond Hill, Miss Elleker; Richmond Park, Great Lodge, Lieut.-Gen. Sir H. Campbell, Bart.; Richmond Park, Hill Lodge, Countess of Pembroke; Richmond Park, New Lodge, Lord Viscount Sidmouth; Richmond Park, Thatched Lodge, Lady Stewart; Richmond Park, Spring Grove, Sir Chas. Price, Bart.; Roehampton, Dowager Mar-

chioness of Downshire; Roehampton, Marchioness of Exeter; Roehampton, Earl of Besborough; Roehampton, Earl of Buckinghamshire; Roehampton, Viscount Clifden; Roehampton, Lord Ellenborough; Roehampton, Hon. G. J. W. A. Ellis; Roehampton, J. P. Thomson, Esq.; Roehampton Grove, W. Gosling, Esq.; Roehampton House, Countess of Kingston; Roehampton Priory, Lady Bernard; Rookery, Dorking, Mrs. Fuller; Rook's Nest, Godstone, — Fisher, Esq.; Rosedale House, Earl of Shaftesbury; Ruxley Lodge, Esher, — Phillips, Esq.; Sandersted, Sir Edward Colebrooke, Bart.; Sandersted, T. S. Benson, Esq.; Sandersted Lodge, Mrs. Montgomery; Selsdon, near Croydon, G. Smith, Esq.; Send Grove, Captain Bowles; Shalford House, H. E. Austen, Esq.; Shere, William Bray, Esq.; Shillingley Park, Earl of Winterton; Shirley House, John Maberley, Esq.; Shrubs Hill, Dorking, Countess of Rothes; Shrubs Hill House, Sir W. Rush, Bart.; Silverlands, near Chertsey, Rear-Admiral Hon. Sir H. Hotham, K.C.B.; Slyfield House, Great Bookham, Lieut.-Gen. L. B. Wallis; South Borough, Thomas Langley, Esq.; Stanbury Park, near Epsom, T. Walpole, Esq.; Sterborough Castle, in Lingfield, C. Smith, Esq., M.P.; Stoke D'Abernon, Hugh Smith, Esq.; Stoke Hill, Guildford, — Brigstock, Esq.; Stoke Park, Lieut.-Col. Delap; Streatham Park, W. T. Money, Esq.; Streatham Common, J. Laing, Esq.; Streatham Common, W. Wilkinson, Esq.; Streatham, Earl of Coventry; Sutton Manor House, Lady R. Manners; Sutton Place, near Guildford, Webbe Weston, Esq.; Tadworth Court, R. Hudson, Esq.; Thames Ditton, Sir Charles Sullivan, Bart.; Thames Ditton, Lady Fitzgerald; Thrope Lee, Lady Blackett; Tilburster Lodge, Godstone, A. M'Leay, Esq.; Tilgate House, W. Lambe, Esq.; Tilgate Forest Lodge, E. B. Sugden, Esq.; Tulse Hill, Dulwich, Dr. Edwards; Vale Cottage, Esher, Mrs. Giles; Unsted Wood, H. Trower, Esq.; Upper Gatton House, Duke of St. Alban's; Walton Grove, near Esher, Captain Blair; Wandsworth, T. Cockburn, Esq.; Wandsworth, Mr. Alderman Magnay; Wandsworth Heath, R. Brant, Esq.; Waverley Abbey, J. P. Thomson, Esq.; Westbrook, N. Godbold, Esq.; Westhall Lodge, Byfleet, J. Sparkes, Esq.; Weston House, Albury, Colonel Clive; Westwood, near Farnham, Mrs. Coussmaker; Weybridge, Earl of Portmore; Wimbledon, Lord Viscount Melville; Wimbledon, Lord Churchill; Wimbledon, Count Antonio; Wimbledon, Mr. Justice Richardson; Wimbledon, Ladies H. and E. Ashburnham; Wimbledon, Right Hon. George Tierney; Wimbledon, Sir F. Burdett, Bart.; Wimbledon, late Joseph Marryatt, Esq.; Wimbledon, J. Turner, Esq.; Wimbledon Grove, Mr. Justice Park; Wimbledon Park, Earl Spencer; Windlesham House, L. Fowler, Esq.; Woburn Farm, Weybridge, Sir John St. Aubyn, Bart.; Wonersh, Lord Grantley; Woodbines, Kingston, F. Robertson, Esq.; Woodcot Park, James Tessier, Esq.; Woodfarm Lodge, W. Knowles, Esq.;

Woodhill, near Guildford, A. Brough, Esq.; Woodside Cottage, Mrs. Crofts; Wootton, near Dorking, J. Evelyn, Esq.

Produce.—Fish. Plants for druggists and perfumers; hops, particularly at Farnham; turnips; clover, the first place in England in which it was cultivated. Stone quarries, at Merstham called Fire-stone because it effectually resists fire; iron-ore; lime-stone; chalk, of which this county abounds; brick earth. Fullers earth at Nutfield, near Bletchingley.

Manufactures.—Paper; parchment; plate-glass; potteries; vinegar; artificial stone, established 1769; delf and earthenware; iron and brass works; copper mills; tanneries; rope-making; boat-building; anchor-smithies; formerly very extensive weaving woollen cloth at and about Guildford and Farnham, long discontinued; considerable stocking weaving at Godalming.

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History.

A.D. 51 years before Christ, Cæsar came up to Coway Stakes, where Cassivelan had fortified the banks, and had placed stakes in the river to prevent their passage.

A.D. 568, Ceaulin, King of Wessex, fought against Ethelbert, King of Kent, at Wimbledon, in which engagement the latter was defeated, and two of his generals, Oslac and Cnebba, were slain.

A.D. 784, Kenulph, King of Wessex, while on a visit to one of the ladies of his court at Merton, was murdered there by Kineard,* whom he had ordered into banishment.†

A.D. 838, a general council was held at Kingston, at which Egbert, the first King of all England, his son Athelwolf, and all the bishops and nobles were present.

A.D. 851, the Danes, after sacking London, passed into Surrey, but were defeated at Ockley, with great slaughter, by Ethelwolf and his son Ethelbald.‡ They are supposed to have been pursued to Fetcham, where, near the bottom of Hawkesworth Hill, many of them were killed; for, on making the turnpike-road from Leather-head to Guildford in 1758, were found the bones of near twenty human bodies, a small pike, and some blades of knives. In 1803, about 18 inches below the surface were found more bones. If these remains cannot be ascribed to that time, it is to be inferred (says Mr. Bray) that some battle has been fought in this neighbourhood,

* Stow says by one Olio, kinsman to Sigebert.

† Lambarde, "Topog. Dict.," doubts whether either this event or the battle in 871 took place at Merton in Surrey. All the ancient historians agree that Kenulph was murdered at Merton, but none mention the county. Some of the Saxon Chronicles have affirmed the engagement in 871 to have taken place at Meredun, supposed Merdon in Wilts.

‡ Saxon Chron., Leland's Coll. in 873, and Milton between 851 and 853.

for on Standard Hill, on the same road, is a large tumulus where bones have been found.

A.D. 871, a battle between the Danes and Saxons took place at Merton, in which the latter were discomfited.

A.D. 893, the Danes committed great depredations in different parts of the county, near Godalming, and even made themselves masters of the county. At Farnham Alfred defeated them, and wounded their king.*

*** The following events are not assignable to any particular year or years: In Charlewood, at a place formerly called Killman Bridge, but now Timberham Bridge, the Danes were defeated with great slaughter. In the adjoining parish of Leigh this defeat is commemorated by a place called Slaughterwick. In Gatton parish is a bridge called Battle Bridge, the tradition respecting which is, that at this place the Danes were attacked by the women, who did great slaughter, but it is most likely they were part of those who fled after the defeat at the above-named places.

A.D. 900, Edward the Elder crowned at Kingston.

A.D. 925, Athelstan crowned at Kingston.

A.D. 940, Edmund crowned at Kingston.

A.D. 946, Edred, King of Great Britain, crowned at Kingston.

A.D. 955, Edwin crowned at Kingston.

A.D. 975, Edward the Martyr crowned at Kingston.

A.D. 993, Anlaf the Dane sailed up the river as far as Staines.

A.D. 1016, Canute laid siege to London, but finding London Bridge so strongly fortified by the citizens that he could not come up with his vessels to make any impression on the Thames side of the place, he projected the design of making a canal through St. George's Fields, then marshes, big enough to convey his ships to the west of the bridge, and to enable him by that means to invest the town on all sides. The course of this canal was from the great wet dock below Rotherhithe, through Newington, and communicated with the Thames again at Chelsea Reach.

A.D. 1036, Alfred, son of Ethelred, coming out of Normandy with his brother Edward, at the desire of his mother Emma, in hopes of obtaining the crown, was met near Guildford by Godwin, Earl of Kent, who, with all the semblance of respect and honourable treatment, invited him to partake of refreshment in Guildford Castle. Here, however, Godwin threw off the mask, seized Alfred and carried him to Ely, where his eyes were put out, etc., and near 600 Normans perished by decimation.

A.D. 1041, Hardicanute died at Lambeth, whilst celebrating the marriage feast of a noble Dane.

* Camden and Bp. Gibson, Saxon Chron.; but Mr. Bray ("Surrey," iii., 132) supposes it to have been at Farningham in Kent.

A.D. 1066, Southwark reduced to ashes by William I., finding the people not disposed to submission.

A.D. 1186, Henry II. kept his Christmas at Guildford.

A.D. 1199, John kept his Easter at Guildford.

A.D. 1200, John kept his Christmas at Guildford with uncommon splendour and magnificence.

A.D. 1215, at Runnymead, near Egham (which will ever be celebrated in the history of this country), the assembled barons compelled the odious King John, who had in vain resorted to the most criminal prevarications, to grant the great Charter of all our liberties. The evening preceding the Barons held their meeting at Reigate Castle.

A.D. 1216, Louis the Dauphin possessed himself of the castle of Guildford on June 9, and received the fealty of the barons, and Farnham, which was soon after recovered by Henry III.

A.D. 1217, September 16, peace concluded in Merton Abbey between Henry III. and Louis the Dauphin, through the assistance of the Pope's legate.

A.D. 1229, or 1232, Hubert de Burgh, Lord Chief Justice and Earl of Kent, fled to Merton Abbey for sanctuary, when he had incurred the King's displeasure. The King ordered him to come before the court and abide the issue of the law; but he refused to quit his asylum. Hereat the King sent to the Lord Mayor of London, and ordered him to proceed to Merton with all the citizens that could bear arms to take him dead or alive. The citizens, with whom he was very unpopular, hastened towards Merton, in number about 20,000, and the Chief Justice flying to the altar, waited the event. In the mean time the King, through the intercessions of the Earl of Chester and Bishop of Chichester, was appeased, and the citizens were recalled before they could accomplish their revenge.

A.D. 1231, Henry III. held a solemn Christmas at Lambeth, and in the years 1232 and 1234 Parliaments were held there.

A.D. 1236, a Parliament held in Merton Abbey, wherein was enacted the Merton statutes.

A.D. 1264, Henry III. marched to London, and in his way to Croydon to attack the Londoners, who had been chased out of the field at the Battle of Lewes, destroyed Bletchingley Castle. A part of the King's army being at Tonbridge, marched to Croydon, assailed the Londoners in their lodgings, slew many, and won a great spoil. Henry III. took Kingston Castle, belonging to Gilbert Clare, Earl of Gloucester, and probably demolished it.

A.D. 1265, Henry III. was resident at Guildford, when his son Prince Edward took Sir Adam Gordon prisoner. The Prince with some of his friends attacked this freebooter and outlaw in May, between Farnham and Alton, and having defeated him in single combat, presented him to the Queen his mother, then with the King.

A.D. 1274-75, Edward I. entertained at Reigate Castle by the Earl of Surrey.

A.D. 1286, on December 15 a tournament was held at Croydon, at which William, son of John, seventh Earl Warren, was killed; or as Stow says, "intercepted by the challenger, and cruelly slain."

A.D. 1336, Edward III. kept his Easter at Guildford. At this place he kept his Christmas in the years 1340, 1347.

A.D. 1342, Edward III. kept his Christmas at Kennington.

A.D. 1377, on June 21, Edward III. closed a long and victorious life at his palace at Sheen, now Richmond.

A.D. 1381, the commoners of Essex went to Lambeth Palace, burnt or spoiled all the furniture and books, and destroyed all the registers and public papers. Archbishop Sudbury fell a sacrifice to their resentment.

A.D. 1394, Anne, Queen of Richard II., died at Richmond Palace, June 7. The King was so much affected at her death, that he caused the palace "to be thrown down and defaced."

A.D. 1396, Richard II. returned from France with his young Queen Isabella to the palace at Kennington.

A.D. 1423, James I. of Scotland married at St. Mary Overies, Southwark, to Joan, eldest daughter of John Beaufort, Earl of Somerset.

A.D. 1436-37, at Bermondsey Abbey, January 3, died Catharine, Queen of Henry V.

A.D. 1472, the bastard Falconbridge with an army of 17,000 men, went to Kingston in pursuit of Edward IV.; but finding the bridge broken down, retired into St. George's Fields. He was repulsed by the citizens in an assault on London.

A.D. 1485, Henry VII. came from Kennington to Lambeth, and was entertained there by Archbishop Bourchier, who crowned him a few days after at Westminster.

A.D. 1486, Elizabeth, Queen of Edward IV. was confined by Order of Council in Bermondsey Abbey, where she soon after died.

A.D. 1492, Henry VII. held a grand tournament at Richmond, when Sir James Parker in a controversy with Hugh Vaughan for right of coat armour, was killed in the first course.

A.D. 1498, the King was at Richmond, and on December 21 the edifice was entirely consumed by fire, with all the apparel, plate, jewels, etc., that it contained, the King being there at the time.

A.D. 1506, Henry VII. having rebuilt Richmond in a most splendid manner, entertained Philip I., King of Spain, there with great magnificence, he having been driven on the coast of England by a storm.

A.D. 1509, at Richmond died, April 21, the illustrious King Henry VII.

A.D. 1510, Henry VIII. kept his Christmas at Richmond, and on

January 12 a tournament was held, when the King for the first time took a part in those exercises.

A.D. 1551-54, Sir Thos. Wyatt finding many persons dissatisfied with Queen Mary's intended marriage with Philip of Spain, raised a body of men, and marched towards London. On February 3 he came into Southwark with about 2,000 men by Kent Street and Bermondsey Street to St. George's Church. The citizens of London cut down the draw-bridge, but the inhabitants of the Borough received him well; and many countrymen who were in the inns, and were intended to join the force to be sent against him, took his part. Sir Thomas issued a proclamation that no soldier of his should take anything without paying for it; notwithstanding which, some of his company went to the Bishop of Winchester's house there, made havoc of his goods, consumed his victuals, cut and tore to pieces all his books, so that men might have gone up to their knees in the leaves so torn out. Wyatt stayed till the 6th, when the inhabitants, finding that the Governor of the Tower of London had planted several pieces of ordnance against the foot of the bridge and the steeples of the churches of St. Olave and St. Mary Overy, became alarmed, and desired Sir Thomas to leave them, which he did, and marched to Kingston, meaning to cross the Thames there, and proceed to London that way. At Kingston he found the wooden bridge broken down by order of Council, and the opposite bank of the river defended by 200 men, who, upon sight of two pieces of ordnance planted against them, quitted their station, and Sir Thomas repaired the bridge, passed safely over with his whole army, marched to London; but was attacked and beaten at Charing Cross, and was soon after taken and executed.

A.D. 1559, Queen Elizabeth visited Nonsuch Palace. She also visited this palace in the years 1567, 1579, 1580, 1598, and 1599.

A.D. 1567, August 18, Elizabeth was at Oatlands, where afterwards she often resided. On August 21, 1567, she was at Guildford, and again August, 1569.

A.D. 1568, Elizabeth entertained at Lambeth by Archbishop Parker.

A.D. 1569, July 27, Elizabeth visited Richmond; again October, 1571.

A.D. 1571, Elizabeth entertained by the Earl of Sussex at the manor-house of the ancient priory of Bermondsey; and at West Horsley by the Earl of Lincoln.

A.D. 1573, July 14, Archbishop Parker entertained Elizabeth and her court for seven days at Croydon. The same and the next year he entertained her at Lambeth.

A.D. 1575, Elizabeth visited Dr. Dee at Mortlake, but, hearing that his wife had lately died, would not enter the house. Dee attended her at the door, and explained to her the properties of

a glass which had occasioned much conversation, and given rise to the report of his being a magician. The two years following she was at Loseley, the seat of Sir William More.

A.D. 1587, Archbishop Whitgift entertained Queen Elizabeth at Croydon.

A.D. 1589, Queen Elizabeth and her whole court visited Sir Francis Walsingham at Barn Elms.

A.D. 1591, Elizabeth was at Farnham Castle, Sutton, and Richmond.

A.D. 1595, Elizabeth visited Sir J. Puckering, Lord Keeper, at Kew.

A.D. 1598, Elizabeth visited Sir Julius Cæsar, Master of the Rolls, at his house at Mitcham, from whence, September 13, to Nonsuch.

A.D. 1599, Sir Francis Carew entertained Elizabeth for three days at his house at Beddington, and again the following year. The Queen's oak and her favourite walk is still pointed out. Lord Burleigh likewise had the honour of entertaining his illustrious mistress this year at Wimbledon, from whence she went to Nonsuch.

A.D. 1600, Elizabeth entertained at Croydon. She visited Tooting, and was probably the guest of Sir Henry Maynard, March 24.

A.D. 1603, died the "illustrious and magnanimous Queen Elizabeth" at Richmond. On August 10, James I. and his Queen visited Pirford, the seat of Sir Francis Wolley. King James I. used to visit Sir Edward Zouch at his house at Woking, and was at Sir George More's at Loseley.

A.D. 1641, May 11, at midnight, the apprentices of London, to the number of 500, attacked Lambeth Palace, which was fortified by Archbishop Laud as well as he could. They continued there two hours, but did no other mischief than breaking a few windows.

A.D. 1642, Colonel Lunsford assembled at Kingston, with a troop of 400 or 500 horse, on behalf of the King, and for which he was proclaimed a traitor by the Parliament, and apprehended. In August Captain Royden entered Lambeth House with 200 foot and horse, and took away the arms. In October the Earl of Essex was at Kingston with 3,000 men. In November Sir Richard Onslow went with trained bands from Southwark to Kingston to defend that town, but the inhabitants received them not. November 8, a party of soldiers entered Lambeth House to keep it for the Parliament. The Earl of Essex, after the battle of Brentford, November 12, having determined to follow the King into Surrey, a bridge of boats was constructed between Fulham and Putney, and forts ordered to be erected on each side of the river. November 13, the King marched to Kingston with his army. In December, Farnham Castle, which had been well garrisoned for the King by Sir John Debenham, Knight, High Sheriff, was besieged; on the 9th, Anthony Fane, third son of Francis, Earl of Westmoreland, Colonel in the

Parliament army, was mortally wounded. In the siege the castle suffered greatly by being blown up, December 29. It was taken from the King's party by Sir William Waller. Fortifications thrown up round London, including Lambeth and Southwark, which were finished with incredible speed, men, women, and children assisting.

A.D. 1642-43, February 19, a most violent and sacrilegious outrage was committed in the church at Lambeth by the soldiers, who had the guard of Lambeth House (then a prison), at the instigation of Dr. Leighton. They broke into the church with muskets and other weapons, tore the Prayer-book to pieces, pulled the minister's surplice off, and committed other outrages to the terror of the people, till the watermen came to their rescue.

A.D. 1643, December 13, Sir William Waller drew out his forces into a *battalia* in Farnham Park, and marched to Alton, where was Lord Crawford with 500 horse besides foot, who fled. Sir William took 700 prisoners in the church, 100 in a barn, and 100 in the field, and secured them in the church and castle.

A.D. 1645, in April some Parliamentarians came into this county and stole about forty little children, to "be shipt away beyond the seas." It was said that they were to take only Malignants' or Papists' children, whom they would ship away for their "better education in the Protestant religion." Captain Rosingham's soldiers were at Kingston.

A.D. 1647, a party of the Parliamentarians under the command of Captain Atkinson, were quartered in Dulwich College, for which they received the sum of 19s. 8d., a poor recompense for the destruction of their organ, etc. They took up the leaden coffins in the chapel, and melted them into bullets. General Fairfax marched to London, and many of the citizens were much disposed to resist him, if they had the means. On August 2, divers officers and other inhabitants of Southwark petitioned the Common Council that they might not be compelled to assume arms, nor march forth under the command of any but such as should be approved of by the generality of the Borough, and that they might be left to their own defence. The inhabitants not having for some time approved of the conduct of the citizens, sent privately to Fairfax that they were willing to surrender the Borough to him. The General immediately sent a brigade, under the command of Colonel Rainsborough, to take possession thereof; he was admitted to the works about two o'clock in the morning, when, finding the gates shut, and the portcullis let down at London Bridge, he planted two pieces of ordnance against the gate, and in a short time the great fort surrendered. Fairfax removed to Croydon, from whence, August 10, he removed his headquarters to Kingston. August 27, when the kingdom was divided into three parties equally jealous of each other, Cromwell resolving to watch the measures of the Parliament, and at the same time have an eye over the King, then at Hampton Court, fixed the head-

quarters of his army at Putney, to which they removed from Kingston. The officers held their councils in the church, and sat round the communion-table; and here, on November 1, the propositions for the future government of the kingdom were completed and sent to the King at Hampton Court. On the 13th, two days after the King had made his escape to the Isle of Wight, the army left Putney. On the 18th, a grand rendezvous of the army was held upon Ham Common. The ramparts, bastions, and other works of fortification destroyed.

A.D. 1648, Farnham Castle dismantled and rendered indefensible, by order of the Commons, that it might be no occasion for endangering the peace of the county. Merton Abbey secured by the same authority. The Earl of Holland, the Duke of Buckingham, and Lord Francis Villiers, assembled at Kingston with about 600 horse, with the avowed intention of releasing the King, but a party of Parliamentarians, under the command of Colonel Pritty, being sent from Windsor, a skirmish took place near Surbiton Common, in which the Earl of Holland and his party were soon defeated, and the beautiful Lord Francis Villiers was killed.

A.D. 1660, on May 29 the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of London met Charles II. in St. George's Fields, where a magnificent tent was erected, and in it the King was provided with a sumptuous collation.

A.D. 1684, His Majesty reviewed his forces upon Putney Heath.

A.D. 1688, the Prince of Orange was received at Temple Grove, East Sheen, by Sir William Temple, and one of the chambers facing the large pond, and looking at that time down the avenue of fine horse-chestnut trees, still retains the name of King William's bedroom.

A.D. 1768, the populace were very riotous on account of the imprisonment of their favourite, John Wilkes, Esq., in the King's Bench, during which riot a young man named William Allen was killed by a soldier.

A.D. 1780, Lord George Gordon and a body of 20,000 persons met in St. George's Fields, which meeting was the cause of the riots that followed in the city. They burnt the King's Bench prison, letting loose the prisoners, etc. Lambeth Palace was threatened with the popular vengeance, but was preserved by the timely interference of the military. S. T.

[1824, *Part I., pp.* 406-410.]

Eminent Natives.

Abbott, George, Archbishop of Canterbury, Guildford, 1562.

Abbott, Maurice, brother of the Archbishop; Lord Mayor of London in 1638, Guildford (ob. 1640).

Abbott, Robert, Bishop of Salisbury, elder brother of George and Maurice, Guildford, 1560.

Argyle, Archibald, third duke, brother to the following, and Lord Keeper of Scotland, Ham House, Petersham (ob. 1761).

Argyle, John, second duke, great statesman and general, Ham House, 1680.

Bacon, John, eminent sculptor, Southwark, 1740.

Bacon, Josiah, benefactor to his native parish. Bermondsey (ob. 1718).

Banks, Thomas, R.A., eminent sculptor, Lambeth (ob. 1805).

Barker, Edward, Cursitor Baron of the Exchequer, Wandsworth, 1678.

Belchier, John, surgeon to Guy's Hospital, Southwark, Kingston (ob. 1785).

Benbow, John, celebrated admiral, Rotherhithe.

Bolingbroke, Henry, Viscount, eminent statesman and philosopher, Battersea (ob. December 12, 1751).

Byshe, Sir Edward, Garter King at Arms, Burstow, about 1616 (ob. 1679).

Cecil, Georgianna, daughter of Thomas, Earl of Exeter, Wimbledon, 1616.

Corbet, Richard, poet, and Bishop of Norwich, Ewell, 1582.

Cowper, John, serjeant at law, Horley, 1539.

Cranley, Thomas de, Archbishop of Dublin about 1400, Cranley.

Cromwell, Thomas, Earl of Essex, the son of a blacksmith, Putney.

Croxhall, Dr. Samuel, Archdeacon of Salop, Walton-upon-Thames (ob. 1752).

Dee, Arthur, physician to Czar of Russia, son of the celebrated Dr. Dee, Mortlake, 1579.

Duckworth, Sir John Thomas, Admiral, Leatherhead, 1748 or 1749.

Dudley, Sir Robert, celebrated literary character, son of Queen Elizabeth's favourite, the Earl of Leicester, Sheen, 1573.

Elsynge, Henry, Clerk of the House of Commons, Battersea, 1598.

Evelyn, John, celebrated author of "Sylva," and many other works, Wotton, 1620.

Farnham, Nicholas de, physician to Henry III. and Bishop of Chester and Durham, Farnham (ob. 1257).

Francis, Sir Philip, celebrated political character, and supposed author of the Letters of Junius, 1748.

Gataker, Charles, Chaplain to Lucius, Lord Faulkland, and author of some theological treatises, Rotherhithe, 1614.

Gibbon, Edward, author of "The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," Putney, 1731.

Goode, Barnham, author of a satire on Pope, called the "Mock Æsop," Maldon.

Gurney, Sir Richard, Lord Mayor of London, loyalist, and great sufferer, temp. Charles I., Croydon, 1577.

Habingdon, Thomas, one of the conspirators to release Mary Queen of Scots, Thorpe, 1560.

Hammond, Dr. Henry, divine, Chertsey, 1605.

Hardinge, N., lawyer and M.P., Canbury (flor. 1729).

Harvey, Gideon, physician temp. Charles II. and William III.

Johnson, Esther, the beautiful Stella of Swift, West Sheen.

Leake, Sir John, Admiral, Rotherhithe.

Lovejoy, Caleb, benefactor to his native town, Guildford, 1603.

Lovekyn, John, benefactor and Lord Mayor of London in several years, Kingston (ob. 1368).

Lovekyn, Richard, benefactor to his native town, Kingston (ob. temp. Edward I.).

Loviband, Edward, poet, and an admirable scholar (ob. 1775).

Martin, Benjamin, eminent self-taught optician, Worplesdon, 1754.

Mauduit, Israel, political writer, Bermondsey, 1708.

Merton, Walter de, Lord Chancellor of England, Keeper of the Great Seal, Bishop of Rochester, and founder of Merton College, Oxford, 1277.

Mordaunt, Charles, Earl of Peterborough, and Naval General, 1658.

Mounteney, Richard, lawyer and classical editor, Putney, 1707.

Ockham, John, great divine (living 1344).

Ockham, Nicholas de, learned writer and Franciscan (ob. 1320).

Ockham, Wm., "the Invincible Doctor, the Venerable Preceptor, the Singular Doctor, the Unparalleled Doctor," Ockham (ob. 1330).

Palmer, John, Dissenting minister, Southwark (ob. 1790).

Parkhurst, John, Bishop of Norwich, Guildford, 1511.

Parson, Sir John, Lord Mayor of London, Reigate.

Parson, Wm. and Henry, founded a hospital for six widows at Stoke, near Guildford.

Partridge, John, the celebrated astrologer, East Sheen (ob. 1715).

Ravis, Thomas, Bishop of London, Maldon (ob. 1609).

Ripley, George, famous alchemist and Carmelite friar, Ripley.*

Russell, John, R.A., eminent crayon painter, Guildford (ob. 1806).

Sanders, Nicholas, famous Jesuit, author of "De Origine ac Progressu Schismatis Anglicani," Charlewood, 1527.

Scott, John, poet, Bermondsey, 1730.

Sherlock, Wm., learned divine, Southwark, 1641.

Smith, Henry, Alderman of London, and a very great benefactor to Surrey and many other counties, Wandsworth (ob. 1627-28).

Smith, Charlotte, elegant poetess, daughter of N. Turner, Esq., Stoke, near Guildford, 1749.

Smith, Wm., eminent landscape painter, Guildford (ob. Sept. 1764).

Smith, George, eminent landscape painter, Guildford (ob. 1766).

* "Beauties of England and Wales." Fuller makes him a Yorkshireman.

Smith, John, eminent landscape painter, Guildford (ob. July, 1764).

Spencer, George, godson of George II., who stood godfather to his mother, Wimbledon, 1758.

Stuart, Prince Henry, son of Charles I., called in his cradle Henry of Oatlands, 1640.

Toplady, Augustus Montague, champion of the Calvinists, Farnham, 1746.

Tudor, Henry, son of Henry VIII., Richmond, January 1 (ob. February 22, 1510-11).

Wadsworth, Thomas, eminent Nonconformist, Southwark, 1630.

Watson, Anthony, Bishop of Chichester, Cheam (ob. 1605).

West, Nicholas, Bishop of Ely, and favourite of Henry VII., Putney (ob. 1533).

White, John, Bishop of Winchester, Farnham, 1511.

Wood, Robert, mathematician and parliamentarian, Pepperharow, (ob. 1685).

Miscellaneous Remarks.

Near Addington is a cluster of tumuli, about twenty-five in number, of very inconsiderable height; one of them is nearly 40 feet in diameter, two about half that size, and the rest very small. In the church are several monuments to the Leigh family. In 1665 there were no burials whatever here.

At Aldbury was rector the celebrated mathematician, William Oughtred; the eminent Dr. Horsley was also rector, afterwards Bishop of Rochester and St. Asaph. Ashmole, the antiquary, resided here.

At Ashtead, Charles II. visited Sir Robert Howard, the dramatic poet, who resided here. In the church are some inscriptions to the Howard family, Earls of Berkshire.

At Barnes, Tonson the bookseller, and secretary to the Kit-Kat Club, had a house during his secretaryship. Accounts of this club have several times been published. Of this parish were rectors Bishops Wilson, Hume, and Hare; the latter held it ten years. Fernan de Warner, a celebrated preacher, and Hezekiah Burton, Canon of Norwich, who died and was buried here in 1681, were also rectors. Here resided the celebrated novelist Henry Fielding, and occasionally Cowley the poet. Here was buried the learned Anne Baynard.

At Battersea, probably resided St. Patrick, hence its name.—"Aubrey," i. 135. The celebrated Viscount Bolingbroke resided here, and here he quitted life. Here died, in 1703, aged 108, Goody Hazelton; and in 1733, aged 101, William Abbots. In the church is a beautiful monument of gray and black marble to the memory of Henry, Viscount Bolingbroke, and his second wife, the relict of Marquis Villette, and niece of Madame Maintenon. We

are informed by the inscription on the monument of Sir Edward Wynter that

> "Alone unarm'd, a tyger he oppress'd,
> And crush'd to death the monster of a beast;
> Twice twenty mounted Moors he overthrew
> Singly on foot, some wounded, some he slew,
> Disperst the rest—what more could Sampson do?"

Here were buried Thomas Astle, Esq., F.S.A., who died in 1802; Arthur Collins, Esq., the author of the "Peerage," who died in 1760; William Curtis, author of the "Flora Londinensis," who died 1799; and Rev. Joseph Gardner, vicar, celebrated for his attachment to the arts. This parish was the vicarage of Owen Ridley, persecuted by his parishioners; Dr. Temple, brother of Sir John Temple; the learned Bishop Patrick, who died in 1707; and Dr. Thomas Church, Prebendary of St. Paul's. On the site of Bolingbroke House, which is said to have contained fifty rooms on a floor, was erected a horizontal air-mill of a new construction in 1788.

At Beddington, died in 1710, aged 110, William Stuart, commonly called Old Scott. The park was remarkable as being the first spot in England on which the orange-tree was planted. Of Beddington, was rector, John Leng, a learned Bishop of Norwich, who lies buried in the Parish Church of St. Margaret, Westminster. In the Church are several brasses to the Carew family (who were possessed of great estates here) on flat stones, particularly one to Sir Francis Carew.

At Bermondsey, on January 2, 1624-25, was married James Herriott, Esq., "one of forty children of his father, a Scotchman" to "Elizabeth Josey, gent." In the abbey were interred the following persons of note: William de Morton, Earl of Cornwall; Margaret de la Pole, 1473; and the relict of John Lord Audley, 1497. The garden became the property of James Riley, Esq., who erected in it an Egyptian pyramid, on which he placed a Saxon cross, formerly fixed in a wall belonging to the abbey gate. Tradition ascribes an old building near the abbey gateway to have been King John's Palace, but it is without foundation; it was most probably a part of the abbey. There is still near the church a public-house called the "King John's Head." Here was a place of entertainment called the Spa, after the manner of Vauxhall, licensed 1786, shut up 1805, and the site since built upon. Of this parish were rectors, Edward Eltin, and Jeremiah Whitaker, two eminent Puritan divines; the former died 1624, the latter 1654; Dr. Richard Parr was also rector. In the time of the plague, in 1603, there were 665 burials; in 1625, 1,117; and in 1665, 919. In the parish register occurs a singular entry, respecting the ceremony of re-union of a man and his wife, after a long absence, during which the woman married another man. It occurred in 1604. Here died, in 1750, aged 103, Mrs. Langworthy; and in 1762, aged 104, Mrs. Owen.

In Bletchingley Church is interred Bishop Thomas, who died in 1793. The south chancel is entirely occupied by the magnificent monument of the first Sir Robert Clayton and his lady, with their whole-length figures in white marble. He is in his robes as Lord Mayor of London. Of this parish were rectors Archbishop Herring and Dr. Thomas, Bishop of Rochester, buried here.

Of the parish of Buckland was rector the Rev. O. L. Spencer, the biographer of Archbishop Chicheley, and who died in 1796.

Of Burstow was rector Jacob Flamstead, the celebrated astronomer and self-taught genius.

At Byfleet, says Aubrey, Henry VIII. was nursed. Amongst the customs of the manor is an order that hogs should be pegged with two pegs in their noses; and mention is made of "Rothering cattle." Query, What does it mean? This place was for some years the residence of the Rev. Joseph Spence, author of "Polymetus," and here, August 10, 1768, he was found drowned in a canal in his garden. Of this parish was rector the Rev. Stephen Duck, the self-taught poet, bred originally as a day-labourer, whose life was written by his friend Spence.

At Great Bookham is a most beautiful monument for the family of Shiers, whose descendant, Dr. Shortrudge, was a most liberal benefactor to Exeter College, Oxford, and to four small vicarages in the neighbourhood.

Camberwell. The spring or well, from whence the name of this interesting and increasing parish originates, is situate near the summit of the Grove, and now supplies several houses with water. Here, in 1658, aged 103, died Rose, wife of William Hathaway, and in 1661, aged 105, her husband. June, 1687, "Rob. Hern and Eliz. Bozwell, King and Queen of the Gypsies," married. 1775 died, aged 125, Elizabeth Jones; and the nurse that attended her in Camberwell workhouse was 101 years of age. Here was a watering-place where the pilgrims to Beckett's shrine at Canterbury stopped to water their horses. Chaucer thus alludes to it:

> "And forth we riden a little more than paas
> Unto the watering of St. Thomas,
> And there our host began his horse arest."

In the church were interred many of the family of Bowyer, long resident here. I am sorry to notice that, in the improvements (as they are called) at this church, great innovation has taken place, some beautiful monuments being half-concealed from the public eye by the galleries, etc. The celebrated and admired preacher, Dr. R. Parr, was vicar of this parish. At the Free Grammar School, the celebrated historian, Sir J. Tyrrell, was educated. At Grove Hill, the seat of the late J. C. Lettsom, M.D. (now of C. Baldwin, Esq.), was a circular temple or observatory taken from a model, in cork, of the temple of the Sybils or Vesta, at Tivoli, which, instead

of being supported by Corinthian pillars, stood upon the trunks of eighteen oak-trees, covered with their natural bark, and with branches remaining a little cropped; round each of these trunks, ivy, virgin's bowers, and other climbing plants entwined their foliage and flowers in festoons. The base was ornamented with statuary marble busts of Ceres, Pomona, Cleopatra, Marc Antony, Alexander, and various others. From the residence may be seen many parts of the counties of Essex, Middlesex, Surrey, Berks, and Kent, to an extent of above 200 miles in circumference. At the upper end of the Park, formerly Sir Claude Champion de Crespigny's, is a shrubbery, in which is a grotto dedicated to Contemplation, at the entrance of which Lady de Crespigny placed some very beautiful lines on contemplation. Denmark Hill, which had a most delightful prospect about thirty years ago, tempted a person to build a large house for public entertainment, but, not succeeding, it has given way to private houses. Near the "St. Thomas's Watering" was found a head of Janus in marble. One side of it represented the countenance of a man bearded, with the horns and ears of a ram, an ornament hanging down on each side of his head, which was covered with laurel; on the opposite side was the countenance of a young woman in ancient head attire, which, at the same time that it covered the head, projected from it. Dr. Harris thinks it was the very *Deus Terminus* which was placed near Lambeth Ferry, where the Roman ways parted. Near this place was one of the quarters of Sir Thomas Wyatt placed, after his execution in 1553. S. T.

[1824, *Part I.*, *pp.* 499-504.]

At Carshalton resided Sir Nicholas Throckmorton, the celebrated statesman, and Dr. Ratcliffe, the celebrated physician. In the church is a beautiful tomb to Nicholas Gaynesford and his family, temp. Henry VII., and is a remarkable specimen of the dress of the time. In the churchyard is a tombstone to one Humphreys, a corpulent barber and famous dancer, who died in 1742, with a whimsical epitaph:

> "Tom Humphreys lies here, by death beguil'd,
> Who never did harm to man, woman, or child;
> And since without foe no man e'er was known,
> Poor Tom was nobody's foe but his own.
> Lay light on him earth, for none would than he
> (Though heavy his bulk) trip it lighter on thee."

In the parish of Cheam stood Nonsuch Palace, famed in Elizabethan history; and here the Earl of Essex first received the frown of Elizabeth's displeasure. Here, at a school held in a house, called the Council House, was educated Dr. Charles Davenant, son of the poet. The school was afterwards removed to another house, and was kept for many years by the late very worthy Mr. Gilpin,

Vicar of Boldre, Hants, afterwards by his son, and is still continued. The church burnt by lightning in 1639. In the chapel are buried many illustrious personages, among whom are Lord Stourton, who died in 1753, and several of the Lumley family, long resident here—particularly John Lord Lumley and Jane, his wife, daughter of Henry, Earl of Arundel, and his second wife, daughter of John Lord Darcy of Chiche. It is somewhat singular that, of six successive rectors of Cheam, five should become bishops—viz., Anthony Watson, Bishop of Chichester, who held Cheam *in commendam* till his death, 1605, and was buried here; Lancelot Andrews, then Bishop of Chichester, resigned after his translation to Ely; George Mountain, Bishop of Lichfield, resigned Cheam on his translation to Lincoln in 1617; he became Archbishop of York; Richard Senhouse resigned on being made Bishop of Carlisle in 1624; John Hacket, Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry 1661, resigned Cheam the following year. The following learned persons were also rectors: Thomas Playfere, Professor of Divinity, instituted 1605; and Edward Barnard, learned astronomer, linguist, critic and chronologist.

At Chertsey, on St. Anne's Hill, resided the celebrated Charles James Fox, who spent much of the latter part of his life here. At Anningsley, in this parish, resided the eccentric Thomas Day, Esq., who attempted to rear up "a child of nature" according to the doctrines of Rousseau, but failed; he was author of "Sandford and Merton," "Little Jack," etc. At Porch House, the seat of R. Clark, Esq., the respected Chamberlain of London, formerly resided the poet Cowley, who died here in 1667. Mr. Clark has placed the following inscription against the house: "The Porch of this House, which projected 10 feet into the highway, was taken down in the year 1786 for the safety and accommodation of the public. Here the last accents flowed from Cowley's tongue." The curfew-bell is still tolled here in the following manner, from Michaelmas to Lady-day at eight o'clock in the evening: The clerk first "rings up" (as he expressed it, *i.e.*, raises the bell), then rings a few minutes, lowers the bell down, and, after a short pause, he tolls the number of the day of the month; but on every Sunday in the morning at eight o'clock this is rung on the biggest bell.

At Chobham Park resided Archbishop Heath, the Roman Catholic, but much respected and visited by Queen Elizabeth.

At Clapham resided Bishop Gauden, one of the reputed authors of Charles's celebrated work, the "ΕΙΚΩΝ ΒΑΣΙΛΙΚΗ'," and that learned antiquary, Thomas Astle, Esq., who died December 1, 1803. In the remaining aisle of the old church are some very sumptuous monuments to the memory of Sir Richard Atkins, Bart., and his family; and the monument to Dr. Lister, the well-known learned naturalist, author of the "Synopsis Conchylium." Of this parish were rectors Nicholas Brady, the versifier of the Psalms, and a

lineal descendant of the first Protestant Bishop of Meath, from 1706 to his death in 1726, and Anthony Blackwall, well known by his dissertations on the sacred classics.

At Croydon was a large oak, called the Vicar's Oak, at which the parishes of Battersea, Camberwell, Streatham, Croydon and Lambeth meet in a point. The town suffered much by the plague in different years. On May 25, 1551, terribly shaken by an earthquake. Of the park was keeper, temp. Richard II., the famous Sir William Walworth. Here resided Charles Howard, the famous Lord High Admiral, and Alexander Barkley, author of the celebrated poem, called "The Ship of Fools," who died 1552. The palace was for several centuries the residence of the Archbishops of Canterbury; it was afterwards sold, October 10, 1780; the garden made a bleaching-ground and the house a calico-printing manufactory. A new palace was afterwards built on Park Hill. In the old palace Sir Christopher Hatton was made Lord High Chancellor, and in it died Archbishop Abbott in 1633. In the hall of Whitgift's Hospital is a copy of the "Dance of Death," with coloured drawings, much damaged. There are also three antique wooden goblets; on one of them, which holds about three pints, is the following legend: "What, Sirrah! holde thy pease; thirste satisfied, cease!" Of Archbishop Whitgift's Free School Oldham the poet was usher three years. Here he wrote his satires upon the Jesuits, and here he was honoured with a visit from the Earls of Rochester and Dorset, Sir Charles Sedley, and others of distinction. The church damaged in storms of wind and rain in 1639 and 1728, in 1734 by fire, which broke out in the chancel, and in 1774 by lightning. In it are buried some very eminent persons, among whom are Archbishops Grindall, Whitgift, Sheldon—whose monument is very splendid, of white marble, with his effigies on it—Potter, Herring and Wake. Of this parish were rectors Archbishop Wyttelseye, Bishops Aungervyle and Horton. The celebrated Rowland Phillips, who foretold in a sermon that printing would be the bane of the Roman Catholic religion, and William Clewer, the disgrace of his profession, were vicars. Here died, in 1633-34, aged 100, Alice Miles; in 1714-15, aged 105, Margaret Ford; in 1717, aged 101, John Baydon; in 1729, aged 100, Elizabeth Giles; and in 1771, aged 101, Elizabeth Wilson.

The town of Dorking derives lustre from having been the retreat of the learned scholar and critic, Jeremiah Markland, for the last twenty-four years of his life. The custom of Borough English prevails here. In the church lies entombed Jeremiah Markland.

Dulwich College, founded by the "Proteus for shapes, and Roscius for tongue," contains many valuable and original pictures by celebrated artists, bequeathed by Sir Francis Bourgeois, a considerable painter, who died in 1811, and who also bequeathed £10,000 to keep them in preservation, and £2,000 for preparing a gallery for

their reception. Inigo Jones is supposed to have been the architect of the college. July 6, 1638, the steeple fell down, and not long after, the whole of one side of the college, and part of another, shared the same fate, as did the porch, with the treasury-chamber, in 1703. The picture-gallery is 77 feet long, and 15 feet 6 inches wide. In the chapel of the college, over the communion-table, is a valuable copy by Julio Romano, of Raphael's famous picture of the Transfiguration, given to the college in 1796 by Thomas Mills, Esq., of Great Swaffham, Suffolk. On the font is a Greek anagram. Amongst the burials occur in 1731 Anthony Boheme, "The famous Tragedian," and in 1768 "Old Bridget, the Queen of the Gypsies."

In the body of Dunsfold Church are old oak *seats*, not pews.

At East Clandon resided the celebrated Admiral Edward Boscawen, third son of Hugh, Viscount Falmouth, who died here of a bilious fever, January 10, 1761. Of this parish was rector Thomas Gouffe, the poet, who wrote five tragedies, some comedies, etc., and died July, 1629.

Of East Horsley was rector Mr. Joseph Greenhill for 61 years, who died in 1788, aged 84.

At Temple Grove, East Sheen, resided the celebrated statesman Sir William Temple. Here he indulged his tastes for horticultural pursuits, and here Dean Swift and other literary characters employed their pens.

Of Effingham was vicar Mr. John Miller, who attributed the sufferings of those persons who were supposed to have been tortured by witches to the delusions of the devil.

At Egham resided the poet Sir John Denham. In the church is an alabaster monument to Sir John Denham, the father of the poet, on which he is represented as arising from the dead.

In Epsom Church is interred the Rev. John Parkhurst, author of a Greek and Hebrew Lexicon. Malcolm relates a curious account of a woman called "Crazy Sally," the bone-setter, who came here in 1736, and made no inconsiderable figure. In the churchyard is the following inscription:

"Here lieth the carcase
Of honest Charles Parkhurst,
Who ne'er could dance or sing,
But always was true to
His Sovereign Lord the King
Charles the First.
Ob. Dec. XX. MDCCIV, ætat. LXXXVI."

To Esher, Cardinal Wolsey removed, from York House, in 1529, when his enemies were plotting his ruin. Here is situated Claremont House, the seat of His Royal Highness Prince Leopold, and here his beloved consort breathed her last.

In Ewell Church are some curious monuments of considerable

antiquity. Of this parish it is *probable* that John Parry, Bishop of Ossory, was rector.

Moor Park, in the parish of Farnham, was one of the seats of Sir William Temple, who here breathed his last; and so attached was he to this retirement, that by his own direction his heart was buried in a silver box under the sun-dial in the garden, opposite to the window from which he used to contemplate and admire the beauties of nature. Here also Swift first contracted his intimacy with his beloved Stella.

Of Fetcham was rector Bishop Lisle in 1726. The famous metaphysician and defender of Revelation, Dr. J. Conybeare, was curate, under Dr. Shortrudge.

In the vestry of Frensham Church hangs a huge caldron, hammered out of one single piece of copper, supposed by Salmon to be the remains of the ancient parochial hospitality at the wedding of poor maids. Aubrey supposes it to have been used for the parish church ales. Tradition reports it to have been brought from Borough Hill, about a mile from hence. If anyone went to this place to borrow anything, he might have it for a year or longer, so he kept his word as to the return. On this hill lies a great stone about six feet long. The party went to this stone, knocked at it, and declared what they desired to borrow, and when they would return it; a voice would answer, appointing a time to come, and they would find what they wanted. This kettle, with the trivet, was borrowed here in this manner, but not returned at the time fixed; and though it was afterwards carried, it would not be received, and all subsequent applications have been fruitless. Another tradition states that it was borrowed, in partly the same manner, from a good-natured witch who lived at Mother Ludlow's Hole, and all the other circumstances are similar to the above.

The hamlet of Garrett is well known as the scene of a mock election which took place here for many years upon the meeting of every new Parliament, but it has now entirely subsided.

In Godalming Church is a white marble tablet to the memory of the Rev. Owen Manning, B.D., F.R.S., F.S.A., vicar of the parish, and historian of the county, who died September, 1801, aged 81. In this parish Mary Toft practised the imposition of being delivered of live rabbits in 1726, celebrated by Hogarth in his "Cuniculariі," etc. This was one of the grossest impositions ever practised, and which at the time occasioned considerable discussion.

On Godstone Green are two small barrows, and in an adjoining field two more.

At Bookham, in the church, on a plate of brass, is a poetical epistle of about sixty lines to the memory of Edmund Slyfield, High Sheriff of Surrey, 24 Elizabeth.

In Guildford Free School were educated John Parkhurst, Bishop

of Norwich; William Cotton, Bishop of Exeter; Henry Cotton, Bishop of Salisbury; Robert Abbott, Bishop of Salisbury, successor to Cotton; George Abbott, Archbishop of Canterbury; Robert Parkhurst and Sir Maurice Abbott, both Lord Mayors of London. In the Guildhall are portraits of James I. and Charles II. by Lely, and William III. and his queen. In the Council-chamber is an antique chimney-piece brought from Stoughton, in Stoke, when that old family seat was pulled down. In Trinity Church is a beautiful altar-tomb to Archbishop Abbott, who died 1633; the remains of one to Sir Robert Parkhurst, Lord Mayor of London; and a cenotaph to the memory of Arthur Onslow, Speaker of the House of Commons, who died 1768. At Loseley House are portraits of Queen Anne Boleyn and several of the More and Molyneux families. In Loseley Chapel are several memorials to the memory of the More and Molyneux families, many of whom were knights.

Hambledon. On the top of the pulpit in this church is the King's arms, painted on a large shell of a turtle, the gift of Earl Radnor. On one of the seats in the chancel are the instruments of our Saviour's passion, cut in wood, with the letters "I. H. S.," and underneath the figures of two religious, a man and a woman, with the name of Turnor at the bottom.

Of Hascomb, the celebrated Dr. Conyers Middleton, the great disputant with Dr. Bentley, was rector.

At Haslemere the celebrated Philip Carteret Webb, Esq., who was one of the counsel at the prosecution of Wilkes, resided. He was also M.P. for this borough in 1781.

Hedley. Mr. Aubrey, vol. ii., p. 306, says: "The shepherds of these downs use a half-horn, slit lengthway, nailed to the end of a long staff (about the length of our Western sheep-crooks), with which they can hurl a stone to a great distance, and so keep their sheep within their bounds, or from straggling into the corn." They are not used here now. At Hedley School was educated William Bowyer, the very learned printer.

Of Horley was vicar the learned Rev. Peter Whalley, who digested and published Bridges' MS. Collections for the County of Northampton.

At Horne King Athelstan is said to have had a house. The notorious John Kidgell was rector of this parish.

Kew Palace was the favourite residence of the Princess of Wales, mother of George III., and afterwards of our late revered monarch. Here resided the celebrated Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, whose house was called "The Dairie-house"; the Lord Keeper, Sir John Puckering; the accomplished Lords Harrington, of Exton; Sir Peter Lely, the celebrated painter; and Stephen Duck, the poet and preacher. In the gardens are temples of the Sun, Bellona, Pan, Eolus, Victory, and Arethusa; the House of Confucius; the

Alhambra; the Great Pagoda; the Mosque, erected 1761; and Ruin, built in 1759. In the churchyard is the tomb of Gainsborough, the celebrated painter, and near him Joshua Kirby, the writer on "Perspective." In the church is a tablet to Jeremiah Meyer, a celebrated miniature painter.

At Kingston, Catherine of Arragon lodged on her journey to London. Of the Free Grammar School, William Burton, the Commentator on Antoninus, was master, died 1657; and here Edward Gibbon, the celebrated historian, received the early part of his education. In 1444-45 the church damaged by lightning in a storm. The church was again damaged by the memorable storm, November 26, 1703. Of the numerous sepulchral monuments in the church, the most ancient is that of Robert Skerne and his wife. The curious inscription in Latin verse and black letter is placed the wrong way upwards. Here is interred Dr. George Bate, physician to Charles I., to Oliver Cromwell, his son Richard, and to Charles II. In St. Mary's chapel were formerly to be seen the portraits of several Saxon kings crowned here, and also of King John, who granted the town their first charter. Of this parish was vicar that eminent statesman, Nicholas West, Bishop of Ely, instituted 1502. Here died in 1677-78, aged 110, Frances Phillips; and in 1690, aged 108, Winifred Woodfall.

At Lambeth, in 1750, an earthquake happened. Here is situate the palace of the Archbishops of Canterbury. In the guard-room is a whole length of Henry, Prince of Wales. In the long gallery are many portraits of celebrated Archbishops and others, among which is one of Martin Luther, and in the windows are coats of several Archbishops. In the dining-room are portraits of all the Archbishops, from Laud to Cornwallis. In the library is a painting in glass of Philip, King of Spain, in very brilliant colours, and many valuable books and manuscripts. In the Lollards' Prison, at the very top of the Lollards' Tower, are eight large iron rings fastened through the wainscot an inch thick of oak, which lines the walls. Upon the sides are various scratches, half-sentences, and letters cut out with a knife in black letter by some of the unhappy persons there confined. Here was confined the unfortunate Earl of Essex, before he was sent to the Tower, and Bishop Thirleby, who died here. Fifteen Archbishops died in this palace, enumerated in Lysons's "Environs," vol. i., p. 269. Catherine of Arragon, upon her first arrival in England, lodged some days in the "Archbishop's inne." In the chapel Archbishop Parker is buried, but temp. Charles I. was removed and thrown into a hole in one of the out-houses, and the chapel made a dancing-room. After the restoration the corpse was re-interred. In Lambeth House was confined, during the civil wars, the Earls of Chesterfield and Derby; Sir Thomas Armstrong, executed for being concerned in the Duke of Monmouth's rebellion;

Sir George Bunkley, Lieutenant-Governor of Oxford ; Doctor Allestry, celebrated divine ; and Richard Lovelace, the poet. In Copt Hall, Sir Thomas Parry's mansion, the ill-fated Arabella Stuart was prisoner for twelve months in his custody. In Fore Street was a palace of the Bishops of Hereford, afterwards a pottery. The Bishops of Rochester had a palace in this parish, in which Archbishop Bardwardin died in 1348 ; and Shepey, Bishop of Rochester, in 1360. In 1531 a diabolical deed was committed by a cook, who, by throwing poison into some yeast, destroyed not only seventeen persons of the family, but likewise several poor persons who were fed at the gate ; for which crime he was boiled to death in Smithfield, pursuant to a law made for that purpose. The palace came into the possession of the Bishops of Carlisle, who leased it out. It was afterwards a pottery, then a tavern, and a common house of ill-fame. The house afterwards belonged to a dancing-master, and was at last pulled down. In Lambeth Marsh the philosophical Thomas Bushell concealed himself about the time Cromwell was made Protector, during which time he constantly lay in a garret hung with black baize. At one end was painted a skeleton, extended on a mattress ; at the other was a small pallet bed, and the walls were covered with various emblems of mortality. Here he continued above a year, till his friends made his peace with the Protector. Here Bishop Bonner had a hunting-seat. On the spot now called Lambeth Walk was a place of public entertainment, called Lambeth Wells, but afterwards refused a license. The site of the late premises of Messrs. Beaufoy's distillery was in 1636 the garden of Thomas Howard, Earl of Arundel ; afterwards opened as a place of public diversion, but suppressed in 1753. At South Lambeth resided the Tradescants, father and son, where they had a physic garden of the greatest extent. The son gave his whole collection to Elias Ashmole, who resided here, as did also the learned Dr. Ducarel, who died at his house here in 1785. In this parish Francis Moore, the author of the well-known Almanac which still goes by his name, resided, and practised as an astrologer ; as also Captain Bubb, and the Rev. Dr. Napier. In the church were interred Sir Noel Caron, the Dutch Ambassador, who built the almshouses near Vauxhall turnpike ; and Fornan, the astrologer. Here are monuments to Archbishops Parker, Bancroft, Tennison, Hutton, Cornwallis, and Moore ; Elizabeth, Duchess of Norfolk, and several of the family ; Bishops Tunstall and Thirleby, and Elias Ashmole, the antiquary. In one of the windows of the church, over the nave, is the figure of a pedlar and his dog, on painted glass, the history of which is well known. In the churchyard is the singular monument of the Tradescants, much defaced, erected in 1662. In the passage which leads from the church to the palace was buried, at his own request, Archbishop Secker. In the burial-ground, High Street, are interred the poets Edward Moore, who

died March 5, 1757, and Thomas Cooke, ob. January 1, 1757. The celebrated Countess de la Motte was also interred here. Of this parish were rectors, Gilbert de Glanville, Bishop of Rochester, etc.; Henry, Bishop of Joppa; Thomas Blague, Dean of Rochester; Daniel Featley; George Hooper, Bishop of Bath and Wells; Edmund Gibson and Beilby Porteus, Bishops of London, and Dr. John Denne, Archdeacon of Rochester. Here died, in 1704, aged 104, Joanna Keys; in 1730, aged 106, Thomas Drayman; in 1738-39, aged 102, Elizabeth Bateman; in 1743, aged 102, Mr. Wills and Mr. Horn; in 1749, aged 103, Mrs. Hellings; in 1777, aged 107, Margaret Baise; and in 1788, aged 101, William Cobb. S. T.

[1824, *Part I., pp.* 596-601.]

At Leatherhead resided Lord Chancellor Jefferyes. Near the bridge is a small public-house, supposed to be the house in which Eleanor Rumming sold the ale celebrated by Skelton. In the church are some curious painted glass windows, partly restored, partly added to by the present Vicar, Mr. Dallaway, who has also made the vicarage-house and the garden sloping down to the River Mole one of the pleasantest in the county. Miss Cholmondeley, in 1806, passing through this town in a barouche with her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, and Lady Sheffield, was thrown out of the carriage on turning the corner, and killed on the spot. She is buried here.

A farmhouse at Leigh, called Swain's, was, according to tradition, the residence of Ben Jonson the poet. A room in it is still called the Study.

In Lingfield Church are many curious monuments. In the nave before the chancel is a large white marble altar tomb, with the whole-length figure of a man and woman. He is in armour, with a glove by his right side; his hair bound over the temples with a fillet, but has no beard. Adjoining to the screen is another tomb without inscription, upon which is the whole-length figure of a man in armour, whose feet rest against a small figure of a man with a long beard and a turban on his head, probably referring to some exploit performed in the Crusades. Other monuments for the Cobhams and Howards. Sir Jas. Burrow, Knight, Master of the King's Bench Office, who died in 1782, is also interred here. His house, called Starborough Castle, has since belonged to Sir Thos. Turton, Bart., and now to Mr. Alderman Christopher Smith, M.P. Part of the college remained not many years ago.

In Maldon Church, by the pulpit, is a stand for an hour-glass. Here Walter de Merton, Bishop of Rochester, first founded his college in 1264, which in 1274 he afterwards translated to Oxford, under the name of Merton College. Of this parish was Vicar the

Rev. Rogers Ruding, author of the "Annals of English Coinage." He died in 1820, aged sixty-eight.

In Merrow churchyard is a head-stone to Mrs. Sarah Battey, who died June 6, 1799, aged 103. In the south aisle are buried several of the Onslow family.

Stone from the quarries at Merstham was used in the internal part of Waterloo Bridge, and Henry VII.'s chapel at Westminster. Over the Communion table is a very large print of French execution, about 16 feet high, and 5 feet wide, representing the Last Supper, an unusual ornament for an English country church. Of this parish were rectors, Henry Mills, Chaplain to Archbishop Whitgift's Hospital, and a literary gentleman; and Dr. Jer. Milles, Dean of Exeter, and President of the Society of Antiquaries.

In Merton Abbey was educated St. Thomas à Becket. The site of this house was converted in 1724 into a manufactory for printing calicoes; and another manufactory of the same nature was established in 1752 within its walls. These manufactories employ about 1,000 persons, a striking contrast to the monastic indolence which reigned there in former times. Against the north wall of the church hangs a large but much damaged picture of Christ bearing the cross, either the work of Luca Jordano, or a copy from him. Sir Thomas Robinson, Bart., F.R.S., who died in 1777, is interred near the chancel. Merton Place in this parish was the favourite residence of the late Lord Nelson.

At Mitcham, Sir W. Raleigh had a house and estate. The celebrated Dr. Donne, and Moses Mendez, the rich poet, also resided here. In 1637, the church was much damaged by lightning, at which time thirteen churches in this county are said to have experienced the same fate. In it is interred Sir Ambrose Crowley, Alderman of London, celebrated in the *Tatler* under the name of Sir Humphrey Greenhat. In the churchyard is the tomb of Anne Hallam, the celebrated actress of Lady Macbeth, who died 1740. Here was baptized, October 19, 1690, a girl who had twenty-four fingers and toes. In 1711 died, aged 103, widow Durant.

In Mortlake parish the Archbishops of Canterbury had a residence, and here died Archbishops Peckham in 1292, and Reynolds in 1327. Not a trace of it remains, except the foundation of a wall. 1665, the plague ravaged greatly; 197 persons buried, about 170 more than the general average at that period. Here resided Lord Pack, who wished Cromwell to be King; Tichbourn, one of King Charles's judges; and Ireton, all Cromwell's great friends. The celebrated Dr. Dee resided, performed his incantations, died in 1608, and was buried here. Anstis, Garter King at Arms, resided and died here in 1744. The first manufactory of tapestry was established here in 1619, by Sir Francis Crane. In the churchyard are the tombs of John Partridge, the famous astrologer; and Alderman Barber, the

celebrated Tory printer, temp. Anne, George I. and II., and an obelisk to the memory of Edward Athaweson, an eminent merchant, who died 1767. Here died in 1721 Edward Colston, Esq., who expended in his lifetime £70,000 upon charitable institutions; and in 1741, aged 103, William Baker.

At Newington, in 1571, September 30, a great flood, so that the people were obliged to be conveyed in boats from the church "to the pinfold's near St. George's in Southwark." In 1625, 405 persons died of the plague in the months of July and August. There was formerly here an hospital, which continued till 1551, when their proctor, William Cleybrooke, had a license to beg; and a theatre in the last century. The parsonage house, built of wood, appears to be very ancient, and is surrounded by a moat, over which are three (formerly four) bridges. It is generally reputed to be 300 years old. Two learned Bishops, Stillingfleet and Horsley, were rectors. Here died in 1685, aged 107, Edward Allen; in 1701, aged 101, Sarah Wood; and aged 100, Mary Ralph; in 1703, aged 102, Christopher Coward; and in 1706, aged 106, widow Jeweller.

The celebrated villa The Oaks, at Banstead, was erected by a society of gentlemen called "The Hunters' Club." It was afterwards the property of General Burgoyne, who built a dining-room 42 feet by 21, with an arched roof elegantly finished, and supported by twenty-eight small carved pillars of fine workmanship. The Earl of Derby much improved it, and can accommodate his guests with more than fifty bedchambers.

At Ockham resided Lord Chancellor King, as famous for ecclesiastical learning as for his knowledge in the law, where he died of paralysis, July 22, 1734.

At a house called Eversheds, at Ockley, resided the celebrated anatomist, Dr. Frank Nicholls, who died 1778, aged 80. At an old farmhouse called Trouts, on a beam in the kitchen are the following useful lines in raised letters:

> "Look well to thy house in every degree,
> And as your means are, so let your spendings be."

In the mansion-house, Peperharow, which belonged to Denzill Lord Holles, are many original portraits and pictures by the first masters, among which are, the Emperor Charles V., by Titian, and Sir Alan Brodrick, Lord Chancellor of Ireland. In the church are memorials for several of the illustrious family of Brodrick. Of this parish were rectors, the learned Rev. Edward Clarke, author of "Letters on the Spanish Nation," and father of the celebrated traveller, who died 1786; and Owen Manning, historian of Surrey, and editor of Lye's Saxon Dictionary, who died 1801.

At Ham House, Petersham, resided the Duchess of Queensberry; and the Royal mistress of James II., Catharine Sedley, Countess of Dorchester. Here it is reported the Cabal held their meetings. It

is now the seat of the Earl of Harrington. In the north drawing-room is a very large and beautiful cabinet of ivory, lined with cedar. This mansion contains many fine pictures by the old masters, particularly Vandervelt and Woovermans, and numerous portraits, all deserving notice. In one of the parlours is a portrait of the Countess of Dorchester, and her husband, Earl Portmore. On the mount in the grounds of Petersham Lodge, formerly the residence of the Duke of Clarence, tradition says Henry VIII. stood to see the signal for Anne Boleyn's execution. Here resided the famous Duke of Argyle. The late Sir Thomas Jenner, Knt., Baron of the Exchequer, and afterwards Justice of Common Pleas, was buried in this church; as was the Duchess of Lauderdale in 1696.

At Putney, in 1780, a dreadful hurricane did great mischief, particularly at Roehampton in this parish. The progress of this hurricane is supposed to have been about three miles in length, beginning at Lord Besborough's at Roehampton, and ending at Hammersmith; the greatest breadth was only three hundred yards. Here resided John Toland, the deist, and here he composed his "Pantheisticon," and many of his latter works. Putney Park was the property of Christian, Countess of Devonshire, a woman of considerable celebrity and very singular character. On the Heath resided the celebrated Premier Pitt. in the house formerly the residence of Archbishop Cornwallis. In 1776, David Hartley, Esq., built a house upon the Heath, still standing, for the purpose of proving the efficacy of his invention of plates to preserve houses from fire. Not far from this place was Putney Bowling-Green, a place of fashionable resort. In 1703 the church suffered by the storm on November 26 and 27. In the churchyard were buried, in 1722, John Toland, the deistical writer; and in 1771, Robert Wood, Esq., the well-known scientific traveller and classical writer. Here died in 1747, aged 101, Catherine Farmer; in 1766, aged 104, Sarah Watts; in 1772, aged 109, Anne Williams; and in 1787, aged 100, Mary Ceasley.

Reigate suffered by the plague in 1665. In the church is interred "Charles Howarde, Earle of Nottinghame, Lord High Admyrall of Englande, Generall of Queene Elizabeth's Navy Royall att sea agaynst the Spanyards invinsable navy, in the yeare of our Lorde 1588."

In Richmond Palace, Princess Elizabeth was a prisoner in the time of Mary. It afterwards became one of her favourite residences. Here Anthony Rudd, Bishop of St. David's, incurred Elizabeth's displeasure in 1596, for preaching before the Court on the infirmities of old age, applying them at the same time personally to her Majesty, and observing how it had "furrowed her face, and besprinkled her hair with its meal." Henry Prince of Wales resided here in 1605. It was purchased by Sir Gregory Norton, one of the Judges of

Charles I. Here it is said the Pretender was nursed. In the gardens, greatly beautified and improved by George III., whose favourite it was, is the observatory erected for him in 1768-69, by Sir William Chambers. The hill has often been celebrated both in verse and prose. Here resided Thomson the poet; his favourite seat in the garden contains the table on which he wrote his verses; over the entrance is inscribed, "Here Thomson sung the seasons and their change"; the inside is adorned with suitable quotations in his praise, etc. Upon it Sir Joshua Reynolds had a house. The pious Bishop Duppa, the tutor of Charles II., resided and died here. Here Theophilus Cibber opened in 1756 a theatre, and to avoid the penalties of the Act against unlicensed comedians, advertised it as a "cephalic snuff warehouse." In the Earl of Orford's collection at Strawberry Hill is a picture of Charles II. receiving a pine-apple from the hands of Rose his gardener. Here was formerly a place of entertainment called Richmond Wells. In the church are monuments to Thomson the poet; Mary Anne Yates, the celebrated tragic actress, who died in 1787; Dr. Stebbing, the polemical writer; Robert Lewes, Esq., a Cambro-Briton, and a Barrister-at-Law, who died in 1649, "so great a lover of peace," says his epitaph, "that when a contention began to arise between Life and Death, he immediately yielded up the ghost to end the dispute:" F. Houlbourn, Esq., Rear-Admiral of Great Britain, who died 1771; and several of the Howard family. In the churchyard are interred many of noble birth; and besides Sarah Wall, a descendant of Archbishop Boulter, who died in 1751, are the Rev. Gilbert Wakefield, classical scholar, and Dr. J. Moore, father of the gallant Sir J. Moore. Of this parish Nicholas Brady, D.D., the translator of the Psalms, was curate.

At Rotherhithe, June 1, 1765, a fire destroyed 206 houses and property to the amount of £100,000. Here Henry IV. resided while being cured of his leprosy. In 1805 an Act of Parliament was obtained for making a tunnel under the Thames from this place to Limehouse, etc., but after being far advanced to completion, was suspended, and has not been resumed. In the vestry-room of the church is a portrait of Charles I. in his robes, kneeling at a table, and holding a crown of thorns. In the churchyard is interred Prince Lee Boo, who died of the small-pox, December 27, 1784, aged 20:

> "Stop, reader, stop, let Nature claim a tear,
> A prince of mine, Lee Boo, lies buried here."

Of this parish the celebrated Thomas Gataker was rector.

At Shere is the house of Wm. Bray, Esq., who completed the "History of Surrey," and edited the memoirs of the celebrated John Evelyn, Esq. About the year 1770 he began planting the chalk hills between Dorking and Guildford with forest trees, now well grown,

and has since planted much on the healthy grounds on the south side of the parish. An ancestor in the time of Queen Elizabeth removed from Cranley, then their residence, to their house called Towerhill in this parish. He is descended from a brother of Sir Reginald Bray, the Minister of Henry VII. described by Polydore Vergil as the very father of his country, who would admonish the King if he acted against right. St. George's Chapel at Windsor (in which he is buried) bears testimony to his skill in architecture, as there is every reason to believe it was designed by him; he laid the first stone in 1503, and died very soon after. In the church are interred several of the family.

Southwark. St. George the Martyr.—In the old church was interred Edward Cocker, the celebrated arithmetician, and in the churchyard the cruel Bishop Bonner, who died in the Marshalsea in 1569. In the place now called the Mint stood the mansion of Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, afterwards used as a mint. The learned Dr. Hezekiah Burton was rector of this parish. St. Mary Overy or St. Saviour.—Here is situate the remains of Winchester House, the palace of the bishops of that diocese, erected about 1107. In the time of the Civil Wars it was made a prison, and in it was confined Sir Kenelm Digby, who here wrote his book on "Bodies." In the park Sir William Dugdale, in 1658, found a curious tessellated pavement with a border in the form of a serpentine column. Contiguous to this house was the residence of the Bishops of Rochester, pulled down in 1604. On the bank-side was situate the Globe Theatre, where Shakespeare's plays were first performed, and where he himself acted. In 1613 it was quite consumed. Near this was the Bear Garden, which fell down during a performance in 1583. The Tabard Inn, St. Margaret's Hill, celebrated by Chaucer as the place of rendezvous for pilgrims visiting Becket's shrine at Canterbury, was burnt down May 26, 1676, together with the Town Hall and great part of the town. It was rebuilt, and the name is now corrupted to the Talbot Inn (see *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1812, Part ii., p. 217). "On July 10, 1212, a great fire broke out, burnt part of the Church of Our Lady, and spread itself to the north side of the bridge; the south end of the bridge likewise became on fire, and the number of persons on the bridge were in danger of death when some ships came to their relief, but the populace so unadvisedly rushed into them, that they were sunk, and the people all perished."—Stow. On April 11, 1532, a dole was given at this church, at which such multitudes of poor assembled that seven were smothered. In the church are monuments to the celebrated poet, John Gower, with his figure recumbent in a long gown, a chaplet of roses on his head, a collar of SS. round his neck, and under his head are three books; one is inscribed "Speculum Meditantis," on the second "Vox Clamantis," and on the other "Confessio Amantis," etc. Above him are the

figures of "Charitie," "Mercie," and "Pitie," with appropriate verses; Lionel Lockyer, the celebrated empiric, temp. Charles II., a Knight Templar; Richard Humble, Alderman of London (see *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1823, Part ii., p. 208); Lancelot Andrews, Bishop of Winchester, ob. 1626; and William of Wykeham, Bishop of Winchester, ob. 1395. St. Olave.—In Tooley Street the Prior of Lewes had "a great house built of stone with arched gates," afterwards converted into an inn, the sign of the Walnut-tree. Near the church the Abbot of St. Augustine without Canterbury had "a great house of stone and timber," afterwards divided into tenements. On the banks of the river, near the bridge house, stood the inn of the Abbot of Battle. Of this parish were rectors, Drs. Owin Oglethorpe, Bishop of Carlisle, the only bishop who could be prevailed on to crown Elizabeth, and who died in 1560; and Dr. Boulter, Archbishop of Armagh, and Primate of all Ireland. St. Thomas.—In the court-room of St. Thomas's Hospital are portraits of Edward VI., William III., Sir R. Clayton, Knight, Sir Gilbert Heathcote, Knight, and many other aldermen and patrons of the hospital. In the chapel of Guy's Hospital is a fine figure of Mr. Guy, by the late Mr. Bacon, which cost £1,000.

At the late Mr. Thrale's mansion near Streatham Common, Dr. Johnson spent much of his time, as did many other worthies of that day, whose portraits afterwards graced the house. In the church are monuments to the hospitable Mr. Thrale and Mrs. Salusbury, the mother of Mrs. Piozzi, with inscriptions by Dr. Johnson; and James Price, M.D., F.R.S., who died 1783. Here was buried in 1772, at least aged 104, one Russell, a person always known under the guise or habit of a woman, and answered to the name of Elizabeth, but at death proved to be a man. Mr. Lysons gives a description of this curious character. Of this parish the learned controversial writer, Bishop Hoadly, was rector from 1710 to 1723.

In Sutton Church are interred William Earl Talbot, who died in 1782, and Isaac Littlebury, the translator of Herodotus, who died 1710. In the churchyard is a sarcophagus of white marble to the memory of Cecil, wife of Lord Chancellor Talbot, who died here in 1720. William Stephens, a political writer in opposition to the Court, was instituted rector of this parish in 1686.

In the east window of the chapel in Titsey Church. The Almighty is pourtrayed as an old man sitting on a throne, our Saviour before him on the cross; below them, on the right hand, is the Virgin Mary, on the left Jesus. In the church are interred many of the family of Gresham.

In Tooting Church is a monument to Sir John Hepdon, diplomatic character, temp. Charles I. and II., who died 1670. Samuel Lisle, Bishop of Norwich, was rector.

On Walton Heath, Walton-on-the-Hill, was found a small brass

figure of Esculapius. Numerous Roman antiquities have been found here, and at a place supposed to have been the prætorium were found the remains of buildings.

At Hersham in Walton-upon-Thames, William Lilly the astrologer resided (see *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1823, Part ii., p. 297). At Coway Stakes have been found several stakes about 16 feet long, shod with iron, the wood very black, and so hard as to turn an axe—remains of those mentioned by ancient writers as having been used to prevent the passage of Cæsar across the Thames (see p. 32). In the church are monuments to William Lilly, mentioned above; a magnificent one by Roubiliac to Richard Viscount Shannon, who died 1740; Jerome Weston, Earl of Portland (see *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1823, Part i., p. 413), who died 1662; and Henry Skrine, Esq., the author of a "Tour in Wales," who died 1803. In the chancel is preserved a curious monument, representing on brasses the singular feat of activity performed by John Selwyn, under-keeper of Oatlands Park temp. Elizabeth, and himself, wife, and eleven children, in a praying posture.

In Wandsworth Church is the tomb of an officer of Henry IV.'s army, probably a sharer in the glories of Agincourt. The name is unknown; he died in 1420. Here is a beautiful monument to Henry Smith, Esq., the greatest benefactor to Surrey, with his effigies kneeling at a desk, and holding a skull between his hands. His funeral "was worshipfully solemnized." Two hundred and fifty-four persons died of the plague in 1665. Here died in 1622, aged 114, Alice Palladaye, widow; in 1653, aged 101, Thomas Tayer; and in 1760, aged 102, Mary Cross, widow.

On a monument in Warlingham Church are the following curious lines:

> "O cruel Death, what hast thou done,
> To take from us our mother's darling son?
> Thou hast taken toll, ground, and drest his grist,
> The brand lieth here, the flour is gone to Christ."

At Clandon Place or House, West Clandon, built by the first Lord Onslow, are many original portraits. In the grotto in the garden was an antique marble from the Arundelian collection, the principal figure of which "may be the genius of some Grecian city or republic." In the hall are two elegant chimney-pieces by Rysbrack; one, representing a sacrifice to Bacchus, is considered his masterpiece in basso-relievo, and the other a sacrifice to Diana.

At West Horsley resided the celebrated John Lord Berners, who first translated Froissart's Chronicle into English; and the Raleigh family had a seat here. In the church is entombed Carew Raleigh, Esq., son of Sir Walter, as is also the supposed head of his father. Of this parish was rector the persecuted Bishop Howell, who died in 1646.

In West Sheen Priory Perkin Warbeck sought an asylum, and intreated the Prior to beg his life of the King. Here the body of the King of Scots, after the Battle of Flodden Field, was brought by the Earl of Surrey, and for a considerable time lay unburied. Stow saw it in 1552 wrapped in lead, and thrown into a lumber-room.

At Wimbledon the much-respected Marquis of Rockingham lived and died in 1782. In the Manor-house resided Queen Catharine Parr, Cardinal Pole, Sir Christopher Hatton, Sir Thomas Cecil (afterwards Earl of Exeter), General Lambert, author of a book called "The Detection," and Sarah Duchess of Marlborough, who pulled it down and rebuilt it after a design of the Earl of Pembroke. This house was accidentally burnt in 1785, and a new one has been built by Earl Spencer. Charles I., a few days before he was brought to trial, so little aware of the fate preparing for him, ordered seeds of some Spanish melon to be planted in his garden belonging to Wimbledon House. On the Common horse-races were formerly held. In the church are monuments to Sir Edward Cecil, grandson to Lord Treasurer Burleigh, and Sir Richard Wynne, Gentleman of the Privy Chamber to Charles I. In the churchyard are buried John Hopkins, Esq., commonly called Vulture Hopkins, who died in 1732, and William Wilberforce, Esq., uncle of the present M.P. Of this parish Archbishop Reynolds was rector. Here died in 1778, aged 103, Francis Trevor.

In Bagshot Park, Windlesham, James I. and Charles I. used to hunt. Here resided the celebrated Admiral Keppel, who became possessed of the park on the death of his brother the Earl of Albemarle, lessee under the Crown.

The following wonderful story has appeared in print; we vouch not for its authenticity: In Woking churchyard grows a kind of plant about the thickness of a bulrush, with a top like asparagus, shooting up nearly to the surface of the earth, above which it never appears, and when the corpse is quite consumed the plant dies away. This observation has been made in other churchyards when the soil is a light red sand.

Of Worplesdon were rectors, the Rev. Thomas Comber, Dean of Carlisle, learned Hebraist, etc., and the Rev. Dr. Burton, Provost of Eton College, and author, who died 1771.

In Wotton Church is interred the celebrated John Evelyn, and many of his family.

Tour in Surrey.

[1787, *Part II., pp.* 963-965.]

As it may be of service to many to be informed of a well the water of which is possessed of great virtues in cases of scurvy and eruptions on the skin, even when in the most violent degree, and

which is at no great distance from London, I will, with your leave, communicate some account of it. It is at a small distance from Dorking in Surrey, a country which yields to few in point of beauty, variety, and the number of gentlemen's seats and villas with which it is adorned. Such as may be induced to visit this water for their health, or may make the tour for their amusement, will probably not be displeased to know what entertainment their journey will afford them. I will, therefore, begin with giving them this information.

Epsom, a town fourteen miles and a half from Westminster Bridge, has long been frequented by merchants and others, desiring to enjoy the pleasures of the country without being at a great distance from London. It was once a fashionable resort for drinking the waters which are on the common beyond the town; but it has long been supplanted by other places. Mr. Ingram, a surgeon, who lives at the wells, has tried to re-establish a breakfast meeting there, and has also endeavoured to restore the waters to public notice by using them in making magnesia, which, he says, is thereby impregnated with their virtues in addition to those of the common medicine. But, though this town is no longer the resort of such as now run to the sea-bathing places, it cannot fail of being well frequented so long as there are those who like a sociable neighbourhood, and the diversion of the chase, which is to be had on the downs here in high perfection.

In the middle of the town is a clock at one end of a pond, railed in by the generosity of a gentleman, who provided for the public service what was greatly wanted, water being scarce, especially in dry summers, when many of the inhabitants are forced to buy it of persons who get a livelihood by carrying it about for sale. In the outskirts are many gentlemen's houses; the principal of them is Woodcote, a house on which Lord Baltimore laid out a very large sum of money, but which he sold before his death. It has since passed through several hands, and was once offered for sale divided into different lots; afterwards the house was advertised to be pulled down, and sold for the value of the materials. It lately belonged to Mr. Nelson, the corn-factor, and is now the property of Mr. Cuthbert, a gentleman in the East India service. The chapel was fitted up with much of the delicate carving of Gibbons. On Woodcote Green is a seat of Mr. Northey. The old house of Durdans, once inhabited by his Majesty's father, was burnt down, but a new one has been built near the spot where the old one stood, which belonged to Mr. Dalbiac, since to Mr. Kingworthy, and is now possessed by his widow. On Clay Hill, Mr. O'Kelly, a gentleman well known on the turf, has a house, to which he has added a very large room, most elegantly furnished; and in his stable is the famous running horse called Eclipse, bred by the late Duke of

Cumberland, which beat everything that attempted to run against him, and has for some years lived at his ease, being kept as a stallion. In this capacity he has not been less serviceable to his master than he was in the other. Our forefathers would probably hear (if they could hear) with some amaze that the life of this valuable horse has been insured for some thousand pounds. It is indeed a specimen of ingenuity to which their ideas did not extend.

At the end of the town, going to Leatherhead, is a house of the late Mr. Chamier, who laid out much money in adding some handsome rooms to it, and in improving the grounds, which are made very pleasant.

Entering the Common, Lord Baltimore's is seen on the left; and on the right, in the bottom, are the wells mentioned before.

Ashted Park is a mile and a half further on, on the road to Leatherhead. It was the seat of Sir Robert Howard, who used to entertain King Charles II. here; and a table at which he dined is, I believe, still preserved in the farmhouse. The mansion is a modern structure, the residence of the late Earl of Suffolk and Berkshire, who possessed it before the title came to him on his nephew's death. Adjoining to it, at a little distance out of the road on the left, are two or three gentlemen's houses. By turning on the left, you may ride through the park, and come into the road again beyond the village, near the third milestone from Epsom.

This stone stands in a common field, separated by an enclosure from another; on entering which, Leatherhead appears before you, over which is seen Fetcham, the seat of Sir George Warren, whose first wife was daughter and heiress of Mr. Revell, and brought him this estate; and, on the left, the woods which crown the hill in Mr. Lock's park.

Leatherhead is the thoroughfare to Guildford and Dorking, the road to the latter turning off opposite to the Swan; or the greater part of the town may be avoided by going to the left instead of through the turnpike. In this place are some gentlemen's houses, one or two of them standing on a bank which slopes down to the river Mole, over which, in the Guildford road, is a stone bridge of several arches, narrow, and the walls very low.

A small descent from the town leads into the very pleasant valley which continues all the way to Dorking; the range of hill, which terminates in what is called Box Hill, being on the left; that which ends in the point near which stands a house of Lord King's, on the right. At the entrance of it there is, on the right, a handsome house, built by the late Mr. Crabb Boulton, on the spot where stood an old mansion called Thorncroft, belonging to Merton College, but leased to him, and now his nephew's. On the left is a house of Mr. Durnford's, and the house belonging to the great tithes (the property of the church of Rochester), which has had a front with two handsome

bows added to it by Mr. Briscoe. A little farther, on the same side the way, is a good modern house, built a few years ago by Mr. Wildman (then a capital salesman in Smithfield, and well known on the turf), on a farm, part of the Norbury estate; it has been of late inhabited by Sir James Pennyman.

Norbury, a seat of an old family of that name, afterwards of the Sidolphs for some generations, since of the Tryons, stood in a park in a flat on the bank of the Mole, at the bottom of a hill, on which are many fine groves of beech, etc. This house appeared to be one of the oldest family residences in Surrey, being built of wood, with plaster panels. Mr. Tryon, the son of Lady Mary, sold the estate to Mr. Chapman, who resided here some time, and, after having cut down great numbers of the walnut-trees (for which it was once so famous, that it is said the fruit at fourpence a tree would produce £100), and most of the timber, divided the manors and lands into lots, and sold them separately. The mansion-house and park were bought by Mr. Lock, a gentleman of large fortune, who pulled down the old house, and has built a new one on the hill looking south towards Dorking; it stands "bosom'd high in tufted trees," which shelter it from the wind. In it is a room painted in landscape by Mr. Barrett. Some rides in the park afford the most charming views.

The road goes by the side of this park (but which is not enclosed with a pale) to the entrance of the village of Mickleham, a place deservedly a favourite, in which several cottages have been fitted up in a very neat manner, and have been inhabited by persons of fashion. There is here a famous stable for keeping running-horses at livery, the downs being commodious for airing them. On the right, Charles Talbot, Esq. (nephew of the Earl), has made a very good house, and laid out the grounds in an elegant manner, Mr. Lock's park, with its hanging woods, seeming to form a part of the domain. It also looks upon the fine plantation made by the late Sir Cecil Bisshopp on the opposite hill.

The next place is the house built by Sir Cecil on a spot where stood a little ale-house, called Juniper Hole, whence the transition is easy to the present name of Juniper Hall. It is in a bottom, at the foot of a hill, once a sheep-walk, but converted by him into a beautiful plantation, filled with beech, birch, ash, fir of various kinds, and other trees, disposed with great taste, and planted with such care as to thrive exceedingly, though the hill is of chalk, high, steep, and very dry. His original intention was no more than to add a room or two to the old cottage till he should be able to build a proper house on a spot the opposite side the road, where is a most delightful situation; he was, however, led much beyond his design, and he made a good house. It had no windows to the road (which runs close to it), but they were opened to the south, and look over

three or four fields reaching with a gentle ascent a little way up the side of a part of Box Hill.

Since Sir Cecil's death it has been sold to Mr. Jenkinson, who keeps a lottery-office, and who is displaying his taste in alterations; one of which is, making a basin in the garden, to be supplied with water by hasty rains from the side of the chalk-hills, with a large beautiful swan placed in the centre.

From Epsom to this place there is a pleasant summer road, which avoids the dust of the highroad, by going up either Church Lane or Woodcote Lane, passing at the back of Lord Baltimore's and Lord Suffolk's parks, through a lane called Pebble Lane, over Mickleham Downs, and through Sir Cecil's plantations. From Pebble Lane the Roman road (from Woodcote, near Croydon, by Dorking, to Arundel) is very visible on Mickleham Downs in several places for a considerable length.

[1787, *Part II.*, *pp.* 1061, 1062.]

By the side of Juniper Hall is a road, up a little valley, to a house built by Mr. Boxall on a large rabbit-warren extending to Box Hill. This was full of pollards, bushes, etc., which he grubbed, and turned the whole into a farm, part of which makes good corn-land. His house stands high, with good views.

Soon after passing Juniper Hall, Box Hill is on the left. The first part is a fine turf; at the top is a large quantity of that evergreen which also grows on the steep and lofty face of it, overhanging the river Mole, and which is otherwise nothing in that place but bare chalk. This river is crossed by a bridge of three arches, called Burford Bridge, built at the county expense above 30 years ago, before which the passage was a very dangerous one after sudden rains; for though the water is in general very low, and in summer the ford is often quite dry, yet in floods it has run over the parapet walls of the bridge, high as it is. The river goes from hence under the foot of the opposite hill in Mr. Lock's park towards Leatherhead, between which place and this bridge are the swallows so much talked of and so little understood. There is not, as might be supposed from the name, any aperture in which the water is apparently swallowed up, or from whence it again suddenly issues; but there are parts of the bed of the river where the water is imperceptibly lost, and which in a dry summer are dry, the water running at the same time in a gentle current both higher up and lower down. These swallows supply the neighbouring wells with water, and, if they are stopped, the wells become dry.

On the other side this bridge a pretty villa was built about ten years ago by Mr. Eckersall, in the meadows at the foot of Box Hill, on a spot near which the earth has several times sunk in,

forming pits, which have generally water in them, and which are full when the river is high, and some of them very deep. The ground where the house stands was, however, examined, and found to be sound.

Almost adjoining to this is another villa, called the Grove. A small thatched cottage was built by Mr. Ryves about thirty years ago in a gravel-pit adjoining to the road, from which, to the edge of the river running at the foot of Box Hill, was a piece of ground on which stood several large and fine beeches. Mr. Ryves availed himself of these, and of the natural beauty of the situation, and, adding some plantations, made a pleasant summer retreat. It was afterwards bought by Mr. Vaughan, who since sold it to Mr. Bonell, and from Mr. Bonell it passed to a Mr. Bockett.

At this place that part of Box Hill which runs from north to south terminates, and it then takes a direction from west to east to Ryegate. It may, indeed, be called a continuation of that range of chalk hill which comes out of Hampshire, goes by Farnham to Guildford, and from thence hither, and so through Kent. The road here being through a dip of the hill, that point which is above Mr. Bonell's garden is called the stomacher, from some resemblance to the shape of one; near the point, on the right of the road, being the situation on which Mr. Jonathan Tyers (late proprietor of Vauxhall) built a house, now the property of Lord King. Mr. Tyers made many walks in a considerable wood, with a variety of temples and other buildings, on which were a great number of poetical inscriptions, all of a moral tendency. The prospects from hence are extensive and beautiful. In Mr. Tyers's time it was much resorted to; but the temples and walks have been destroyed for some years. A well was sunk here 438 feet deep in the chalk, the water from whence is generally drawn up by an ass in a wheel.

After passing the turnpike, the house built by the late Duke of Norfolk (when Mr. Howard) at Dibden is seen over the town; but before you come to Dorking you cross a little brook running into the Mole below, and pass a handsome house with two wings, connected with the body by colonnades, which was built about thirty years ago by Mr. Page, has since passed through several hands, and now belongs to Mr. Nash.

A mile and a half on the left is Betchworth Castle, the ancient seat of the Browns, the heiress of which family sold it to the late Mr. Tucker, whose daughter is the present owner, and lives at it. The approach is through an avenue of elms, but to the left of that is a long and magnificent double avenue of large and lofty old limes, which was probably once the road used to the house. In the park are a great many Spanish chestnut-trees of great size. The way to the house is almost level; but the east side of it stands on the brink of a deep bank, at the foot of which runs the Mole. The view from

that side is a pleasant one over a common field, bounded on the left by the long hills extending towards Ryegate.

Box Hill is the property of this lady. The commonly-received opinion is, that the box-trees were brought out of Italy in the time of Charles I. by the Earl of Arundel, who lived at Dibden; but it is a certain fact that they grew here long before.

Before the turnpike-road was made through Epsom, the winter road from the other side of Dorking to London was up the very steep part of Box Hill, the foot of which is near Betchworth Park gate, and from thence to Sutton.

To return to Dorking. At the entrance of the town is a house belonging to Mr. Budgen, with a considerable garden and shrubbery, from whence it takes the name of Shrub-hill. The house has been built at different times, but has some good rooms. In the front it looks delightfully over a meadow to a piece of water at the bottom, and from thence up the side of the hill to Lord King's, which terminates the view. The garden adjoins to Cotmandean, a small common covered with the finest turf, on which cricket is often played.

On the farther side of this common is the late Duke of Norfolk's seat, mentioned before, standing on a gentle rise, and commanding the fine view of the town and adjacent hills. The old house was the retirement of the famous Earl of Arundel (so well known for his collection of statues, etc.) in the troublesome and dangerous times of Charles I., when the superior lustre of his character was too bright for the weak eyes of a tyrant, and when an excuse only was wanted to have brought him, as his ancestor had been by Queen Elizabeth, to the block. The ancient house had been taken down a considerable time before the present was begun. The original garden, which consisted of a narrow dale between two high hills crowned with woods, makes a part of the present pleasure-ground, in new modelling which some of the flues used by the Earl in his laboratory were found.

The hill rises pretty steep behind the house, and descends as swiftly on the south side, where is a beautiful seat of Henry Talbot, Esq., called Chart Park. The house stands near the foot, commanding a charming piece of ground to the south, with woods and trees finely disposed, the whole view being a most cheerful and pleasant one.

The town of Dorking is in general old, ill-built, and badly paved; but in the skirts, and on the part called Butter Hill, are some good and pleasant houses. The market for corn used to be very considerable here, but is now transferred in great measure to Horsham, since the turnpike-road has been made from London through that place to Brighthelmstone. The poultry of this neighbourhood has been long famous, and great quantities are brought on market-days, and carried

by higglers to London. There is a breed of fowls hereabout which perhaps is peculiar to this country; the colour is either white or like a partridge, but there are five claws on each foot. They boast much of fat capons, which have been made to weigh 9 lb. apiece. There are two good inns in the town, to which the thoroughfare to Brighthelmstone has been of great use.

Surrey Jottings.

[1798, *Part II., pp.* 763, 764.]

At Kingston I conversed with the grand-daughter of the sexton buried by the fall of the chapel. She showed me near the north door part of a rude pillar which fell with the building. There is a rich and finely-painted glory, with cherubim, etc., over the entrance to the nave of the church, and a singularity in the situation of the inscription on the tomb of Robert Skern and his wife; for you must stand with your face to the east to read it as it lays on the pavement. I was told at Kingston, when drawing the church, that I must be either an Irishman or a Frenchman, as no true Englishman would take off his country to ruin it, such are the miserable effects of political animosity among those of little minds. At the entrance of Kingston from London stands the workhouse, formerly a school; the date, on a spout, 1629.

The situation of Carshalton, or, as it is absurdly called in its neighbourhood, Casehorton, is extremely pleasant. The beautiful assemblage of bridges, trees, and houses, a good church, a building called the waterhouse, and a number of fine swans, sailing on one of the clearest pieces of water I ever saw, produce a most pleasing sensation to a mind fond of the beauties of Nature and Art. The church is separated from the water by a row of large trees, through which it appears in many pleasing points of view. There are now many alterations making among the pews. A causeway crosses the water, from which there are some fine garden-views, majestic trees, a gravel walk, a pretty stone bridge, and the town between the trees on the left. Looking to the west, there is a number of pleasant houses, and above dark foliage rises the waterhouse, not unlike the tower of a church with pinnacles. The entrance to the park belonging to the manor-house is through one of the finest gates of ironwork that I have seen. Two richly-ornamented pillars have on them statues, as large as the life, of Diana and Acteon. The height of the gates appears to be 20 feet. There are four smaller pillars of iron between those of stone that support the statues, crowned with scrolls of uncommon taste, and the tops of the whole range of bars are superb. Were these gates intended as the grand entrance to the mansion projected by Thomas Scawen, Esq., in 1726, mentioned by Mr. Lysons?

The Manor-house at East Cheam is taken down, and a plain brick mansion erected near its site, neat but unornamented. The Manor-house of West Cheam is falling fast to decay. It is at present unoccupied. The gardens, however, are in good order. The tomb of Thomas Fromound, in St. Mary's Chapel, Cheam, has a representation of the Father crowned, in the act of blessing, with His left hand on a crucifix, and the Holy Ghost hovering above its head.

The quantity of chalk in the neighbourhood of Sutton gives the landscape a dreary aspect. The church is now repairing. The window on which the inscription is cut, mentioned by Mr. Lysons, has been beautified till the letters are nearly filled with plaster or whitewash, and antiquaries may shortly dispute, with real obscurity for their guide, on the original meaning.

The chapel at Wallington has been pulled down, notwithstanding the opposition of the parishioners, who, I find, were much offended at the proprietor's first intention of removing it.

The whole circumference of Beddington is charming; the inequality of the ground produces a singular variety of rural scenes. The church and old mansion of the Carews are highly interesting, but much of the venerable beauty is lost by removing the ivy from some of the walls. J. P. Malcolm.

Addington.

[1799, *Part II.*, *p.* 833.]

The church of Addington, in Surrey, as well as the village, is most delightfully and romantically situated in a deep valley, surrounded by hills of the liveliest verdure and most inviting appearance. The church (Plate I.) is one of the oldest in the county, and, it is believed, in England, considering that it is not a cathedral, and bears certain evidence of being built before the time of Edward IV. On an eminence adjoining there are the remains of a monastery, between which and a retired spot at the distance of a mile a subterraneous passage communicates, which even now is penetrable for a considerable distance. There is a yew-tree in the churchyard, which, from the great circumference of its trunk, must be of great antiquity. Within a quarter of a mile is the manor and elegant seat of James Trecothick, Esq. (nephew of the late alderman), who holds the manor by a singular tenure, that of presenting the sovereign at his coronation dinner with a mess of pottage; but I believe this has not been claimed since the time of James II., when by record it appears to have been done. The church must have sunk prodigiously, as at present it is of very inferior height to the generality of country churches; and, from the aspect of the stones and style of building, there is every reason to think it is much older than the date above-

mentioned. The village is situated about three miles south-east from Croydon, and thirteen from London.*

[1799, *Part II., p.* 944.]

From the description in Lysons,† it should seem that the oldest period that can be assigned to the chancel of Addington Church by the lancet windows, as they are called, in it, is about the time of Henry III., and perhaps to this period belong the massy ancient pillars of rude workmanship of the aisle, which probably was the chantry chapel granted with the rectory to the monastery of St. Mary Overie. . . .

The privilege of presenting the mess of pottage at the coronation was claimed by Mr. Spencer, lord of the manor, in 1760, and allowed; consequently, the claim may be presumed to have continued in force uninterrupted. As there never was a monastery in this parish, what are called remains of one are most probably those of the Manor-house, which Sir Robert Aguillon has license from Henry III. to embattle and fortify on a spot near the church, still called the Castle Hill, the subterraneous passage between which and a retired spot at a mile distance may have been a drain, or arched vault, belonging to the mansion.

Barnes.

[1788, *Part II., p.* 785.]

The parish of Barnes, in Surrey, has been distinguished into the town or village itself, and Barn-Elms. It is situated on the side of the Thames, between Putney, a healthful and lively town, and Mortlake, once famous for its tapestry. Barn-Elms has for a long time been in the possession of the family of Hoare the banker. Its majestic elms have been the subject of many a pastoral poet. Count Heidegger, the founder of Italian operas, resided in the mansion of the present possessor. King George II. made a visit to him here, upon which occasion innumerable lamps were hung from the stately trees, and, as stars shining through solemn shades, beautifully illuminated the scene. Jacob Tonson lived and died at Barn-Elms. He had there a gallery of the portraits of all the members of the "Kit-Cat" Club, so denominated from the name of the landlord, Christopher Cat, at whose house their meetings were held. It need hardly be added that Pope, Addison, etc., often sanctified this spot with their classic wit. Village tradition says Queen Elizabeth had a place at Barn-Elms, to which she frequently retired, and that the unfortunate Earl of Essex resided near the green. When the citizens, in gaily-decorated barges, went up the river annually in August to mark and count their swans, which is called "swan-hopping," they used

* *Cf.* Gough's "Camden," vol. i., p. 178; Lysons's "Environs," vol. i., p. 1.
† Lysons's "Environs," vol. i., p. 6.

to land at Barn-Elms, and, after partaking of a cold collation on the grass there, merrily danced away a few hours. This was a gala-day for the village, and happy was the lad or lass admitted into the party of the fine folks of London. This practice has, however, been long discontinued, it is hoped not to give place to one less innocently festive. Cowley, the poet, lived at Barnes, as did the painter Vanderbank. In this retreat also Henry Fielding drew some of his excellent pictures of life. Heretofore, during high spring-tides, carriages could not safely pass between Barnes and Mortlake; but, since the spirited inhabitants have embanked the river, this inconvenience has ceased. This rural town has had many a bishop and brilliant character for its rector. Bishops Hare and Hume were pastors here; Dr. Ferdinando Warner, author of the "History of Ireland" and other valuable works, immediately preceded the present good Bishop of Bristol, who, at more than seventy years of age, preaches nearly every Sunday, and otherwise approves himself as exemplary a parish priest as diocesan. . . .

Sir Richard Hoare, Bart., might be truly styled the father of the wretched, and patron of every undertaking in the parish calculated to relieve distress and promote religion and morality. The system of comfort and instruction is, indeed, here excellent, and does credit to the inhabitants. In addition to a well-regulated workhouse, there is a charity school for twenty children; and, to complete the scheme of good works, a Sunday-school has been lately instituted.

TOPOGRAPHICUS.

[1816, *Part I., p.* 210.]

At Barnes our Sovereign Queen Elizabeth was entertained by Sir Francis Walsingham in the year 1589; here also resided the celebrated Heidegger and the poet Cowley; here also the well-known bookseller, Mr. Tonson, built a room, in which were deposited the portraits of the celebrated Kit-Cat Club.

Barn-Elms, with a very extensive landed property adjoining, which is held under the Church of St. Paul's, is now the property of Henry Hugh Hoare, Esq., and descended to him from his grandfather, Sir Richard Hoare, Knight, and Lord Mayor for the city of London in the year 1745-46, and from his father, the late Sir Richard Hoare, Bart.

ANTIQUARIUS.

Bletchingley.

[1826, *Part II., p.* 577.]

Bletchingley is a small but very ancient borough town, in the hundred of Tandridge, Surrey, about two miles from Godstone, and twenty from London. It is pleasantly situated on the brow of a hill in the valley of Holmesdale, and commands a charming prospect as far as Sussex and the South Downs. The parish contains 6,869 acres, and, according to the population returns of 1821, there were 198

houses and 1,187 inhabitants. It has returned two members to Parliament ever since 23 Edward I. The right of voting is in burgage tenure, the bailiff, who is the principal magistrate, being the returning officer. A weekly market was formerly held here, but it has long been discontinued, owing, we presume, to the reduced population. The living is a rectory, valued at £19 19s. 4½d.

Here are still the remains of a castle, said to have been originally built by Gilbert, Earl of Clare. It was once the residence of the unfortunate Duke of Buckingham, who was beheaded by Henry VIII. It was pulled down in 1680 by the Earl of Peterborough.

The church, which is dedicated to St. Mary, exceeds in importance most of the ecclesiastical edifices in Surrey, and is termed by the historian of the county "a large, handsome building, in very good and neat condition." It consists of a nave, south aisle, double chancel, a transept called the Ham Chapel, and a square tower. The last was formerly surmounted by a lofty wooden spire, covered with shingles, which was 170 feet in height, and supposed to contain two hundred loads of oak timber. This was fired by lightning in 1606, and entirely burnt. The event occasioned a discourse on the several kinds and causes of lightning, by Simon Harwood, M.A., then Vicar of Banstead, soon after published in 4to. The tower then contained five bells, which are said to have been melted by the fire; eight now hang in their place. The small tower seen in the plate, abutting upon the chancel, contains the stairs leading to the ancient rood-loft. A similar turret will be found at Dunster Church, Somersetshire.*

Among the monuments is one to Sir Robert Clayton, Lord Mayor of London in 1680, with standing effigies of himself and lady; and another to Dr. John Thomas, who died Bishop of Rochester in 1793, and who, for thirty-seven years previous to his elevation to the Bench, was Rector of Bletchingley. Their epitaphs, together with the many others the church contains, may be seen in the "History of Surrey," vol. ii., pp. 311-313. Dr. Thomas's predecessor was a still more eminent man—Archbishop Herring, who was rector from 1731 to 1738. The present incumbent is the Rev. Jarvis Kenrick, LL.B., instituted on his own presentation in 1803. The advowson was afterwards purchased by the late Duke of Norfolk.

The almshouses (represented in the lower division of the plate) were chiefly built by the parish in 1668, for ten poor men and women. Dr. Charles Hampton, the rector, who was instituted to the living in 1677, added another, and by will dated 1699 charged lands in the parish, called Barr Fields, with payments of £1 6s. 8d. a year, to be distributed in faggots amongst the inhabitants of the almshouses. Near the church is also a Charity-school for twenty boys.

W. B.

* See *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1808, part ii., p. 873; English Topography, part x., p. 245.

Box Hill.

[1787, *Part II., p.* 667.]

A remarkable instance of the confined state of the box-tree appears at the extensive plantations at Box Hill, in Surrey, when not a plant is to be seen in any of the adjoining fields, and after close inspection, we could scarcely find a young seedling, but the succession supports itself, when cut, by rising again from the old stems, like a coppice. Tradition attributes this noble work to an Earl of Arundel.

[1787, *Part II., p.* 880.]

The box-trees on Box Hill were there before the Earl of Arundel's time, of which there is the most authentic proof. The Earl was a curious man, and having a house very near, at Dorking, it has been conjectured, but without foundation, that he planted them. The ground on which they grow was not his property. I think your correspondent is mistaken in supposing there are few seedlings; that the box does multiply by seeds I know from my own garden. Some years ago the Duke of Richmond made a plantation at Godwood, but they grew very slow, and looked very indifferently in 1784.

S. H.

[1816, *Part I., p.* 297.]

Burford Lodge, the seat of George Barclay, Esq., is situated in a verdant valley under Box Hill, and is seen from the Dorking road where it passes over Burford Bridge (a little beyond Mickleham), from which the annexed view is taken (see Plate I.). The River Mole winds near the house and is soon after lost, or, as some say, runs underground, though the most plausible opinion seems to be that the water is absorbed in a tract of soft ground, near two miles in length, called the Swallows, between this spot and Leatherhead, when the river again makes its appearance.

Box Hill is so denominated from a number of box-trees having been planted on it by the Earl of Arundel, in the reign of Charles I.; there is also a considerable plantation of yews, and some young oaks. The French willow grows here luxuriantly, and in the month of August, when it is in full bloom, makes a gay appearance, and adds a pleasing variety to the scene. The hill commands one of the most beautiful and extensive views in the county.

A gentleman of the name of Lethuillier, who resided in this vicinity a few years since, being a man of a singular and eccentric disposition, requested to be interred on this hill, with his head downward. This request was complied with, and the novelty of the circumstance occasioned a vast concourse of spectators.

Norbury Park, late the residence of W. Lock, Esq., and now of his son, forms an object peculiarly striking in the scenery that surrounds Burford Lodge.

J. M.

Chertsey.

[1797, *Part I.*, *p.* 199.]

The house in Chertsey where Mr. Cowley the poet lived and died, as they say, is a good old timber house of a tolerable model. There is a large garden; a brook, before mentioned, arising at St. Anne's Hill, runs by the side. They talk of a pretty summer-house which he built, which was demolished not long since, and of a seat under a sycamore-tree by the brook, which are mentioned in his poems. There are very good fish-ponds, too, of his making.

Near Chertsey is that remarkable high hill called St. Anne's Hill, from a chapel built upon it by the piety of former times to the honour of the mother of the Blessed Virgin. It is much higher than any ground near it, yet has a very fine spring at the top, never dry, a matter of philosophy concerning which I never could in my mind form any sort of solution. WILLIAM STUKELEY.

[1807, *Part II.*, *p.* 705.]

Annexed is a view (see Plate I.) of the old parochial church of Chertsey in Surrey, the body of which, in consequence of decay, has recently been taken down, and is now rebuilding in the modern Gothic style. As Chertsey is a place of some antiquity, a short description may not prove unacceptable to your readers.

It derives its name from "Ceroli Infula," according to one authority, and from "Cæsarea," agreeable to another, being on the banks of the Thames near the place where Julius Cæsar crossed the river on his invading this country; but on this point historians differ. In the year 666, soon after the Saxons were converted from paganism, Frithwold, a petty prince of Surrey, under Wulpher, King of the Mercians, founded a monastery of Benedictine Monks, which was pillaged and destroyed by the invading Danes. It was soon after rebuilt by King Edgar, in the tenth century, who granted it many privileges. It underwent the fate of the religious houses in the reign of King Henry VIII., on July 6, 1540, when its annual revenues, agreeable to Tanner's "Notitia Monastica," were £744 12s., a considerable sum in those days to support twelve monks.

The unfortunate King Henry VI. was buried here, but removed to Windsor by order of Henry VII.

Scarce any remains of the abbey are visible except mere fragments of wall; a stone arch, supposed to be of the original structure, fell down a few weeks since in a state of decay.

A cell for worship was erected by the monks on St. Anne's Hill, some remains of which are now extant.

I have not been able to trace the erection of the late church, but in the year 1330 Abbot Rutherwyck of the monastery endowed a

vicarage with house and curtilage adjoining, and gave it to John Storith, then Vicar, which he and his successors enjoyed.

A handsome structure was erected on the site of the old abbey by Sir Nicholas Carew, Master of the Buckhounds to King James. The town is pleasantly situate near the Thames, and celebrated for being the retirement of Cowley the poet, who refused many preferments at Court to enjoy the pleasures of a country life. . . .

The old building has been much improved by its present proprietor, Richard Clark, Esq., the present worthy Chamberlain of London. Part of the original structure is carefully preserved, which, in addition to the new buildings and taste displayed in the disposition of the grounds, affords a pleasant retreat from the fatigues of a town life.

Chertsey has a weekly market on Wednesday, and is distant from town about 20 miles. RICHARD SMITH.

[1861, *Part II.*, *p.* 71.]

The site of Chertsey Abbey, of which no remains exist above ground, was sold by auction recently, and purchased by Mr. T. R. Bartrop, one of the honorary secretaries of the Surrey Archæological Society. It is stated to be his intention during the present year to have the ground thoroughly excavated. In 1855 it was partly examined, and a splendid set of encaustic tiles discovered, which are now in the South Kensington Museum.

Chipsted and Shere.

[1812, *Part II.*, *p.* 209.]

In the churchyard of Chipsted, in Surrey, on a headstone is the following epitaph :

"To the memory of Mr. Edward Vernon, who departed this life August the 24th, 1810, in his 79th year."

At Shere, in the same county, is an epitaph on a most diligent, honest, and exact poor woman, who for many years travelled seven miles every day in the week (except on Mondays), from her own habitation to the neighbouring post-town with letters and parcels, returning at night, and at last died by the roadside in going to her house in a winter's night in December, 1808. She was found the next morning.

"In memory of Ann Manssel, who died Dec. 17, 1808, aged 57 years.

"For twenty years that road I gone ; at last I could not reach my home,
With my burden in distress, dropt in a fit to please the just.
Than God did please that Death should cease to take me to his place of rest.
So all my friends that are left behind to follow me prepare in time."

W. B.

Cobham.

[1784, *Part II., p.* 734.]

In trenching up a spot of land, the site of a farmhouse in the parish of Cobham, taken down in the year 1686, and which land had not been cultivated till the month of March last, a coin, computed to be about two-thirds gold, and weighing 29 grains, was thrown up (see Fig. 6). I should be obliged to any of your correspondents who can inform me of what nature it is. B. H.

Compton.

[1844, *Part I., pp.* 154, 155.]

In the county of Surrey, the church of Compton, near Guildford, which is well known as presenting such interesting remains of Norman architecture, has been judiciously and carefully repaired, and, what is too often so grievously forgotten, *preserved*. With the solitary exception of the breaking and throwing away of an inscribed slab which covered the remains of a Mr. Williams, who died in 1775, and whose mural monument is in the north aisle, I can make no great complaint. As a question of taste, the whitewashing of the range of small oaken columns and arches in front of the very remarkable chapel or roodloft within the chancel (now used as the pew of the Molyneux family) is certainly open to much censure; and while under restoration, it was a decided oversight not to have re-opened the lower portions of the two windows at the western end of the south aisle. L.

Croydon.

[1797, *Part II., p.* 976.]

As two workmen were lately digging in a field belonging to Mr. Allen, brewer, at Croydon, one of their spades struck against an old sword, four feet and a half in length, of great weight, and very rusty. On digging a few feet deeper, they found two suits of armour, quite complete, near seven feet long, and another sword in the same state as the former one. There were lying, near the same spot, several skulls and other bones of the human body. From the fashion of the armour, and other circumstances, it is imagined they are the remains of some of the men who fell in a desperate action which took place, near Croydon, about the year 1203, in the reign of King John, between the two barons, Hubert de Montmorence, and John Winnoff, of Winchester.

[1824, *Part I., pp.* 25, 26.]

The principal front of Archbishop Whitgift's Hospital at Croydon, on the west, remains as in the print engraved in 1755 (published in "Queen Elizabeth's Progresses"), with the exception of the removal

of the clock, which projected into the street, and the bell-turret over it on the roof.

Over the entrance in the centre of the building is inscribed, "Qui dat pauperi non indigebit." The arms of the Archbishopric of Canterbury, surmounted by the mitre, are also over the gate.

The building surrounds a small quadrangle, converted by the poor brethren into a garden; in the centre stands a pump for their use, and in the north-west angle a sundial, with the face glazed. Over an arched door on the opposite side of the court is an inscription denoting the date of the last repair: "Restored 1817, Francis Walters, Warden." This door leads to the hall on the left hand, which is small and low (about 28 feet by 18, by guess). The large fireplace contains the dogs for burning wood; and the small windows, four in number, are decorated with fragments of painted glass. The Royal Arms (probably those of Queen Elizabeth) within the garter, mutilated, a crown, portions of the founder's motto, swags of flowers, etc. One small coat remains complete; it is placed between two caryatides, the favourite ornament of the time, and may be blazoned quarterly: 1st, Argent, a fess engrailed between six billets gules; 2nd, Argent, a mullet pierced sable; 3rd, Azure, a fess dancetté ermine; 4th, Argent, a chevron purpure between three perukes proper. Edwardus Aylworth, anno 1598. The hall contains a large table and benches. The table is of oak, of contemporary workmanship, and on the upper frame is inscribed the name of the donor, who gave it "to the poore for ever." On the table was placed a folio Bible in a wooden cover, richly ornamented with clasps, bosses, etc., such as are seldom seen. It had been repaired (but indifferently) at the expense of John Lett, of Lambeth, in 1817. The brethren, thirty in number, dine in this hall three times in the year. The entrance to the chapel is in the south-east corner of the quadrangle. The chapel is small and very neat. The east window, from a tablet over it on the exterior, appears to have been put up by the Archbishop of York:

"Ebora Censis Hanc Fenestra' Fieri Fecit 1597."

In the centre of the window is a small coat, with the arms of the Archbishopric of Canterbury, impaling Whitgift; viz., Argent, on a cross fleury sable five bezants; this has been reversed by the glazier, and the arms of Whitgift placed on the dexter instead of the sinister side. On the space on each side the window hangs a tablet, framed, containing commendatory verses in honour of the founder. In the middle, on the north side, hangs a large painting, having in the centre the arms as before; viz., Archbishop of Canterbury impaling Whitgift, with the motto "Vincit qui patitur," and surrounded by ornamented compartments, containing select sentences in Latin; at the top are the initials "J. W.," united by a knot, and dated 1600. On the side of this nearest the window is the portrait of a lady who

is dressed in black, with a high-crowned hat and a ruff, holding in her hand a closed book: the picture is dated in the upper corner, "An. D'n. 1616, ætatis suæ 38." This, says Mr. Bray, is one of the Archbishop's daughters.

On the other side of the ornamental tablet, and nearest the door, hangs an emblematical figure of a skeleton, but so obscured by age that its reference is not very evident.

The west end of the chapel is occupied by a fine portrait of the founder, Archbishop Whitgift; he is represented standing at a table, on which an open Bible held in his hand rests; on the table is placed another book, clasped, a bell, a watch, a seal, also his inkstand, containing his knife, pens, etc.; the whole of these utensils are curious and well painted, as is the figure of the Archbishop. In the background is a shelf with books on it. Over this portrait are the arms, as in the window, with the motto, and on the frame is a Latin inscription.

Two small windows are on the south side of the chapel, and between them hangs a painting of the Ten Commandments, with the figures of Moses and Aaron.

The apartments of the poor brethren are of good and convenient size; their situation, it appears, has lately been much improved; for in the entrance to the hall is a list of estates belonging to the hospital, with their former rents contrasted with their increased produce; this was printed in 1817; and in 1813 a pamphlet was printed, entitled, "An Account of the Proceedings and Evidence on a Writ of Enquiry executed before the Sheriffs of Middlesex and a Jury, on the first day of November, 1813, to ascertain the Damages due from the Rev. John Rose, D.D., unto the Warden and Poor of the Hospital of the Holy Trinity in Croydon," which pamphlet explains some of the abuses to which the charity has been liable.

Archbishop Whitgift is buried under a sumptuous monument in the south aisle of Croydon Church. The tomb is remarkable as the exact counterpart of that of Archbishop Grindall, his predecessor, who lies interred near the altar in the same church. Both monuments very nearly resemble that of John Lord Russell at Westminster, with the exception of the figure. T. M.

[1834, *Part II., pp.* 249-254.]

The Archbishops of Canterbury, in ancient times, besides their principal palaces at Canterbury and Lambeth, had several country manors, each of which they were accustomed to make their occasional place of residence. Dr. Ducarel, in the Appendix to his "History of Croydon," has given a brief account of no less than twenty-six archiepiscopal manor-houses. The most remarkable were Charing, Mayfield (not there noticed), Otford, and Croydon. In inquiring for the occasion for so great a variety of residences, it

must not be supposed to have been the mere love of pleasurable change, nor particularly for the spiritual superintendence of the diocese (which was visited in circuits, as at present), but it must have been an almost necessary plan for the adequate support of a vast retinue; which, as was the case with the royal household, it was more easy to remove to successive points of consumption than, under the existing difficulties of distant carriage, to supply with necessary provisions at any fixed spot.

The palace of Croydon, from its vicinity to the Metropolis, became the most convenient of these country mansions, though its confined and damp situation was subsequently found disagreeable, and finally led to its relinquishment.

The manor of Croydon was given to the See of Canterbury by William the Conqueror. The first Archbishop whose presence there has been traced is Archbishop Kilwardby in 1273; but from that date for five hundred years it continued a frequent archiepiscopal residence. In 1382 Archbishop Courteney received his pall in its principal chamber. In the reign of Elizabeth, when it was proposed that Grindall should resign the archbishopric, he petitioned for permission to retain this palace as a pensionary residence. "Croydon House," he said, "was no wholesome house, and that both his predecessor (Parker) and he found by experience; notwithstanding, because of the nearness to London, whither he must often repair, or send to have some help of physic, he knew no house so convenient for him, or that might better be spared of his successor, for the short time of his life." He died at Croydon not long after (July 6, 1583), without having resigned the see.

His successor, Archbishop Whitgift, was still more cordially attached to Croydon. According to his biographer, Sir George Paul, he "had ever a great affection to be at his mansion-house at Croydon, for the sweetness of the place, especially in summer-time, whereby also he might sometimes retire himself from the multiplicity of business and suitors in the vacation"; and that his love for the place was still further increased after he had founded his almshouse and school in the contiguous town. In connection with that establishment, a feature of his habits is extant, which may be quoted in the words of Izaak Walton, as they are very remarkable for showing the vast supremacy which in that age it was customary to ascribe to the Sovereign. The Archbishop, we are told, "was so truly humble, that he called the inmates of the hospital his brothers and sisters; and whenever the Queen *descended to that lowliness to dine with him* at his palace at Lambeth, which was very often, he would usually the next day show *the like lowliness* to his poor brothers and sisters of Croydon, and dine with them at his hospital, at which you may believe there was joy at the table."

To return to the palace. Archbishop Abbot is recorded to have

obtained the approbation of Lord Bacon by a judicious removal of some trees by which the house was environed and concealed from view. He died here in 1633, as did Sheldon in 1677,* and Herring in 1757. It was not, however, inhabited by any archbishop after Dr. Hutton, who died in 1758; and in 1780 the Act of Parliament was passed which enabled Archbishop Cornwallis to sell the estate, and to purchase another country mansion, which was afterwards found in the neighbouring parish of Addington. The Croydon property was sold to Abraham Pitches, Esq., of Streatham (afterwards Sir Abraham), for £2,520. In 1793 it came into the hands of Mr. Samuel Starey, father of the present occupiers, who carry on the bleaching business in the premises, and have converted the principal apartments to the purposes of their trade. In 1832 the estate was again put up to sale in lots, when these gentlemen disposed of certain portions, but still retain the principal buildings.

This hasty historical review might, of course, be considerably amplified; but for further satisfaction in that respect we must refer to Mr. Steinman's "History of Croydon,"† from which we have been favoured with the accompanying views, forming a pleasing specimen of the embellishments which illustrate that work.

The plan of Croydon Palace was an irregular quadrangle, adjoining to the east side of the churchyard, and having an attached demesne of little more than fourteen acres.

The interior of the quadrangle was about 156 feet from east to west, and 126 feet from north to south. The whole was of brick, except the hall, the guard-chamber, the kitchen, and adjoining offices, which were of stone. We proceed to take a short survey of the several buildings, entering the once sacred territory at the gatehouse, as shown in the plan.

The gatehouse was a large and spacious building of three principal floors, besides a basement and attics. It was the residence of an officer called the housekeeper, and also contained apartments for the chaplains. Being in a dilapidated state, it was taken down about 1806, with the exception of the stone arch at the inner gateway, which is yet remaining.

The stables, extending in a line with the gatehouse, are still standing, but the eastern part of them is converted into an infant school. Close to these stables now runs the line of the Croydon and Merstham Railway.

The narrow line of building on the west side of the quadrangle

* There is a fine reclining statue of Archbishop Sheldon in Croydon Church (of which an engraving is given in Lysons's "Environs"), and others of Grindall and Whitgift. (See a view of the monuments of Whitgift and Sheldon in Neale's "Churches.") Archbishops Wake, Potter, and Herring were also there buried, but they have no monuments.

† See *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1834, part i., p. 524.

was removed in 1808, when about a rood of land was added to the churchyard, and consecrated by Archbishop Sutton. They consisted of a series of square chambers, each having a chimney, and a small window looking into the churchyard, and were approached by one staircase and a large gallery, as in old inns.

The opposite range of building on the east side differed from the western only in respect to the stairs, of which it had several flights, and some of the rooms were provided with a closet, but without any chimney. These apartments were occupied by the household retainers of the Archbishop, and the others appropriated to visitors. This range has also recently been removed, and two small but genteel houses built on their site.

We now arrive at the main building. The view here given (see Plate) represents the front next the quadrangle, and that in the plate the front looking upon the garden. The great hall was entered by a porch immediately fronting the centre of the quadrangle. It is still standing, with a groined roof, but the doorway into the hall has been closed.

This hall was built by Archbishop Stafford, who presided over the see from 1443 to 1452. Its length is 56 feet; its width 37 feet 9 inches; and the height 37 feet 6 inches. The porch led into its eastern end, and opposite the door was another which conducted into the garden. Here also was a screen and gallery; above them, in the east wall, a long narrow window extending from the string-course to the roof; and below, the three customary doors leading to the buttery, kitchen, and cellar. The gallery was removed, and the window and doors blocked up, by Archbishop Herring, who at the same time also removed the ancient fireplace in the centre of the hall and the louvre above. There are four windows on the south side of the hall, and three on the north, the space which might have been occupied by a fourth having been backed by a room built over the porch. The form of the roof will be best seen from the view. The block cornice was added in the repair of Archbishop Herring, whose initials are inscribed on the end beam at the west end: "T. 1748. H." The principal rafters rise from small pillars resting upon brackets, which are carved in the form of angels holding armorial shields. Most of these shields are still perfect, both in their carving and the colouring, and they may be described in the following order:

At the east end of the hall, on the string-course, was the coat of the founder, being his family bearing: Or, a chevron gules, differenced by a mitre on the chevron and a sable border engrailed.

In the north-east corner were the arms of Stafford without a difference; and in the south-east, those of the See of Bath and Wells, where the Archbishop had previously presided from 1425 to 1443.

On the second shield on the south side are the arms of Stafford

(differenced by the mitre), impaling Bath and Wells (on the sinister side); on the third the same, impaled by the See of Canterbury; on the fourth, in the place of the original coat, is that of Archbishop Herring, commemorating his repair—namely, Gules, semée of crosslets and three herrings hauriant argent. At the north-east corner also, the arms of the see impale those of Archbishop Laud; in the south-west, the coat of Archbishop Juxon. But the three others are original; the first being France and England, with a label of three points; the second, Quarterly, 1, France and England with a bordure or; 2 and 3. Bohun; 4. Stafford, being the achievement of Humphrey, Duke of Buckingham, K.G., a kinsman of the Archbishop; and the third, Quarterly, 1 and 4. Gules, a chief or, and over all a bend of the second; 2 and 3. Chequy or and azure, a chief or (this is an unknown coat).

Besides these armorial shields, there is a larger carving, measuring 5 feet in height by 2 feet 7 inches in width, which forms a magnificent representation of the Royal Arms, as occasionally borne by Henry VI. The coat attributed to Edward the Confessor impales France and England quarterly; it is surmounted by a large crown, and a square-headed canopy of state, and supported by two angels, kneeling, in robes of crimson trimmed with ermine, and crowns and hair of gold. At the lower part of the carving there is also another demi-angel, in purple, with golden wings, bearing a scroll inscribed: **Dne salvum fac regem.**

This carving was originally placed in an oriel, or passage, at the west end of the hall, and when that was removed by Archbishop Herring, was fixed against the east wall, as shown in the cut. On June 8, 1830, the whole of the east wall fell down, and its place has been supplied by a wooden screen, which admits the air. The carving was wonderfully preserved in this downfall, and is in good preservation, with its painting and gilding very perfect. Mr. Starey, the owner, has carefully placed it, with the three shields from the east end, against the upper end of the hall.*

At the northern side of the west end of the hall is a doorway of stone, of a pointed form, within a square head, with spandrils containing shields. This leads to the staircase and other parts of the palace, and, on recurring to the plan, a large apartment will be found, which was called the guard-chamber. It was built of stone,

* This curious carving will be found carefully represented in Mr. Joseph Nash's "Views Illustrative of Pugin's Examples of Gothic Architecture," 4to., 1830, except that he has overlooked the angels' wings (see Pugin's Plate I.). In Mr. Nash's work are also two interior views of the hall, one as it appeared when perfect, with figures representing the reception of Queen Elizabeth by Archbishop Parker; and the other as it appeared on the fall of the eastern wall in June, 1830; besides three external views of parts of the Palace. In Pugin's "Gothic Architecture" there are two plates of architectural elevations and sections of the hall, one of the guard-chamber, and two of the chapel.

50 feet 8 inches long by 22 feet 6 inches wide, and was erected about half a century before the present hall by Archbishop Arundel (1396-1413), whose arms remain on some of the brackets which sustain the roof.

To the same prelate may also be attributed the adjoining oriel passage, where the King's arms were originally placed, for it is remarkable that Arundel displayed the Royal Arms drawn in the way above described on his archiepiscopal seal.

The long gallery, part of the south front of the palace, was rebuilt by Archbishop Wake (1715-1737). In the library at Lambeth is preserved in a shagreen case a quarry of glass with this remarkable inscription, written by Archbishop Laud :

"Memorand. Eccl'iæ de
Micham, Cheme, et Stone cum aliis :
fulgure combustæ sunt
Januarii 14, 1638-9
Omen avertat Deus,"

which is accompanied by a paper on which Archbishop Wake has left this record :

"This Glasse was taken out of the west window of the Gallery at Croydon before I new built it, and is, as I take it, the writing of Archbishop Laud's own hand."

Those portions of the palace which are not employed for the bleaching factory have been converted into dwelling-houses, one of which is now occupied by Mr. Samuel Starey, and the other by his partner, Mr. Oswald; the former being the part near the chapel, the latter that next the garden, and including three-fourths of the long gallery, which now forms three rooms in Mr. Oswald's house, and one in the factory.

The greenhouse, seen in the garden front, is also converted into a dwelling house, and was the residence of Mr. Thomas Starey ; but since the sale of 1832, it has been much enlarged by its present owner, who has recently taken into it an adjoining dwelling, which had been formed out of the archbishop's bakehouse, and also increased his garden behind with a portion of the site of the servants' building before mentioned. The great kitchen, which was removed about thirty years ago, stood behind the greenhouse.

We must now conclude with a few words respecting the chapel, which stands on that side of the premises next the churchyard, and within a few feet of the parish church. Records of the existence of a domestic chapel in the palace are found from the earliest times, and from the era of the Reformation to the days of Archbishop Laud several bishops were consecrated in it. The present structure is of brick. In the period of the Commonwealth the palace came into the hands of Sir William Brereton, who, according to a contemporary pamphleteer, was "a notable man at a thanksgiving

dinner, having terrible long teeth, and a prodigious stomach, to turn the Archbishop's Chapel at Croydon into a kitchen, also to swallow up the Palace and lands at a morsel."*

That the chapel, however, was not entirely defaced is shown by the frequency of the arms of Archbishop Laud, which still occur in it, although the mixture of those of Juxon are also commemorative of his repairs. The stalls, roof, and front of the choristers' gallery remain, and several coats-of-arms, which are described in Mr. Steinman's "History," p. 113; but the pulpit and altar have been removed. The altars erected by Archbishop Laud are now in the house, having been removed into an upper room, where, in consequence of the wall of the room having been broken through, they have the appearance of a gallery looking down upon the guard-chamber. Upon them are carved these six little shields: 1. A lion and annulet in bend between six roses; 2. On a cross five roses (See of St. David's); 3. Two swords in saltire (See of London); 4. A saltire counterchanged (See of Bath and Wells); 5. On a fess three crosslets fitchy, a canton semée of fleurs-de-lis (Deanery of Gloucester); 6. Apparently a jewel, of an oval form, perhaps fanciful. These allude to the various preferments of Archbishop Laud.

The chapel itself is still in good repair. The altar was first removed about 1810 to give more space for the appropriation of the room as an armoury for the militia. It has since been converted into a national school for girls, and Sunday-school. The small bell which formerly hung in a turret above its roof has been taken down about thirty years, but is now hung at the south-west extremity of the palace buildings to summon the workmen to the factory. It is inscribed "WILLIAM LAMBVRT MADE MEE 1637."

[1835, *Part II., p.* 152.]

In the church registers of Croydon the following entries of criminals tried, executed, and for the most part buried at that place, are to be found:

1581. "John Coke, convicted at the assyse and executed, was buryed the viijth day of Marche."

1697, August 14. "Memorand. that John Stewart, George Rossiker, Edward Allen, Robert Martin, Elizabeth Hart, and Mary Johnson were executed and buried."

1722. "Six men executed at Thornton heath, and some of them, viz. Butler Fox, William Walker, Edward Willson, and Richard Bird, was buried the same day they were executed, being March y^{e} 31, and Richard West was taken from the gallows by the surgeons and carried

* "The Mystery of the good old Cause briefly unfolded, 1660."—He purchased "the manor of Croydon" for £7,959 13s. 6d., September 13, 1647.—"Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica, 1833, p. 3.

to St. Thomas's Hospital; and Robert Forrester, another of the persons executed, was buried y^e^ 1 of April."

1723. "Four criminals was executed at Thornton heath, viz. Timothy Bagnal, Griffin Morrice, Sollaman Davice, and Joseph Nevil, and buried the same day, being y^e^ 27 Ap."

1753. "April 7. William Hurley, executed at Thornton heath for murder, and his body given to the surgeons to be anatomised."

These extracts, taken at a cursory view of the registers, are interesting, not only as historical records of the administration of the laws, but from the circumstance that they now first give the locality of the executions near Croydon. G. S. S.

[1853, *Part II., pp.* 42-44.]

The copious stream of bright and rapidly-flowing water which usually, after wet seasons, rises at the foot of the chalk hills to the south of Croydon, is known by the local name of "The Bourne." It commonly commences about the end of December, and continues till April or May, when it gradually disappears. In the season of 1852-53, as it began to flow at an earlier period than usual (November), so it flowed with unusual copiousness, and began to subside much sooner than commonly, and ceased altogether by the end of March. . . .

The late Dr. Mitchell appears to have paid considerable attention to the natural history of these intermitting springs or streams, and in May, 1830, he read a very interesting paper before the Geological Society, from which I have extracted the following passage, which has also been quoted in Brayley's "History of Surrey": "In connection with the swallow-holes (of the river Mole), we may here notice the outbursts of water on the surface, which in some localities in Surrey are very remarkable. From what has been already advanced respecting the geological structure of the county, it will easily be understood how overpowering reservoirs of water may be formed in the lowermost strata of the chalk, and find an issue through the fissures of the rock. A beautiful stream of this kind occurs near Lewes in Sussex, taking its rise in a chalk valley on the side of the Brighton Road, near Ashcombe, and flowing through the vale of Southover into the river Ouse; it is called 'the Winterbourne Stream,' from its occurrence during the winter months, the valley where it has its source and a great part of its bed being dry during the summer and autumn. In Surrey, outbursts of water from the chalk occur at the Bourne Mill near Farnham, near the church at Merstham, and at the spring near the church at Croydon. Occasional outbursts take place at the Bourne near Birchwood House, where, during the spring of 1837, the water flowed in great abundance, and continued six weeks. In the same year a rivulet burst forth in Gatton Park, between Merstham and Reigate. . . ."

The town of Croydon stands on a kind of platform at the mouth of the gorge through which the Bourne takes its course. The soil is a very coarse, angular, flint gravel, resting upon chalk, and of a depth varying from 5 or 6 to 20 or 30 feet. This stratum is particularly permeable, and, no doubt, is always thoroughly saturated with water whenever the Bourne flows. This fact could be easily ascertained, if it was found necessary, by sinking a shaft through the gravel, and ascertaining the rise and fall of the water in the gravel with reference to the rise and fall of the Bourne. The south and south-east parts of the town are situate, for the most part, on the London clay, and are not so likely (nor, indeed, at all likely) to be water-logged as the south-east and eastern parts.

With regard to the causes which produce the flow of the Bourne, it is to be observed that such phenomena are not at all uncommon in chalk districts. Both in the neighbourhood of the Southdowns and the Northdowns similar intermitting springs are found, and one was lately running at Preston, in Sussex. It has been usual to ascribe the origin of such springs to caverns in the chalk soils, having an opening outward in the nature of a siphon, and it has been thus supposed that whenever, from an excess of rain, the level of the water has been raised in the cavern to the height of the bend of the siphon, the discharge commences, and continues until the reservoir is entirely emptied, probably of the accumulations of several years.

It does not appear, however, to be necessary to suppose the action of a siphon, to which theory, indeed, several obvious objections may be made. The chalk doubtless contains many large caverns or reservoirs, which are fed by the numerous fissures which everywhere traverse the strata. In a very rainy season, like the last autumn, these caverns would of course be filled faster than the natural or usual outlets would carry the water off, and the consequence would be that the water would find for itself some other vent, and through this would continue to flow as long as the head of water was sufficiently full. This theory seems much more feasible than the siphon theory. If water is poured into a vessel faster than it can run off, it is evident that it must continue to run long after the supply has ceased. . . .

The Bourne water of Croydon is alluded to by John Warkworth in his Chronicle (he flourished in the reign of Edward IV.). He placed the Croydon Bourne amongst the "Woo Waters" or Woe Waters of England, for he explains that, "Englyshmen whenne thei dyd fyrste inhabyde this land, as soone as thei see this watere renne thei knewe wele it was a tokene of derthe or of pestylence, or of grate batayle. For all that tyme thei sawe it renne thei knewe welle that woo was commynge to Englande."*

* The "Womere," particularly described in Warkworth's Chronicle, was "vij. myle from St. Alban's, at a place called Markayate" (Market-street); but it is

The same popular superstition of there being a connection between the appearance of the Bourne and the ill-health of the district evidently existed when Camden wrote. The author of the "Britannia," who resided at Chiselhurst, about 7 or 8 miles from Croydon, observes, when speaking of this town (edition by Gibson, 1695, p. 159), "For the torrent that the vulgar affirm to rise here sometimes, and to presage derthe and pestilence, it seems hardly worth so much as the mentioning, tho' perhaps it may have something of truth in it." CUTHBERT W. JOHNSON.

Dorking.

[1763, *pp.* 220-223.]

Dorking, in the county of Surrey, is situated 24 miles from London, nearly due south, in a most romantic spot. The parish extends about 5 miles from east to west, and near the same length from north to south, and is bounded on the east by the parishes of Betchworth and Headly, on the north by the parishes of Mickleham and Bookham, on the west by the parish of Wootton, and on the south by the parishes of Capel and Newdigate, and is in the hundred of Wootton. The town, though not large, is well filled with inhabitants, which have greatly increased within the last twenty years. The whole number residing in the parish has, by a late computation, been reckoned at 1,800. Though no manufacture is carried on here, yet a great deal of business is done, with regard to many necessary articles of life. The streets are wide and open, and from its natural situation the town is remarkably clean. It has a good market on Thursdays, for all sorts of grain, the business of which has been very much increased since the completing of the turnpike road from Epsom, through the main street of the town to Horsham in Sussex; for by this road a much greater quantity of corn is brought out of that county than before; the water-mills, which are very numerous in the parish and neighbourhood, have a great demand for corn, and the market is frequented by buyers for a good way round, many of whom send considerable quantities of meal to London. The market appears much less considerable than it is, because a custom has long prevailed of selling all the corn in the public-houses of the town, where it is lodged. An incredible quantity of poultry is sold in Dorking, and it is well known to the lovers of good eating for being remarkably large and fine. I have seen capons about Christmas

mentioned as running in a "great hot summer," and never so hugely as it did that year (13 Edw. IV., 1473). Query, had the preceding year been wet? The other woe-waters enumerated in Warkworth's Chronicle are—one at Lavesham (Lewisham?), in Kent; one beside Canterbury, called Naylbourn; one at Croydon; and "another, vij. mile on this syde the castelle of Dodley, in the place called Hungerevale." (See Warkworth's Chronicle, printed for the Camden Society, p. 24.)—SYLV. URBAN.

which weighed between seven and eight pounds each out of their feathers, and were sold at five shillings a-piece; nor are the geese brought to the market here about Michaelmas less excellent in their kind. The town is supplied with sea-fish from Brighthelmstone and Worthing, in Sussex, and has an annual fair on Ascension Eve for cattle, which was formerly famous for the great number of lambs brought to it, but of late it is much lessened in that respect, owing principally to the jobbers about Horsham, who at that time of the year ingross great numbers into their own hands, and send them to Smithfield market; the fair, however, is still considerable for horned cattle.

The living is a vicarage, annexed to the rectory of Mickleham, and is in the diocese of Winchester, worth about £120 per annum. The church is a plain stone building, and has a tower steeple, in which is a ring of eight small but tuneable bells, with a set of chimes. An elegant monument of curious marble has lately been put up on the east side of the church, to the memory of Mrs. Talbot, wife of Henry Talbot, Esq., of Chart Park, in this parish. The churchyard is spacious, and, to the honour of the late churchwardens, from being a receptacle of rubbish is now made a decent burying-place; the cross-walks are gravelled, and all filth removed. There are two meeting-houses in the town, one for the use of the Presbyterians, and the other for the Quakers; the Dissenters are numerous, but live in great harmony with the members of the Established Church.

The donations to the poor of the place are considerable; Mrs. Margaret Fenwicke, late of Betchworth Castle, bequeathed £800, the net annual produce of which she ordered to be applied to the support of decayed housekeepers, to the putting out apprentices, and to the payment of £5 to every young woman of the parish, who lives seven years in one service, on her marriage; to perpetuate this donation, the parish has caused an inscription on marble to be fixed up in the church. The famous Smith, commonly called Dog Smith, left at his death about £60 per annum for the use of the poor; this person was a silversmith in London, and having acquired a large estate, left off trade and travelled about the country as a common beggar. One Mr. Bean, a clergyman, formerly residing here, bequeathed also £20 yearly to the poor; and some smaller gifts were left by other persons for the above uses. The workhouse of the parish is a large, commodious edifice, built about forty years ago. On the Cotmandean, a very pleasant green, celebrated by several writers for the wholesomeness of its air, stand almshouses for the use of widows and persons advanced in years, who, to the number of sixteen, have each a convenient dwelling assigned them: there belongs also to this charity a perpetual gift of £8 per annum, which is equally distributed among the inhabitants of the houses. . . .

There are abundance of kilns for making lime for building, as

well as for the dressing of land, the chalk-pits lying near the town. Bricks and tiles are made here of a clay and loam that give them a most beautiful colour. The fuel was formerly chiefly wood, but, as the grounds have been very much cleared, great quantities of coals are brought hither from Kingston and Ditton-upon-Thames by land carriage at a reasonable rate, as the teams that are continually going in great numbers with timber and other goods to these places take the coals as back carriage. There is growing about the Cotmandean and other places in the parish plenty of valuable plants, though none that I know of but what are common to other places. The most valuable commons belonging to the town are those of Ranmer, and the Holmwood; the latter is situate on the south part of the parish, at the west end of the vale, formerly called Holmsdale, and hath in it a great deal of rich land, capable of being cultivated with very little trouble, and at a small expense. Indeed, it cannot properly even now be called waste land, since it supplies food for a great number of cattle, the vicinity of the farmers rendering it very convenient to them, who, with the cottagers about the common, have here pasturage for their horses and cattle. The soil, which is clay, is very proper for orchards, and furnishes the best apples of any place hereabouts; scarce a cottage but has one orchard or more annexed to it well planted with fruit-trees.

As the country about the town is extremely mountainous, it presents you with a great variety of fine prospects, some of which are equalled but by few in England. To the north-east part of the parish lies Box Hill, on the sides and summit of which grow the greatest quantities of box anywhere to be met with in the kingdom, interspersed with a number of little green spots and agreeable walks. The view from the highest part of this mountain in a clear day is very extensive, commanding a beautiful prospect east and south over part of the counties of Kent and Surrey, and the whole county of Sussex, quite to the South Downs near the sea, at the distance of about thirty-six miles. The west and north views overlook a large part of Surrey and Middlesex; and, as you advance to the place called the White, or Quarry, upon the ridge of the hill that runs towards Mickleham, the sublime and beautiful both join in forming a most grand and delightful scene. You here look down from a vast and almost perpendicular height upon a well cultivated vale, laid out in beautiful enclosures, and see the river Mole winding along close to the bottom of the mountain as if it were directly under your feet, though it is at a great distance; it is impossible for description to do justice to the amazing beauty of this enchanting spot. West from the town, at about a mile's distance, begins a range of hills called Ranmer, which bound the parish on the north. On the highest part of this hill is the seat of Jonathan Tyers, Esq., the celebrated master of Vauxhall, who is here giving daily proofs of his good taste, in the

improvements making upon his estate, called Denbighs. The view from hence is full as extensive as that from Box Hill. Windsor Castle, St. Paul's, Westminster Abbey, and the Monument may be very distinctly seen in clear weather. Among other things worth notice, there is a wood of about eight acres, called Il Penseroso, laid into many beautiful walks. In the centre of the wood is a small temple, the inside of which is full of inscriptions upon serious subjects, and a clock, concealed from public view, which strikes every minute, is admirably adapted to the solitude of the place. At a small distance from this temple is an open building, in which are two pieces of painting by Hayman, as large as the life, one representing the dying Christian, the other an unbeliever in his last moments; a fine statue of Truth, treading on a mask, seems to direct the spectator's attention to the pieces. The whole, with the entrance to the place, which has something in it very particular, is truly striking to a contemplative mind. The house, which is greatly enlarging, is served with water from a well 437 feet deep, worked by horses.

To the south-west of Dorking lies Leith Hill, remarkable for the amazing extent of country that in a fine day, without the help of glasses, may be viewed from its summit. The whole counties of Surrey and Sussex, and great part of Hampshire, Berkshire, Oxfordshire, Buckinghamshire, Hertfordshire, Middlesex, Essex, and Kent, may be plainly seen; and if you are here about noon, in clear weather, you have a distinct view of the sea southward at more than thirty miles distant; and northward of the cupola of St. Paul's, and the still more distant hills about Brentwood in Essex. The extent of horizon cleared by the whole prospect is reckoned upwards of 240 miles, and this is demonstrable if it be considered that but few of the points in view are terminated at less than thirty miles, and most of them at forty miles and upwards. This mountain, though the highest of any in the South of England, rises by a long gradual ascent, so that it is not difficult for carriages to reach the top. . . .

To the east of the parish is Beckworth, or Betchworth Castle, an ancient seat, the property of Abraham Tucker, Esq.; here is a fine terrace, at the foot of which runs the river Mole. A great number of walnut and chestnut trees grow on this estate. At the seat of Henry Talbot, Esq., formerly called the Vineyard, and now Chart Park, there is a place called Dibden, or Deepden, from its being surrounded with uniform acclivities, which give it the appearance of a Roman theatre. Dibden has been mentioned by most writers who have described these parts. The Howard family had anciently their residence at this place; the house and gardens have within these few years been much improved and greatly enlarged. Shrub Hill, the seat of the Right Hon. Lord Cathcart, situated at the entrance of the town, well deserves the observation of the curious, on account

of its hanging gardens. Thomas Budgen, Esq. (late member for the county), has also a seat in the town, and there is a terrace in his gardens that commands a fine view over the adjacent country.

About a mile west of Dorking is a magnificent seat belonging to Edward Walter, Esq., which has been lately erected. The grounds near it are disposed in a most beautiful manner. Further westward, near the extremity of the parish, is Chergate, the property of Daniel Malthus, Esq., and the natural beauties of the place, which abounds with wood and water, make it a very pleasing and romantic spot. There are other houses in and about the town that stand remarkably pleasant, and are well worthy of notice. William Page, Esq., of Tower Hill, has lately built a very elegant house near this town, by the side of the London road.

The great Roman road, called Stone Street, passes through the churchyard, and several traces of it are still to be found in different parts of the parish.

The country is well stocked with game: pheasants, partridges, woodcocks, and other wildfowl, furnish in their season good sport to those who love shooting; and hares and foxes, of which last there is great plenty about Box Hill, afford great diversion to those who delight in the chase. At a little distance from the seat of Daniel Malthus, Esq., near Leith Hill, rises a spring called Mag's Well, the waters of which, used outwardly, are found to be very salutary in scorbutic cases; and when taken inwardly, are supposed to purify the blood. The water of this spring, passing in a small stream near Chergate, and, being soon joined by several other rills, forms a current sufficient for working corn-mills, six of which stand upon the stream in the course of about four miles, besides an engine that supplies the town with water. It falls into the river Mole near Box Hill.

The Mole enters the parish of Dorking on the east side, near Betchworth Castle, and running in a very deep channel along the foot of Box Hill, goes out on the north side into the parish of Mickleham. It takes its name from its working itself under ground, and this it does first about Box Hill, where it sinks into the earth by a great number of subterraneous passages, called swallows, and not, as some have imagined, by losing itself all at once; for according as you meet with these swallows, which are on both sides of the stream, you see plainly, when the river is not too much swelled by rains, the diminution of its usual current; and this is so visible in a dry time, that in many places between Box Hill and Leatherhead the channel is left quite dry. There are two places, one at Burford Bridge, near Box Hill, and the other at the north end of Mickleham street, at Lady Tryon's park-gate, that during the last summer were often left entirely dry. I mention only these two, because they are both in view of every person that travels the turnpike road from Leatherhead

to Dorking. Those who would see in what manner the river loses itself in these subterraneous passages may, where the passages are at the side of the stream, and not at the bottom, be easily satisfied, by stopping the inlet of the river, which I have seen done at a very large swallow on Box Hill side, at a place called the Way Pole, a small distance from the turnpike-gate. The water has there formed a large kind of a basin, nearly circular, about 30 feet in diameter, which is supplied, when the current is at its ordinary height, by an inlet from the river of 2 feet broad, and 8 or 9 inches deep; which inlet being dammed with a hurdle, and dirt, etc., thrown up against it, the water in the basin will soon be observed to sink, and in less than an hour be quite drained off, and the chasms, or passages, which are very irregular, and at different depths from the surface of the basin, may be seen. This river, in the part I have been describing, abounds with carp, tench, pike or jack, trout, bream, perch, roach and dace, bleak, eels, and prodigious quantities of gudgeons; about Betchworth Castle, where the water is very deep, exceeding fine carp, jack, and bream have been caught.

[1781, *pp.* 123, 124.]

About a mile beyond Dorking, on the summit of the hill, is a small country seat of Mr. Tyers, called Denbys, who, having embellished Vauxhall Gardens with all the improvements of Art, retires hither on a Sunday, to a place which Nature has wonderfully diversified to his hands. . . . The garden consists of green alleys cut out in a wood, the prospects of which direct the eye over the river at the bottom of the hill to the Wild, then to the South Downs in Sussex. About the middle of this garden is a square temple, thatched with reeds, and divided within into small stalls, which are wainscoted in imitation of stone-work after the Gothic manner, as the windows also at the entrance are formed like the rose windows in our cathedrals. On the right-hand side of this edifice is a clock, which strikes every minute, one stroke succeeding another just as the sound of the former is dying away, incessantly admonishing us that Time is fleeting, and even the least portion of it to be employed in reflections on Eternity. A raven on the left hand stands with a label in its mouth, preaching the same doctrine. In the midst is a sloping desk, to which are chained Young's "Night Thoughts," "Blair on the Grave," etc., bound in black. Every panel is full of verses containing serious reflections on the vanity, shortness, or insufficiency of human pleasures. . . .

At the upper end of the temple, called Il Penseroso, is a monument in stucco, by Roubilliac, representing an angel blowing the last trump, at which the stone pyramid falls to pieces, and the corpse enclosed in it with a mixture of joy and astonishment, throw-

ing aside the grave-clothes, prepares to arise. Underneath are these lines, written by Mr. Robson, tutor to Mr. Tyers's sons:

"To the Memory of my great and much honoured FRIEND ROBERT Lord PETRE, Ob. 2 Jul., 1742. Æt. suæ 29."

[Verses omitted.]

On the right-hand side of the monument is a beautiful Ode to Melancholy, written originally by Dr. Broome in 1723, on the death of a beloved daughter (and since reprinted in Dr. Johnson's "Collection of the English Poets," vol. xliii., p. 29).

In another part of the Gardens is a young wood, which forms a gloomy amphitheatre, entered into through a portal made (or which seems to be made) of gray Sussex marble. In the wall is a compartment containing two pictures by Hayman, one representing the unbelieving Christian dismayed and full of horror at the approach of Time, who exhibits an hour-glass; the other, the dying Christian meeting the dart with a pious resignation. In both pictures are seen the books which have employed the serious hours of each. In one, "The Moral Philosopher," Collins's "Grounds and Reasons of the Christian Religion," "Christianity as old as the Creation."

I shall mention nothing of Mr. Tyers's house, except the well adjoining to it, which shows the resolution of its owner, capable not only of assisting Nature, but of removing any obstructions she throws in his way; for on the top of this hill he has sunk a well 437 feet* deep, supplied by an excellent soft spring; and, I am told, he would have dug to the bottom of the hill, even as low as the river, if he had not met with it sooner. W. B.

[1844, *Part I., pp.* 374, 375.]

In the account of Dorking, in Aubrey's History, or Collections for a History, of Surrey, it is stated, that "the church was built by one Ewton, who endowed it with lands of considerable value, which yet bear his name; and, as it is supposed, founded it upon the demolition of the castle by the Danes." And also, that "over against this church, in a meadow called Benham Castle meadow, stood once a fortress, destroyed by the Danes, of which naught remains now but a large ditch." And further, that in "a coppice called Blackhawes

* At the seat of Mr. Spelman, at High House, in Norfolk, are two wells—one for his tenant, the other for himself. Mr. Spelman's well is 181 feet 2 inches, of the clearest and softest water, on a chalk hill like this; so soft that they can wash and brew with it as with river water. We should be glad to know whether any of our correspondents recollect an instance of so deep a well as that of Mr. Tyers. By an accurate measurement, taken October 4, 1764, it appeared that the depth was 438 feet, and that there were then 22 feet of water. The diameter is 6 feet. A curious machine was improved by Dr. Barker, a celebrated mechanic at that time, which, by the assistance of a horse in a continual round, supplied a large reservoir in the house with water through pipes. The estate was bought by Mr. Tyers in 1734, and sold after his death to Lord King.—ED.

was another castle, said to have belonged to the Ewtons, demolished with the other near the church, and nothing now but the moat and some few bricks remain."

These statements of Aubrey have been inserted in many topographical works, in the accounts they give of Dorking, as applying to that place, and the inhabitants there have supposed them to be true, although they have never been able to trace anything at all to corroborate the particulars thus given. Several years ago I discovered that they were referable to Capel, the adjoining parish to Dorking (and in ancient times a part thereof); and, from investigation and ancient documents in my possession, I am enabled, I believe, to explain Aubrey's account; which, even when applied to Capel, is not unmixed with fiction or romance.

The facts seem to be these: In the reign of Henry III., there lived in that part of Dorking now forming Capel one Maurice Niger, as he is termed in deeds of that time, but probably called in English Black, who resided, it is presumed, at a mansion then probably the Blackhawes (or Blackhagh*) of Aubrey, but which then stood upon lands called Ewekene, now corrupted to Ewtons. This Maurice, it is presumed, built the church, and then assumed the name De Ewekene,† as he is so called in many deeds a little subsequent to those before mentioned; and by the name of Ewekene (or Ewekyn and Ewkyn) was so much of Dorking parish as became, by some arrangement, appropriated to the new church or chapel (Capella) called for about two centuries afterwards. The church thus erected was at least 6 miles from the parochial one at Dorking (at that time a very extensive parish), and therefore a very necessary accommodation for the inhabitants of the southern part of that parish. Although the parish of Ewekene, and the vill of Ewekene, are mentioned in deeds of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, in describing lands in what is now the parish of Capel, at the end of the fifteenth the name of Ewekene was discontinued, and that of Capel generally adopted for this tract. The coppice called Blackhawes by Aubrey is near Capel churchyard; and it is believed that some remains of building are there to be traced. Many years ago the spot was pointed out to me.

To further identify the account given by Aubrey, as aforesaid, with Capel, it should be mentioned that over against Capel Church (that is, on the opposite side of the road) is a small field, with a house or two on it, still called Bennet's Castle (not Benham), but why or wherefore I cannot explain. How the term castle came to

* Haga=a house, Saxon. In old charters it seems to be written "hagh."

† About this period Oakwood chapel, about three miles from Capel, was founded by John de la Hale, who was a contemporary of Maurice Niger or Maurice de Ewekene. Hale House is at the foot of Oakwood Hill. For an account of this chapel, see Manning and Bray's "Surrey."

be applied to what I conceive was in those days merely a respectable residence I am unable to say (unless it were to such as were surrounded by moats); for I believe nothing according with our ideas of a castle ever existed there. I am inclined to think that Bennet's should be Bonet's, as one Robert Bonet was certainly living at the same time as Maurice de Ewekene, and was in all probability a neighbour. There is a farm in Capel still called Bonet's.

As to what is said by Aubrey about the Danes, he may have collected it from some source to which he attached credit, although it could not be literally true; at the same time, we may be certain that the tradition of the visitations of these savage invaders in these parts continued for many ages, especially when we consider the proximity of this place to Ockley, where they were so signally defeated in the ninth century.

I presume that the ecclesiastical registers of the diocese do not go back far enough to show any record of the foundation of the chapel or church at Capel as above stated, either with reference to the mother church at Dorking or otherwise. Capel is a perpetual curacy.

This subject induces the recollection of its being now about twelve centuries since the conversion of the south Saxons (the then inhabitants of this tract) to Christianity, when I doubt not a church at Dorking was erected, or a previously existing one re-established.* Six centuries after that important event the church at Capel was founded; and at about the like distance of time another church has arisen midway between those of Dorking and Capel; of course, the new one on the Homewood is alluded to. Thus gradually (although slowly in this instance) is the sure word of prophecy fulfilling.

It may not be uninteresting to insert here what was said of Capel upon a survey of the manor of Dorking (within which Capel lies) in the year 1649:

"The parish of Capel is more naturally prone and apt to produce wood than corn and grass; and in your fathers' days was so ill cultivated, that, had not the inhabitants supplied their want of corn from the neighbouring markets, they might have eaten acorns instead of bread; but now, having lately learned the art of improving their land with lime and chalk, they are so far from needing corn from others, that, besides their own provision, they are able daily to supply the markets with a plentiful store of wheat, oats and peas; and wood, which in that place was formerly of small value and little worth, will (if they proceed in the destruction thereof) in a few years become more scarce than corn was in former times."

Since this, much more has been done towards the destruction of the wood there, and yet much still remains. In fact, the lower or

* As Dorking undoubtedly was a Roman station in the latter period of their Empire, this presumption is not unfounded.

southern part of Capel (which adjoins Sussex) was within the immense forest of Anderida, called by the Saxons Andredswald, which some ancient writers say was 120 miles and others 150 miles in length. Its breadth here was from Capel to the South Downs.

Notwithstanding the unfavourable account of Capel, as given above (now nearly two centuries since), it is certain that many ages before that period (when it was the southern part of Dorking) several landholders and substantial yeomen resided there on their own estates, and from which they took their names, as appears by very old deeds. J. P.

Esher.

[1818, *Part I.*, *pp.* 493, 494.]

Esher is a small village, 16 miles from Westminster Bridge, on the road from Kingston to Portsmouth; from Kingston it is about 4 miles; it adjoins to Thames Ditton on the east, to Cobham on the west, to the river Mole on the north and north-west, and to Stoke Davernon on the south. The church stands on a small knoll in the village, and is dedicated to St. George; it consists of a nave only, with a chancel at the east end; but on the south, on the outside, the Duke of Newcastle, when owner of Claremont, built a chamber-pew opening into the church. It has been since divided between that house and Esher Place. The chancel windows were formerly famous for their painted glass, but nothing of it now remains. At the west end is a low tower surmounted by a wooden pyramidal spire, having three bells, one of which is said to have been brought by Sir Francis Drake.

Sir John Vanburgh, so well known by his particular style of architecture, bought some land in the parish of Esher, and built a low brick house for his own habitation. The spot he chose was in low ground, without the advantage of prospect. Thomas Holles Pelham, Earl of Clare, bought it of Sir John, and was created Duke of Newcastle-upon-Tyne August 2, 1715. He made it his habitation, and added a magnificent room for the entertainment of large companies when he was in administration. He increased the grounds by further purchases, and by enclosing parts of the adjoining heath, and it now contains about 420 acres. The other part of the estate contains 1,600 acres, in several farms. The Duke adorned the park by many plantations under the direction of Kent. On a mount in the park he erected a building in the shape of a castle, and called it Claremont, from his own name, by which the place has been known ever since. After the death of the Duke, it was purchased by Lord Clive, the conqueror in India. When setting out on his last voyage he gave directions to Mr. Browne, so well known for his taste in laying out grounds, but who used to consider himself as of

still greater skill in architecture, to build him a house, and model the grounds without any limitation of expense. He performed the task much to the satisfaction of his lordship, and the cost is said to have been more than £100,000. Browne had been often employed to alter houses, but this is said to be the only complete one he ever built. It forms an oblong square 44 yards by 36 yards. On the ground floor are eight spacious rooms, besides the hall of entrance and the great staircase. In the principal front a flight of thirteen steps leads to the great entrance under a pediment, supported by Corinthian columns. The situation is well chosen, commanding various views of the water and plantations in the park. Lord Clive died on November 23, 1774, after which this estate was sold for perhaps not more than one-third of what the house and alterations had cost. It was purchased by Viscount Galway, an Irish peer, of whom it was bought by the Earl of Tyrconnel, also a peer of that kingdom, who made it his residence till 1802. The Earl sold it to Charles-Rose Ellis, Esq., of whom it was bought, in the summer of 1816, by the nation for the residence of the Princess and her illustrious Consort.

In 1750 Esher was inhabited by the Right Hon. Henry Pelham, brother to Thomas, then Duke of Newcastle, who, by a purchase from the nephew of Mr. Tilson, added an adjoining farm to the already noble domain, and to whom Mr. Nicholas Hardinge, being on a visit at Esher, addressed on that occasion an elegant Latin ode, preserved by the late Mr. Justice Hardinge, in the collection of his father's Latin "Poems," p. 96, with the following illustrative note:

"Mr. Nicholas Hardinge was then first Clerk of the House of Commons. He loved Mr. Pelham, not only as a kind and generous patron, but as a virtuous minister, and as a good man.

"At Esher, in Portland stone, is a monumental urn, presented (I suppose, to Lady Catharine Pelham) by Mr. John Roberts, Mr. Pelham's Secretary. The urn is placed upon an altar, which has four tablets, on one of which is a short but elegant inscription.

"The other three compartments are graced with beautiful and appropriate sculpture. In one of them is a figure of a mourner, embracing an urn, in a reclined position.

"In a second are four figures, admirably conceived and finished. Round this tablet is engraved:

"'Linquenda tellus, et domus, et placens uxor.'

Mr. Pelham is taking leave of his wife, and is led by Mercury to Charon.

"In a third is an elderly man, in a peasant's habit, beginning to write:

"'Et in Arcadiâ ego——'"

M. Green.

[1837, *Part II., pp.* 238, 239.]

In the old building at Esher the remains of Cardinal Wolsey's palace, which, for want of a better name, we must call the Gate House, are the following fragments of panelling. They seem to have formed originally the frieze or upper compartments of a panelled room, and when complete probably consisted of a series of the names of the bishops of Winchester, with their arms when known. When no coat could be assigned, the shields have been left blank:

1. A small fragment—a blank shield, under it "S. Hedda."
2. A panel with three shields:
   (1) A woolpack, "Herferd"; (2) No charge, "Eadunus"; (3) A cross, "Helstan."
3. Another with three blank shields:
   (1) "Alfieth"; (2) "Alfegus"; (3) "Brittu. . . ." (broken off.)
4. Another with three shields:
   (1) No charge; (2) A pair of compasses dilated between three estoiles of eight points, "Alfieth"; (3) No charge.
5. Another with three shields:
   (1) two lions passant gardant, crowned, in a bordure of roundlets, "Blesensis"; (2) No charge, "Tokelin"; (3) No charge, "Lucy."
6. Another piece consisting of two panels, three shields in each:
   (1) No charge, "Gervais"; (2) No charge, "Ely"; (3) A cross truncated between four smaller crosses, also truncated, "Sontissacra"; (4) No charge, "Wodlok"; (5) No charge, "Sandal"; (6) Seven crosses, 3, 3, 1, "Asseris."
7. Another with three shields:
   (1) No charge, "Stratford"; (2) Three hogsheads, 2, 1, "Orlton"; (3) Three bars wavy, "Edynton."
8. Another with two shields and an hour-glass between them:
   (1) Arms of the bishopric of Winchester; (2) Two chevronels between three roses; Motto: "Maners makes man"; no name, but they are the arms of William of Wyckham.
9. Another with two shields and an hour-glass between them:
   (1) The arms of the bishopric; (2) Quarterly, France (three lilies) and England, in a bordine gobonny; Motto: "Onur et liesse," no name, but doubtless for Cardinal Beaufort.
10. Another piece consisting of two panels, two shields, and an hour-glass between them, in each of the panels:
   (1) The arms of the bishopric; (2) A pelican vulning itself; Motto: "Est Deo gloria." No name; but

they are the arms of Bishop Fox, I believe; (3) The arms of the bishopric; (4) Wolsey's own coat; Motto: "Dominus mihi adjutor."

11. Another panel with three shields:
(1) Three boars passant in pale; (2) no charge; (3) Gyronny of six.

12. Another with three shields:
(1) A saltire engrailed; (2) three swords in fess, points downwards; (3) three lions passant guardant, in pale, in a bordure of roundlets.

13. Another, a mere fragment, with a scroll, on which is, "Hiis quoque finem."

14. Another, with one shield, the arms of the bishopric, and an hour-glass. Motto, "Vana solus." The last word of the motto and the second shield of the panel being broken off.

15. A panel with one shield, the arms of Spain thus:
Quarterly, I. and IV., counter-quarterly: i. and iv., counter-quarterly; 1 and 4, Castile; 2 and 3, Leon; II. and III., Arragon, impaling the two Sicilies; 2 and 3, counter-quarterly; (1) Austria; (2) Burgundy, new; (3) Burgundy, old; (4) Brabant. On an escutcheon of pretence, Earls of Flanders impaling Tiroli. All within the garter. For supporters, two eagles, wings expanded; the wings bolted with a ring to the panel; all under an imperial crown; between which and the eagles' beaks, on each side, is a pomegranate, probably for Granada.

Charles V. was a Knight of the Garter when Archduke of Austria. Is it his coat, or that of Philip, King of Castile, who was a Knight of the Garter towards the close of Henry VII.'s reign or that of Philip II.?

In the house is a piece of tapestry, in good preservation, and a fine specimen, representing mountain scenery, with castles, etc., and this coat of arms:

Quarterly: (1) Vert? an armed arm embowed at the elbow proper, garnished, or; holding a sword erect, proper, pommelled or; on its point a human head, bearded proper, crowned; from the throat gouts of blood dropping. (2) Chequy, or and vaire. (3) Sanguine? a bend or, between two castles triple towered, argent, over the centre tower of each an estoile of eight points or (? a sun). (4) Or, in chief, a gryphon passant, in dexter claw a sword erect proper, pommelled, or. In base, five sceptre handles (? tilt spear points). The chief and base parted by a fess line; but the colours of both seem the same. The shield suspended on a cross; over all a hat like a cardinal's, with tassels 1, 2, 3, 4.

The idea at first suggested itself that this coat was that of some foreign Cardinal, who might probably have presented the tapestry

to Wolsey; but the arms are certainly not those of any Cardinal in or near the time when Wolsey lived, and many other officers were entitled to bear hats nearly resembling those of the Cardinals.

L. B. L.

Egham.

[1798, *Part II.*, *p.* 836.]

Being lately in Egham churchyard, I was so much pleased with an epitaph on a lady well known in this neighbourhood, that I have sent you a copy of it. On inquiry, I find it was written by Jacob Bryant, Esq. ETONENSIS.

"Here lies deposited all that was mortal of Mrs. ELIZA SMITH, wife of William Smith, esq., of Kingswood, Surrey, who departed this life the 28th of January, 1796, aged 50."

[Verses omitted.]

[1818, *Part I.*, *p.* 577.]

The curious and very ancient church of Egham, in Surrey (see the plate), was wholly demolished last year. It consisted of a body and chancel, with a square tower at their junction, standing on the north side, and was entered by a venerable and handsomely ornamented timber porch on the same side. The body comprised two aisles of Saxon architecture (which was massy and without decoration), opening to each other by three irregularly proportioned arches, resting on cylindrical columns. It is probable that the chancel walls were Saxon, as well as those of the body, or not less ancient than the basement half of the tower, which appeared by its windows to have been built in the style immediately succeeding the circular arch. All the original windows of the church have, however, been altered, and, except that at the east end, are of small dimensions, and mostly in two openings, with varied and not inelegant tracery. Beneath the porch was a Saxon door, which preserved its columns and ornaments unusually perfect till the day of its total destruction. The upper story of the tower, and the slender shingle spire on its summit, were the most modern parts of the church. By the demolition of this picturesque and interesting building, the county of Surrey is deprived of one out of the few curious structures with which it was ornamented. I. C. B.

[1829, *Part II.*, *p.* 116.]

The bridge over the Thames from Staines to Egham was formerly of wood. About 1790 it was thought to be in great decay, and it was determined to build one of stone. A contract was made for something under £10,000, and it was built by the side of the old one. The new one was opened about 1796, but the old one was left standing; and fortunately so, for the piers of the new bridge

were on the bed of the river, instead of being sunk into it; the water found its way under, and a new one was necessary.

A contract was made to build one of iron, at less than £5,000. It was built; but the old wooden one still remained passable. The landlord of the Bush inn, on the Staines side, obtained leave to make a cellar in the abutment; he made one, and away went the iron bridge.

A contract for a new iron bridge was made for about the same sum as the former. This bridge was found to be in decay in 1829. The Commissioners advertised for plans and proposals; a day was fixed for determining on the proposals; and Messrs. Jolliffe and Banks, having proposed to build a stone bridge, under the superintendence of Mr. Rennie, for £38,000, it was accepted, and a contract made.

One of those who had examined and formed an estimate proposed to build one for £5,000 less than the £38,000 which had been agreed to, and asserted to the public in the newspapers; but when the Commissioners advertised for proposals, they very properly added that they did not bind themselves to accept the lowest offer.

A. B.

Farncombe.

[1850, *Part I., p.* 72.]

The new church of St. John's, Farncombe, near Godalming, has lately been consecrated by the Bishop of Winchester. The site was given by J. M. Molyneux, Esq., lord of the manor. The total sum expended in the erection of the church, conveyances, etc. (including an endowment of £1,000, and a repairing fund of £85) was £3,240; while the amount of subscriptions, etc. (including a grant from the Incorporated Church Building Society of £150, and another from the Winchester Diocesan Society of £500) was £3,006, leaving a deficiency of £234, towards which a collection was made which amounted to £99 3s. 8d. The church consists of chancel, nave, and south porch, with a bell tower of wood, provision being made for the addition of an aisle to the nave by the insertion of four arches of construction in the north wall. The chancel, which is 32 feet long and 17 feet wide, has an eastern triplet, slightly unequal, well chamfered, and shafted. On the south side is one window of two adjacent trefoiled lights, under one broad hood, intended to light the sedilia, which are of oak without a canopy. Next to this are two lancets, increasing in lowness as they approach the west. On the north side of the chancel are also two lancets, and between them the priest's door. The nave is 63 feet long and 24 feet wide. The font is a copy of an ancient one dug up at Peperharow; it is circular, banded with a twisted wreath round the basin. The porch is an open one, the foundation of stone, the rest of oak. The pulpit, which is

of stone, is at the north-east angle of the nave. The reading-desk or lectern is open, and forms two sides of a square, the one side looking south and the other west. The roof of the nave is of a high pitch. The material is the local stone, Bargate for the walls, chalk for the internal windows and dressings, Caen stone for external dressings for the pulpit, font and northern arches, and Portland stone for the steps. The wood is principally deal. The nave has open seats; and there is a double row of seats in the chancel on the north and south side which run east and west; the standards of these have poppyheads. The chancel is elevated on two steps, and the altar on three, besides the footpace. The frame tower is shingled, and has a goose weather-cock. There being no stone coping, the eastern cross is of gilt and floriated. The transverse walls are 3 feet, and the longitudinal 2½ feet thick. The seats for the Sunday-school children are at the extreme west, running completely across the nave, and raised so as to range one above another. The church will seat about 400 persons.

Frensham.

[1797, *Part II., p.* 1085.]

The extensive parish of Frensham is situated at the south-west angle of the county of Surrey on the borders of Hampshire and Sussex, and on the confines of the forests of Holt and Wilmer. The village consists of a few mean straggling houses, pleasantly situated on a dry sandy soil between gentle rising grounds forming a little valley.

The church (Plate II.) is a low building, having an antique appearance, containing a nave, chancel, a vestry-room adjoining the north side of the chancel, and a square tower at the west end. In the vestry-room hangs a caldron, well known in the neighbourhood by the legendary tales related concerning it, and supposed by antiquaries to have been brought from the neighbouring abbey of Waverley. In the south wall of the chancel is a gothic niche with a piscina (Fig. 2); near it, towards the angle of the wall, a small square recess, probably a repository for the Eucharist preserved for the use of the sick. The font (Fig 3) is a square sand-stone standing on a central column, with smaller ones at the angles. The seats are ancient and strongly built with oak, low and open; the fronts ornamented with trefoils. The present rector is the Rev. — Mansell. On the heaths, about half a mile from the church, is an extensive piece of water called Frensham Great Pond, reported to be three miles in circumference, the haunt of wild fowl in the winter months. The soil in general is poor and sandy, except near the church, where it is of richer quality. The parish contains a great extent of waste heath land, part of which is capable of improvement. S.

Great Bookham.

[1814, *Part II., p.* 217.]

When you have opportunity, you will oblige me by inserting the accompanying two small views of Great Bookham Church and the Market-house at Godalming, both in the county of Surrey (see Plate II.). The parish of Great Bookham, in the hundred of Effingham, is on the turnpike road from Leatherhead to Guildford. It adjoins to Fetcham on the east, to Little Bookham on the west, to Stoke Dabernon on the north, and to Dorking on the south. The soil on the north side is clay, on the south it is chalk, the intermediate part is a good loam. It contains by a recent admeasurement 3,223 acres, of which 1,536 are arable, 194 meadow, 256 wood, 784 common land, 109 tithe-free, and 344 in buildings, ponds, gardens, waste, and pasture.

The church is in the Deanery of Stoke, is dedicated to St. Nicholas, and was valued 20 Edward I. at 35 marks. It is a discharged living in the King's Books, and pays procurations and synods to the archdeacon 2s. 1d. The church is built with flints, squared chalkstones being intermixed, and consists of a nave with a chancel at the end separated by a lofty arch; a North aisle as long as the nave separated by two obtuse pointed arches; and a south aisle separated by four rounded arches resting on round pillars. At the east end of the latter is a chapel belonging to Slyfield House, separated from the south aisle by an obtuse pointed arch. The font is a plain square stone on a large square base, with round pillars at each corner. At the west end is a steeple consisting of a low boarded tower, with a small spire covered with shingles much overgrown with ivy. In it are four bells.

On a plain freestone in the wall at the east end of the chancel is the following inscription, cut deep in the stone, of nearly 2 inches long:

"Hæc Domus Abbate fuerat constructa Johanne De Rutherwyka, decus ob Sancti Nicholai, Anno Milleno, triceno, bisque viceno Primo. Christus ei paret hinc sedem requiei."

For an account of the estates in this parish, and their proprietors at various periods, and also copies of the monumental inscriptions, see the second volume of Manning and Bray's elaborate "History of Surrey," whence the above particulars are borrowed.

In the last century this place could boast among its landholders two brave admirals, Sir Francis Geary, Bart., and Admiral Brodrick, nephew of the Lord Chancellor of Ireland of that name.

According to the population return, 1811, the parish of Great Bookham contained 1 house building, 2 houses uninhabited, and 111 houses occupied by 120 families (74 of whom were chiefly employed in agriculture, and 32 in trade, etc.) consisting of 299 males, and 307 females; total 606. VIATOR.

Guildford.

[1774, *p.* 182.]

I have sent you a drawing of St. Catharine's Chapel, about a mile from Guildford, in Surrey, delightfully situated on a hill, in the road to Portsmouth, which has always been admired by travellers as a curious piece of ruin.

Mr. Hanway, in his journal from Southampton to London, mentions it: "The ruins of St. Catharine's Chapel," says he, "on an eminence, are a very striking object. Of what antiquity this chapel is, I could never discover; but the materials of which it is built are said to be hard as iron, and to all appearance it has stood the storm of ages."

This and St. Martha's Chapel, partly in ruins, at some little distance, are supposed to have been built at the same time, but there is no certainty. However, in the other Divine service is constantly performed.

Almost all historians have, in their accounts of Guildford, made a mistake in saying that from the shop-doors they could see the executions of criminals on St. Catharine's Hill; whereas the hill on which the criminals are executed is directly westward of the town, and St. Catharine's hill is south. ANTIQUARIUS.

[1793, *Part I., pp.* 321, 322.]

The enclosed (Plate III., Fig. 2) is a sketch from the ruins of St. Catharine's Chapel, Guildford; there is a view of this place in Captain Grose's "Antiquities," but taken at such a distance that the form of the building cannot be clearly made out. The remaining walls of this chapel stand on a hill about half a mile from Guildford, by the roadside leading to Godalming; they show it to have been constructed on the Gothic principle, the plan, a square, about 50 feet by 25; there are three doors, one west, one north, and the other south; it has three windows on each side, and one at each end; the north-west corner is formed by a tower, which formerly contained a cochlis, or winding staircase, the crown of it arched with ribs, part of which only now remains. At each angle is a buttress, and on the two sides two intermediate ones, all of which terminated in pinnacles or spires. From the mutilated parts that now remain, it may be supposed to have been a tolerably handsome structure; the materials with which it is formed consist, the main wall of a kind of sandstone, extremely hard and durable, which, when broken, bears a sort of iron appearance; it is brought from the sand-pits in the neighbourhood, where extensive stratas of it are sometimes found; the coins, buttresses, door, and window-cases, of a soft chalky substance, which has been very much injured by the severity of the weather, and other ill-usage. The tops of the walls have much shrubbery

growing upon them, which renders the appearance very picturesque. There has been care lately taken to prevent the further destruction of this curious ruin, by repairs, and strengthening the walls and arches.

Mr. Grose gives the following account of this building: "Catharine Hill (in ancient records Drake Hill) so called from the chapel on its summit dedicated to St. Catharine. At what time it was founded does not certainly appear; but it is spoken of in the pipe-rolls of the 14th of Henry III.; and in the following reign of Edward I. the stiff, together with the chapel, was purchased of the abbey of Wherwhele, Homo de Gatton, John de Mareschall, and Andrew de Bayboef, then lords of the manor of Ertindon, by Richard de Wauney, parson of St. Nicholas in Gyldeford, for a chapel-of-ease to him and his successors, parsons of that parish, for ever. The same Richard de Wauney procured a charter the 2nd of Edward III. for holding a fair annually in this place, on the eve, day, and morrow, of St. Matthew, which is still observed according to the new style."

G. J. Oldfield.

[1789, *Part I., p.* 321.]

From the accession of King Henry II., our kings had a mansion-house and park at Guildford, where they occasionally resided and kept their Court, during which time certain of the inferior offices of the household were supplied by the tenants of two different estates holden of the Crown in this neighbourhood.

1. One of these was what is now called the manor of Poyle, in Guildford, which had been given, in earlier times, to the family of Testard. During the minority of William, an heir of this family, in the time of Henry II. the wardship of him and his estate was given to one Ranulph de Broc, from whom it descended to Edeline his daughter, who held it "per serjantiam mareschalli in curia domini regis."* Stephen de Turnham, who married her, succeeded to the trust, and held it by the same service.† To this William, who died in 14 Henry III., anno 1230, succeeded Robert his son, who is described as holding it, in 19 Henry III., 1235, "per serjantiam custodiendi meretrices in curia domini regis."‡ Thomas succeeded to the inheritance, and after him Richard, his brother, in the account of whose serjeanty it is set forth, as a part of his office of marshal, that he was "servare lotrices curiæ domini regis."§ About this time Richard sold this estate to Thomas de la Puille, or Poyle (from whom it took its present name, and), who held it by the same service,‖ and in his family it continued till 9 Henry V. But this whimsical tenure having, before this, been converted into knight's

* Test. de. Nev. in Esch. † Test. de Nev.
‡ Blount, p. 8. Plac. Cor. Surr., 19 Hen. III.
§ Blount, p. 79. Plac. Cor., 39 Hen. III. ‖ *Ibid.*

service, we hear no more of it after the 11th Edward II. or thereabouts.

2. The other estate, holden by this tenure, was the manor of Catteshill, in Godalming, distant about four miles from the Court at Guildford. Ranulph de Broc, already spoken of as guardian of the heir of Testard, had a grant of this manor from King Henry II. to hold by the service of "ostiarius in camera domini regis."* Edeline his daughter, and Stephen de Turnham, her husband, held it by the same service.† Robert de Gatton, who married a grand-daughter and co-heir of Stephen's, is called "mareschallus custodiendo meretrices de curia domini regis,"‡ and "mareschallus duodecim puellarum quæ sequuntur curiam domini regis."§ Hamo de Gatton, his son and heir, "mareschallus meretricum cum dominus rex venerit in illis partibus,"‖ and "ostiarius cameræ regis."¶ Hamo, the younger, "mareschallus de communibus fœminis sequentibus hospitium domini regis."** Robert de Northwode, who married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of the last Hamo, and died seised of this manor in 34 Edward III., anno 1360, is styled "ostiarius in camera regis."†† Joan and Agnes, daughters, and, at length, heirs of Robert, on a partition made between them in 37 Edward III., are said to have holden by the service of "mareschallus in hospitio regis."‡‡ After which we hear no more of it, except that Nicholas Hering, who married Agnes, claimed, in her right, the office of usher (*ostiarius*) of the King's chamber at the coronation of Richard II., but the consideration thereof was postponed. PAL. SURR.

[1797, *Part II.*, *p.* 1021.]

In the first number of *The Antiquarian Repertory*, 1775, is a miscellaneous plate, exhibiting some rude figures on the walls of one of the rooms of Guildford Castle; for in the walls of that ancient building are cavities which show the remains of several apartments. The following account is given:

"Tradition makes them [these figures] the work of a great personage confined there, who used to beguile the tedious hours of his imprisonment by amusing himself with these delineations. Who this great personage was, or at what time he was there confined, is not known; but the style of these figures themselves bespeak them of no very modern date. Several similar to these were, not long ago, discovered in a subterraneous chapel at Royston, in Cambridgeshire."

The enclosed drawing (Plate II., Fig. 1) is a view of the room itself, which contains the figures mentioned in the *Repertory*. The

* Test. de Nevil. † *Ibid.* ‡ Plac. Cor., 25 Hen. III.
§ Blount, p. 80. ‖ Blount, p. 82. Plac. Cor., 7 Edw. I.
¶ Esch., 20 Edw. I., n. 25. ** Esch., 29 Edw. I., n. 58.
†† Esch., 34 Edw. III., n. 72. ‡‡ Rot. Commun.

dimensions of this apartment are about 10 feet long by 4 feet wide, and in height about 8 or 9 feet. It has a circular stone roof, and is at the south-west corner of the castle.

Fig. 2 is an exact representation of two figures cut deeply in chalk, in the same apartment, omitted by Captain Grose, who most undoubtedly inserted those in the *Repertory*. A. Z.

[1836, *Part II.*, *p.* 144.]

The parish church of St. Nicholas, Guildford, has recently been taken down for the purpose of rebuilding. . . . The late church was formed by clearing out the pillars and arches of the older structure, in order to form an open naked body, with more of a meeting-house character than that of a church. After the building was thus deprived of its supports, it followed, almost of course, that the external walls began to give way, and the attempt at the improvement of the structure very naturally led to its destruction. An alteration more necessary than the removal of the pillars was the raising of the floor of the church, occasioned by the damp site on which the building was erected: this flooring concealed the brasses and other monuments which once were seen on the ancient level.

In the north wall was a beautiful monument of a priest of the Brocas family, date 1395. It was an altar-tomb, on which was the recumbent effigy of the deceased, richly attired in the vestments appropriated to the service of the altar, and the whole surmounted by a canopy. On the altar-tomb was an inscription on a ledge of brass, which, until lately, remained very perfect. The ensuing transcript shows considerable mutilation:

"Hic iacet Mag'r Arnald' Brocas baculari' bt'usqz iuris Cano' . . . c'. lincoln' & wcln & qu'dam Rector isti' loci qui obijt in vig'la Assb'to's bt' . . . [Marie Anno Domini Millesimo ccc nonagesimo quinto *]."

When I saw it last summer, it was partly hid by the wainscot, and was only to be seen by means of several movable panels. I copied the inscription as well as circumstances would permit; but it is to be regretted that a portion of it, having become loose, has been taken away; and, in consequence, the inscription is more imperfect than it formerly was. As the officers of the church are acquainted with the present place of deposit of the missing portion of the inscription, it is to be expected that the gentlemen to whom the superintendence of the building is entrusted will see that it is replaced. Upon the rector, who is, I believe, the Dean of Salisbury, the restoration of the monument of one of his predecessors has a powerful claim, and the present representative of the Brocas family will not, it is to be hoped, allow so fine a monument to be left in a state of mutilation,

* The words within brackets are supplied from Manning and Bray's "Surrey," vol. i., p. 65.

and that, too, in so important a part as the date. I hope to hear that the monument of another priest of the same family, Bernard Brocas, 1368, will be recovered; it is mentioned by Aubrey, and is probably concealed by the increase in the height of the floor. On the south side of the church is the Loseley Chapel, attached to the mansion of that name in the parish; it contains many fine monuments. In a window communicating with the church are three inscribed panes of glass, two bearing the name, "Lady," and one the initials "Ihc." I hope that these subjects will be deemed worthy of preservation.

Of the original architecture very little remained; an attached column at the west end showed that the church was of the Norman order, and about the same age with many other examples of this style in the neighbourhood, in which heavy pointed arches are raised on Norman pillars. At the west end of the north side was a small but exceedingly beautiful circular window, which I trust will find a place in the new church.

It is to be hoped that in accordance with the spirit in favour of conservatism, which is now abroad, some attention will be paid to the preservation and care of the remains which I have noticed.

E. I. C.

Haslemere.

[1801, *Part II., p.* 709.]

Haslemere is a place of great antiquity, but suffered much during the wars between the Saxons and the Danes. In the reign of Edward IV. it received summonses to send members to Parliament. It has a weekly market on Tuesdays, and is distant forty-two miles from London.

The church stands in an agreeable situation half a mile out of the town, adjoining to which is the parsonage, enlivened with a charming prospect of woodland and distant hills. The following inscriptions are taken from the inside of the church:

1. "Sacred to the memory of JAMES MORE MOLYNEUX, esq., who represented in parliament this antient borough of Haslemere; an honour several of his ancestors had before arrived at. He was the eldest son of Sir More Molyneux, of Losely, in this county, and, during the time he was a burgess for this town, he fulfilled the important trust his constituents were pleased to repose in him with spirit, assiduity, pleasure, and fidelity, and died confessedly a promising ornament of his family and country, on the 24th of June, 1759, in the 36th year of his age. As a lasting memorial of the grateful acknowledgement due to this corporation, who conferred upon him so distinguishing a mark of their esteem, this stone is here erected."

2. "Here lyeth the body of Sir Robert Austen, bart., of Tenterden, in Kent, who departed this life Feb. 13th, 1772, in the 64th year of his age."

Here are also monumental inscriptions over the graves of
Margaret, the wife of William Yalden, aged 82.
William Yalden, aged 91.

William Yalden (his son), aged 84.
Anne, relict of the Rev. William Joynes, aged 87.
Elizabeth Joynes (her daughter), aged 80.

Through the liberality of a lady of ample fortune, several curious fragments of painted glass have been placed in the eastern window of this church, representing in various compartments:

1. Saint Matthew.
2. Our Saviour's Ascension.
3. Saint Mark.
4. Adam and Eve in Paradise.
5. The Nativity.
6. Noah going into the Ark.
7. Saint Luke.
8. Saul thrown from his horse; his attendants offering him assistance: "Savl, Savl, qvid persecv'is me?"
9. Offering of the Wise Men. Among the numerous presents, I distinguished some fine hams, poultry, and mutton.
10. Saint John.

This singular painting, apparently of ancient date, is secured on the outside from accidental injury by wire.

The nave is separated from the transept by four pointed arches resting on low round pillars. Part of a wooden screen remaining under the chancel arch. The font is a large octagonal stone supported on a pillar corresponding with it. On one of the bells is inscribed "Peace and good neighbourhood." HUGH PETERS.

[1802, *Part II.*, *pp.* 817, 818.]

I send you the enclosed notes, with views of the town and church of Haslemere (see Plate II.). The ancient town and borough of Haslemere is situate in the hundred of Godalming and diocese of Winchester, on the verge of the county of Surrey, bordering on the counties of Sussex and Hampshire, the three counties meeting in a point about a mile south of the town; which circumstance, together with its being on the borders of the kingdoms of the West and South Saxons, might give name to the town, "mere" being a boundary. It stands on an elevated situation, but surrounded on the south, west and north-west by the loftier hills of Blackdown, Marlow, and Hindhead; and on the east and south-east it commands an uninterrupted prospect over the whole wold of Sussex. The situation is extremely cold in winter; but the air is dry, pure, and salubrious. In proof of the height of its situation, the springs that break out on the east side of the High Street, after being increased by other brooks, join the river Arun at Wisborough Green, and fall into the sea at Littlehampton; while the springs that break out on the west side of the street carry their tributary waters into the Thames. About half a century ago it was famous for its contested

elections. At that time the freeholds were in the possession of the inhabitants, but they are now all sold, and Lord Lonsdale can nominate two members. The returning officer is the bailiff, who, with the constable, ale-conners, and leather-sealers, are chosen annually at the court held by the lord of the manor. It formerly enjoyed a large corn and poultry market. The toll of the market produced £50 a year, which was given to endow an almshouse near the town; but the market and town are gone to decay, and the almshouse is without revenue. Tradition reports the town to have suffered greatly by the irruption of the Danes, who are said to have destroyed the place, which then stood half a mile south-east of the present site, and that it contained seven churches. That it did suffer in common with other parts of the kingdom in these distracted times may be readily admitted, but that it contained seven churches seems doubtful; it is more probable there were seven priests for the service of the church. Domesday Book informs us many parishes had several priests for the performance of duty. That the church formerly stood in the place called Old Haslemere seems probable, not only from a particular field, called at this time by the name of the Church-liten Field, but human bones having been dug up on the spot confirms the circumstance. The present church from its style appears to be of the time of Henry VII., and stands near half a mile north-east of the town, and consists of a nave and north aisle, with a low tower at the west end, containing five bells. Some years ago there were in the chancel inscriptions on flat stones of Sussex marble, to the memory of the Wests, of Rundhurst (a family now extinct), but by this time they may be obliterated, or, what is too common a case, removed. The pillars that support the arches are of oak, and of large dimensions. There is no parsonage-house, the church being only a chapel-of-ease to the mother-church of Chiddingfiold, four miles distant. Some years past there was but one family in the town but were members of the Established Church; lately the Methodists have gained ground in a rapid manner. At the north end of the town is a large house of Elizabethan age, but going fast to decay. About a mile north-east of the town is a large old house in the form of an half H, with a small manor belonging thereunto held of the manor of Loseley, formerly the residence of the Yaldwins, now the property of Mr. Smith, of Godalming. The Rev. Mr. Fielding has built a large handsome house near the town, in a bleak situation, but commanding a most extensive prospect. The town stands on the Portsmouth and Chichester roads, and contains only one regular street, having a gentle rise to the north. Many of the buildings are old and mean, but the situation is dry, clean, and pleasant. There are small remains of the woollen manufactory, many of the poor in the town and neighbourhood being employed in spinning yarn for shalloons, stockings, etc. There is also

a small manufactory of hallown turnery, and another of marble-paper; and about a mile west of the town are large paper manufactories, justly famous for the goodness of their paper. The town and hills in its vicinity command most extensive and beautiful views; but the soil is sandy, poor and barren.

Kew.

[1763, *p.* 212.]

The pagoda in Kew Gardens (see the plate) is erected upon a base which is a regular octagon, 49 feet in diameter; the superstructure is also a regular octagon, and consists of ten prisms which form the ten stories of the building. The lowest of these stories is 26 feet in diameter, exclusive of the porticos which surround it, and 18 feet high; the second is 25 feet in diameter, and 17 feet high; the rest diminish in diameter and height in the same arithmetical proportion to the ninth story, which is 18 feet in diameter, and 10 feet high; the tenth story is 17 feet in diameter, and, with the curving, 20 feet high. The finishing at top is 17 feet high, so that the height of the whole structure from the base to the top of the fleuron is 163 feet. Each story finishes with a projecting roof after the Chinese manner, and is covered with plates of varnished iron of different colours. Each is also enclosed with a gallery, enclosed with a rail. All the angles of the roofs are adorned with large draperies, being eighty in number, and covered with a kind of thin glass of various colours, which produces a splendid reflection. The whole ornament at the top is double gilt. The substance of the walls is hard brick; the outside well-matched gray stocks neatly laid, and with such care, that there is not the least crack in the whole structure. The staircase is in the centre. The prospects open as you advance in height, and from the top the view commands forty miles over a rich and variegated country.

[1763, *p.* 324.]

The engine for raising water in Kew Gardens (see the cut) is erected in a quickset near the house of Confucius. It was contrived by Mr. Smeaton, and executed under his direction in the year 1761. It supplies the lake and basins in the Gardens with water, and by means of two horses raises upwards of 3,600 hogsheads of water in twelve hours.

[1772, *p.* 400.]

The buildings in Kew Gardens are deservedly the admiration of all foreigners; and among them none deserves greater applause than the beautiful mosque (see the plate), the plan of which was drawn and executed by W. Chambers, Esq., Member of the Imperial Academy of Arts at Florence, and of the Royal Academy of Architecture at Paris. The body of the building, according to the

architect's description, consists of an octagon salon in the centre, flanked with two cabinets, finishing with one large dome and two small ones. The large dome is crowned with a crescent, and its upright part contains twenty-eight little arches which give light to the salon. On the three front sides of the central octagon are three doors, giving entrance to the building, over each of which is an Arabic inscription in golden characters, extracted from the "Alcoran," by Dr. Moreton, of which the following is the explanation:

"Ne sit coactio in Religione. Non est Deus ullus præter Deum. Ne ponatis Deo similitudinem."

The minarets are placed at each end of the principal building, and the architect's design in them, and in the whole exterior building itself, seems to have been to collect the principal peculiarities of the Turkish architecture, which he has very happily effected.

[1773, *p.* 281.]

The Chinese octagon building in Kew Gardens (see plate), erected many years ago from a design by Mr. Goupy, is called the house of Confucius, who was the founder and great lawgiver of the Chinese Empire. By comparing this with the Turkish mosque, erected by Mr. Chambers, the taste of the different nations in the construction of their sacred edifices may be observed. . . . The building is of two stories, the lowermost of which consists of one room and two closets, and the uppermost of only one little salon, commanding a very pleasant prospect over a lake or fine piece of water. . . . Its walls and ceilings are painted with grotesque ornaments, and little historical subjects relating to Confucius, with several transactions of the Christian Missions in China.

[1789, *Part II.*, *p.* 1101.]

In honour of the King's birthday, June 4, 1783, the first stone, being the most salient angle of the new bridge, joining the parish of Ealing in Middlesex to the hamlet of Kew in Surrey, was laid by M. D. Sanders, Esq., the proprietor of a bridge at that time building at Walton, higher up the river. The ceremony was attended by Robert Tunstall, Esq., proprietor, Messrs James Payne, senior and junior, the architects, master-workmen and others. A large company of neighbouring gentlemen and friends of the proprietor were entertained in commemoration of the event. . . . The foundations, piers, arch-stones, and all stone employed in this fabric as high as the torus-cap that bears the plinth of the balustrade, are brought from quarries at Purbeck. The compactness of texture and other requisites evinces a material well adapted to aquatic buildings; the masonry and other workmanship well performed. On September 22, 1789, the anniversary of the King's coronation, the bridge was opened to the public—the period commemorated by a superb enter-

tainment, at the expense of R. Tunstall, Esq. It was the intention of the architects to erect an obelisk, supporting a large globe lamp containing reflectors, facing the bridge by the side of the footpath that leads from the Star and Garter to Brentford, a picturesque approach from the Western Road, a most needful protection to the passengers, and in other respects not divested of use.

BOCCA DELLA VERITA.

Kingston-upon-Thames.

[1809, *Part I.*, *p.* 417.]

The ancient chapel of St. Mary Magdalen at Kingston, of which I send you an inside view (see Plate II.), is situated in the principal street of Kingston, Surrey. Mr. Lysons in his "Environs of London," and Mr. Bray in his "Manning's Surrey," have given you a much better history of it than I can. The exterior, like many old structures, is more decorated than the interior; the garden of a neighbouring house has the east end, with the beautiful window, for its western boundary; and the chapel receives considerable advantage from the waving foliage which surrounds, and partly shades it. The building is now occupied for a school, and the walls are rather out of repair, or were so when I saw it last. I.

[1830, *Part II.*, *pp.* 225-227.]

On a recent visit to the Church of Kingston-upon-Thames, I found an epitaph to the late Mr. Justice Hardinge and his parents.

It will be remembered, that Mr. Justice Hardinge's brother (father of the gallant Captain Nicholas Hardinge, and of the present Rev. Sir Charles Hardinge, Bart., and Sir Henry Hardinge, K.C.B.) was for some years Vicar of Kingston, presented by his brother George, the patron and lord of the manor.

The epitaph appears on a mural monument on the north side of the chancel of Kingston Church. At its top are the arms of Hardinge, impaling Pratt, at bottom the arms of Hardinge, with the honourable augmentations, granted in consequence of the services of Captain George Hardinge, R.N.

"NICHOLAS HARDINGE, Esq., Patron of this Church, Lord of the Manor, and Recorder of Kingston, was born in 1700, and educated at Eton School. Embued with classical literature, celebrated for his Latin verses, and highly esteemed for his public and private worth. He died in 1758, in the 58th year of his age.

"He married JANE PRATT, daughter of Sir John Pratt, Chief Justice of England, and sister of Charles Earl Camden, Lord High Chancellor. She lived to bless his children through a long period of honour to herself, and happiness to them, and died in the 90th year of her age.

"Their eldest son, GEORGE HARDINGE, was born in 1744, also educated at Eton, and an excellent scholar. He was successively Solicitor-general and Attorney-general to the Queen, a Member of the House of Commons, and Chief Justice of Brecknock, Radnor, and Glamorgan. His eloquence at the Bar and in the Senate was conspicuous, and at the Seat of Judgment he was dignified. He was active, zealous, persevering, benevolent, and by his incessant exertions, a

powerful friend. Adorned with Attic wit, various in accomplishments, he is deeply deplored. He died in 1816, in the 72d year of his age, and is buried in this chancel, near to his parents."

Another remarkable monument in the same church is to a cousin of the late and present Earl of Liverpool. In form it represents a sarcophagus, placed under an ancient flat arch, in the south wall of the south chancel:

"Near this place lie the remains of Lieut.-Colonel George Jenkinson, C.B., third son of John Jenkinson, Esq., brother of Charles, first Earl of Liverpool; born 24th Feb., 1783, died 21 March, 1823. Early in life he entered into the Royal Artillery, and was immediately employed on active service in Holland. He served five years in Spain under the Duke of Wellington, at whose recommendation he was promoted to the rank of Lieut.-Colonel. Brave, open, and generous, he gained the love of his friends and the esteem of the army. Amidst the temptations and vicissitudes of the military profession he maintained a steady and uniform course of Christian conduct, and during a long and painful illness, which terminated his life, he derived from religion that support and comfort which religion alone can impart, and met the awful summons with resignation to the will of God, and humble confidence in His mercy through the merits of the Redeemer. This tablet is erected to his memory by his surviving brothers as a testimony of their affection and esteem."

This Lieutenant-Colonel Jenkinson is stated in Debrett's "Peerage" to have been mortally wounded at Talavera in 1809. That appears to have been the fate of his younger brother, Robert Henry, in Egypt, 1801. His surviving brothers are Charles Jenkinson, Esq., formerly M.P. for Dover, and the present Bishop of St. David's, the latter of whom is probably the author of the foregoing epitaph. The former (according to Debrett) is unmarried; the Bishop married a cousin of Sir Samuel John Brooke Pechell, Bart., and has issue, on which, should the present Earl of Liverpool leave no son, the ancient Baronetcy belonging to the Jenkinson family will devolve.

I will add a few other modern epitaphs, put up since the publications of Bray and Lysons.

In the Bishop's Chapel is the following memorial to a late worthy incumbent, of whom you gave a character in *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1816, pt. ii., p. 184:

"Sacred to the memory of the late GEORGE SAVAGE, M.A., many years Vicar of this parish cum Richmond, and Rector of the united parishes of St. Mary Aldermary and St. Thomas the Apostle, in the City of London. He was born 29th of July, 1750, and died on the 27th of the same month, in the year 1816. By the suavity of his manners, the serenity of his temper, and the natural candour of his disposition, he gained the love and esteem of his numerous friends and connexions; and by his benevolence and kind attentions to their temporal and spiritual wants, the affection and high regard of his parishioners. He was deeply learned, but modest and unassuming; genuinely pious, condescending, and unaffected, sincerely desirous faithfully to discharge his pastoral duties, but totally free from all intemperate zeal.

"In testimony of her unfeigned attachment to the departed, and poignant sense of the much-to be-lamented loss which she has sustained, as well as to perpetuate the remembrance of his many virtues, his afflicted widow caused this tablet to be erected."

On a mural tablet, with a small female figure represented rising to heaven, placed against the east end of the south chancel:

"Sacred to the memory of Frances, wife of Major-General W. H. Blackford, who died at Ham, January 21, 1817, aged 49 years, much lamented by her husband and 7 children for her affectionate attachment to her family."

On a gravestone in the chancel:

"Sacred to the memory of Miss Hannah Sinclair, eldest daughter of the Right Honourable Sir John Sinclair, Bart., and of Sarah Maitland, his first wife, who departed this life May 22, 1818, aged 38 years."

On a mural tablet on the west wall of the chancel:

"Sacred to the memory of Edmund James, Esq., long a respected inhabitant of this parish, who died the 11th of October, 1809, aged 70 years, deeply lamented by his family and friends. His remains were laid near this spot."

J. G. N.

Leigh.

[1828, *Part I., p.* 489.]

The parish of Leigh is situated in the weald of Surrey, about three miles south-west of Reigate, near the border of the celebrated vale of Holmsdale, a division of the county so renowned in history for the unyielding bravery of its inhabitants. The greatest portion of the parish is in the manor of Shellwood, where is the Manor-house. For a district in the parish called Dunshott a headborough is appointed at the court held at Banstead.

At Swains, in this parish, tradition informs us that Ben Jonson resided, and one of the rooms is denominated his study. Here we may suppose some of his dramatic works were written, although his most brilliant effusions were produced under the excitement of potations at the Devil tavern. At what time he resided here is uncertain, though probably it was when he was released from imprisonment.

The church (see Plate I.) is dedicated to St. Bartholomew the Great, and is in the deanery of Ewell. In the Valor of 20th of Edward I. it is returned at ten marks. It is built of chiselled stone and rubbles. The tower contains four bells. Both the tower and the body are flanked by massive buttresses. Two large Saxon windows are placed at the eastern and western extremities in the chancel and the tower, smaller windows of the same style being situated in the northern and southern walls, in which are some fragments of painted glass. In the north window there is the letter P in a chaplet, and some red roses, and a mutilated ducal coronet, which may possibly have surmounted the shield of Dudley, Duke of Northumberland, the quondam possessor of Leigh Place.

Within the tower is a receptacle for holy water, an important utensil in the reign of Henry VIII. (previous to his assumption of ecclesiastical supremacy, and the publishing of his manual of devo-

tion, called the "King's Primer"), in Mary's reign, and in that of James II., when the Pope sent to him the four Catholic bishops under the title of Vicars Apostolic, to exercise the episcopal function in their separate dioceses.

Two obtuse-pointed arches divide the tower from the body, and the body from the chancel. The ceiling of the nave is boarded, and decorated by roses and shields at the intersection of the spandrils. The roof is chiefly covered with slate dug in the quarries of Horsham. There is a niche on each side of the east window, and on the floor of one of these are two mutilated feet, perhaps those of a figure of Aaron. Over the communion-table is a large painting of the Madonna and Child in a deep, ebony frame, the gift of R. C. Dendy, Esq. The font is a large stone, surmounted by a leaden reservoir.

On the floor of the chancel are several slabs bearing figures, scrolls, and shields in brass—principally memorials of the Arderne family, in times of old residents in Leigh Place. From these we may select the following:

1. Over a small whole-length figure of a female,* flat headdress, hands lifted up and joined, is a scroll with

"Mercy, Jh'u, and graunt m'cy."

Under it, on the pedestal,

"Hic jacet Susanna, filia Joh'is Arderne, armig'i, et Elizabeth' ux'is sue, cu'js a'ie p'picietur Deus. Amen."

2. On the north side, partly under the communion rails, are large whole-length figures of a man and woman,* their hands lifted up and joined. He is in a long robe like a surplice, and his feet rest on a dog. She has a small dog sitting on her flowing robe. Below his figure were those of three boys (the brass of one of them is now gone), and under them:

"Thomas, Joh'nes, et Henricus, filii Joh'is Arderne, armig'i, et Elizabeth ux'is sue."

And under the woman the figures of three girls, with

"Anna, Brigitta, et Susanna, filie Joh'is Arderne, armig'i, et Elizabeth, ux'is sue."

On a shield of arms in the left corner: A fess chequé between three crescents—*Arderne.*

3. On the south side of the chancel, under a figure of the Trinity:*

"Orate pro animabus Ricardi Arderne, gentilman, et Johanne uxoris ejus, quidem Ricardus obiit xxv° die mensis Novembris, anno D'ni . . . m'o cccc°lxxxix, quoru' animabus propiciet' Deus. Amen."

Arms, on a shield in left-hand corner, Arderne as before, impaling a chevron between three flags trippant.

Hamelin, Earl of Warren, and Isabel his wife, in the reign of

* These three brasses are engraved in Bray's "Surrey," vol. ii., p. 186.

Richard I., gave this church to the prior and convent of St. Mary Overie (now St. Saviour's), Southwark, who paid to the bishop for their tenths one mark. After being vested in a variety of possessors in succession, the living was purchased by the late Duke of Norfolk, and some few years ago it became the property of Richard Caffyn Dendy, Esq., of Leigh Place.

The vicinity of Leigh is calculated to excite much interest in the antiquary, and might perhaps prove fertile by his researches. Records of antiquity and evidences of deeds of arms have been discovered on the estate of Leigh Place, some in the moat surrounding the mansion, and others turned up by the plough. Among these remains are coins of Edward I., and subsequent monarchs, a 4 lb. cannon ball, and other military relics. It is probable that this might have been the scene of one of the Parliament skirmishes, when Fairfax routed the Kentish rebels at Maidstone, hanging on their rear in their retreat. To these records may be added a silver cup of a curious and antique form, discovered in one of the wings of Leigh Place when it was repaired some years since.

WALTER C. DENDY.

Lingfield.

[1806, *Part II., p.* 997.]

EPITAPHS IN LINGFIELD CHURCH, SURREY.

"Here lieth interred the body of that truly noble and religious lady Mary Howard, late wife of Thomas Lord Howard, Baron Howard of Effingham, by whom she had issue two daughters, Ann and Mary. She was the only child of Rushia Wentworth Esop, of Cleave, in the Isle of Thanet, in Kent. Her piety towards God, and charity to the poor; her sincere affection in her conjugal state; her tender love and parental care in the education of her children; her goodness and kindness to her domesticks; her pleasing generosity, courteous and affable behaviour in being generously just to all were very conspicuous to every one that truly knew her; and as she was happily endowed with all the virtues that adorn the great and good, so they never forsook her, till, with humility under the stroke of a cruel distemper, she patiently resigned her life the 29th of May, Anno Domini 1718."

On a slab in the same church:

"Underneath lie the remains of Sir James Burrows, of Starborough Castle,* of this parish, Knight, many years Fellow, and above 30 years Vice-President, and twice occasional President, of the Royal Society; also Fellow, and once Vice-President of the Antiquarian Society of London, and Honorary Member of the Société des Antiquités à Cassel; Master of the Crown Office, and Senior Bencher of the Honourable Society of the Inner Temple. Few, or none, perhaps, have passed through life better contented with their lot, or have enjoyed it with more satisfaction and thankfulness; the convivial character was what he chiefly affected, as it was his constant wish to be easy and cheerful himself, and to see others in a like disposition. Born the 2d of November, 1701, O.S.; died the 5th of November, 1782, N.S."

* Starborough Castle now belongs to Sir Thomas Turton.

Merrow.

[1842, *Part II., p.* 376.]

The old church at Merrow, near Guildford, has been recently pulled down. . . . It was one of the oldest churches in the county. It is true that the zigzag mouldings of the arch of the north door are to be relieved of their whitewash and replaced, but the Norman columns of that door and their sculptured capitals, together with other remains of its early architecture, such as the terminating heads of dripstones, etc., are to be cast away, although it is possible that they may, as I suspect, still be preserved for the ornamental rock-work of some gentleman's garden. The font, too, which was of that early quadrilateral form, diminishing towards its base, and resting on a central circular column with small columns at its angles, has been recklessly destroyed. It was of stone, and is stated, in somewhat of housemaid's phraseology, to have "come all to pieces" on its removal. . . . JOHANNULUS AUBREY.

[1844, *Part I., p.* 155.]

I beg to draw your attention to the unpardonable manner in which the gravestones in the chancel of Merrow church, one of the Rev. Edward Vernon, who died in 1721, another of his wife, who died in 1724 (and which may be read in Manning and Bray), have been cast out and replaced by unlettered slabs. One should have thought that rectors and vicars and those in authority would, at the least, have had respect, the one to their own cloth, the other to the spiritual pastor of their predecessors in the parish. These proceedings are discreditable, and, what is more, illegal. L.

Merton.

[1754, *p.* 157.]

All the account I can obtain of the enclosed inscription (see wood-cut) is that it was copied from a stone in Merton priory near Mitcham in Surrey. That house was founded, according to Bishop Tanner (from whom we have the most authentic account of it), A.D. 1117, though Stow places the first beginning of it in the year 1092. Probably* the stone was there before the foundation of the monastery, and even before the Norman conquest, which makes it a curious and a very useful remain of the Anglo-Saxon monarchy. PAUL GEMSEGE.

Mickleham.

[1850, *Part I., p.* 510.]

The engraving (see plate) represents a monument just erected in the chancel of Mickleham Church to the memory of one whose

* The argument from which this conclusion is deduced is omitted.

kindness and charity will be long remembered by the humble inhabitants of the neighbourhood in which she for some years resided.

On an urn, in bas-relief, and in white marble, is the simple inscription:

"SACRED TO THE MEMORY OF HENRIETTA MARIA, THE LADY ALBERT CONYNGHAM, BORN X DEC . MDCCCIX, DIED XXII . APRIL . MDCCCXLI. BLESSED ARE THE DEAD WHICH DIE IN THE LORD."

The urn, being symbolical of the rite of cremation, a pagan custom, has generally been too servilely copied from the antique. On this monument the symbol is ornamented with a band, in which the monogram of Christos (XP) is placed alternately within a crown of thorns and a crown of laurel, the very significant emblems of our faith, of which examples are seen among the early Christian monuments in the catacombs of Rome. The monument is the work of Mr. F. Archer. A.

Mitcham.

[1800, *Part II.*, *p.* 945.]

As you have honoured some former attempts of mine to illustrate the "Environs" of Mr. Lysons by inserting them in your valuable miscellany, I send you a drawing of Mitcham Church, in Surrey (Plate III.), and have nothing to add to the accurate description of Mr. Lysons, but that, in August, 1799, when this view was taken, a gallery was building on the north side of the church. B. L.

[1803, *Part II.*, *p.* 1004.]

Mr. Lysons, in his account of the monuments in Mitcham Church, mentions one for "Sir Ambrose Crawley, alderman of London (celebrated in the 'Tatler,' No. 73, under the name of Sir Humphrey Greenhat), who died in 1715" ("Surrey," p. 356). The story to which the "Tatler" alludes, is a competition between two citizens for the Aldermanship of Queenhithe Ward. He quotes the advertisements of the two candidates as from the newspaper of the day, under feigned names.* But, as it is probable only their surnames are disguised, it is certain that Humphrey Parsons, who married one of Sir Ambrose Crawley's† daughters, and was only Sir by vulgar courtesy, was the person intended by the nickname of Greenhat, perhaps from wearing a hat of that colour when in his brew-house at St. Katherine's. The new edition of the "Tatler," *cum notis variorum*, 1786, takes no notice of this composition; and

* The candidates were Sir Ambrose Crawley and Sir Benjamin Green; but the latter obtained the election. Crawley's agent was John Medgley, and the names of the witnesses (given only in initials) were James Hallett, Jeremy Gough, and Edward Davis.—Ed.

† Sir Ambrose Crawley was perhaps one of the first who circulated in the several towns and villages where he dwelt notes instead of money, from twopence to twenty shillings. See Swift's Works, 1803, 18mo., vol. viii., p. 242. His extensive iron manufactory is also noticed by the Dean, vol. xii., p. 136.—Ed.

the only note is a commonplace note of a French writer on the modes of bribery adopted in England. Q.

[1821, *Part II., pp.* 17-20.]

The plan of the old church at Mitcham seems to have been most scrupulously adhered to in the present; but as uniformity of design is not always met with in a country church, in this respect there was great room for improvement: but it has been entirely disregarded, and the irregularities in the former ground plan, the effect of alteration, have been studiously introduced in the present. It consists of a nave, with aisles, and a chancel. The western ends of the aisles are formed into porches, containing stairs to the galleries, and the eastern into a chapel and vestry, all corresponding in appearance with each other. On the south side of the church is the tower, standing within the aisle, which, in conformity to the ancient arrangement, should have been placed at the west end. A window of five lights, with short clumsy mullions, divided most unnecessarily by a transom, occupies the centre of the west front. The head of the arch contains tracery of modern design and coarse workmanship, which has scarcely the merit of bearing a distant resemblance to any ancient window. The staircase erections have on their west faces windows of three lights, also divided by transoms; and two immense buttresses, terminating with angular heads, and connected with the church by flying arches, disfigure this part of the building; they are not only unnecessary for any purpose of support, which the frangible materials could ill answer, but have as little pretensions to ornament. Beneath the centre window is an obtusely-arched opening, devoid of mouldings, or any other ornament, which leads into a narrow passage parallel with the wall of the church; at the ends of which, north and south, are entrances to the church through narrow pointed doors; this passage is attempted to be groined in three divisions, the centre, the width of the arch, the others smaller. Several wire-drawn mouldings (was ever ancient roof groined with such?), rising from corbels of a true carpenter's design, are twisted about in the ceiling, but without bosses, or any kind of ornament at the intersections. This is the principal entrance to the church, which I was on the point of leaving before I discovered it was anything more than a recess for containing the monument of Sir A. Crawley, preserved from the old church, which appears the principal object it was designed for. No one entrance leads directly into the church, an inconvenience of no small magnitude in the case of funerals, which must take several turns before the coffin can be taken into the church. The north aisle is formed in seven divisions, five of which, separated by buttresses, contain windows similar to the western. The external appearance of the porch at the west, and the chapel at the east end, are uniform; each has a narrow-pointed doorway, and

over it a mean window of two lights. Above the aisles are seen the windows of the clerestory, small in their dimensions, and forming an appropriate finish to the meanness of the whole exterior. The east end has double buttresses at the angles, terminating in square clumsy shafts, with a rude pointed recess on each face, supporting pinnacles, and on the summit of the pediment a third of like design. The bluntness of these pinnacles, and the profusion of some kind of ornament with which they are covered, instead of crockets, destroy that spiral appearance which such ornaments should invariably have, and renders them only conspicuous pieces of deformity. The south aisle is similar to the other side, except that one of the divisions is occupied by the tower. The entrance has a narrow modern pointed arch, and the whole erection is neither remarkable for its dimensions or elegance. The parapet is pierced through with simple pointed openings, which, being rather irregular in their height, are, I suppose, intended for battlements, but very far removed from the open battlements of antiquity; and so little masonry is left between each perforation that the parapet, thus minced like a pasteboard toy, appears even too slight a finish for so mean a tower as the present. At the angles are octangular pinnacles, which have a great profusion of the same unmeaning foliage that is attached to the others. But the large globular ornaments placed at the tops are even still more absurd. Indeed I have seen nothing it resembles, except a large cauliflower; unless it represents that vegetable, it is difficult to say for what it is designed. The architraves of the windows are destitute of mouldings, and spread outwards considerably, making a sort of border round them, and instead of the sweeping cornice which should enclose the head of the arch, forming a boundary and finish to its mouldings, is a narrow belt or moulding, at a distance from the border with corbel heads (of which more hereafter), utterly at variance with every ancient design.

These are the principal defects in the architecture, which is, however, rendered still more ridiculous by some attempts at sculpture, the corbel heads I have just spoken of; the subjects they are intended to represent are inexplicable. . . .

The east window has two corbels, one the head of a queen, with projecting eye-balls, which seem to burst their sockets with fright and terror at the hideous object on the other side, a large distorted mask, for whom or what intended I cannot even surmise. Among those appertaining to the aisle windows is a dog, an assassin, a human face with ass's ears, and a tongue of equal magnitude hanging out of its mouth; those that have any pretence to the human form are dressed in costume of no age, ancient or modern; and other faces, especially at the west end, have an extraordinary proportion of mouth and teeth. But perhaps none are equal to a pair in the upper story of the vestry, which, on account of the singularity of the association,

deserve to be noticed as, perhaps, the greatest absurdity ever invented for embellishments of a church. The first of these heads is furnished with a grotesque countenance, large ears, and a conspicuous pair of horns, and is intended, no doubt, for the eternal enemy of mankind, whilst the second, strange to tell, is a mitred bishop. The first time, I believe, the head of the Devil has formed an embellishment of a Christian church—why it is coupled with that of the Diocesan, is equally as unaccountable as the existence of the other incongruities introduced into this building. . . .

The interior, though it possesses none of the inconsistent ornaments of the outside, is not a step nearer perfection, and towards the east end is broken into so many parts that it appears as if formed of several portions irregularly patched together at distinct periods. The arches of the nave are acutely pointed, and adorned with a few toruses of the size of wands, unaccompanied by the hollow which in ancient architecture adds such a degree of boldness to the other mouldings ; and their poverty and nakedness is rendered more conspicuous by the absence of sweeping cornices. The piers which support them have each twelve attached columns in four clusters, the cluster internally being carried up to the vaulting of the clerestory ; as in the other parts there is a great deficiency of ornament, here more is crowded together than either the size of the piers or the style of the building required, and shows only a poor attempt at cathedral architecture, of which the diminutive columns, more resembling sticks, placed upright, with two rings on their top capitals, convey a very inadequate idea. One division of the south aisle is occupied by the tower, whose plain walls assimilate with the meanness of the whole. Opposite to this clumsy intruder is a heavy obtuse arch, formed into numerous mouldings, and resting upon an enormous pier, covered with perpendicular mouldings—another attempt to introduce the member of a cathedral into a parish church, where its gigantic size serves only to render the slender forms of its neighbours still more observable.

The chancel is in two stories, the lower having a series of acutely pointed arches, resting on columns equal in design to the nave, opening into a small chapel on the north side ; and the upper several simple lancet-formed recesses, without pillars, mouldings, or any other ornament, which appear like so many stopped-up windows. The altar is made into divisions, for commandments, etc., by pointed arches, and surmounted by a cornice of a fantastic design. The chapel, which opens to the chancel and aisle by pointed arches, at first sight appears not inelegant, but upon a nearer view, the detail of its columns and arches, in the style of the nave, destroys every idea of beauty, and makes the spectator wish for a plain wall to hide such deformities. The ceiling of the nave and chancel is a highly-pointed cove, with a sort of moulding or fillet running over the surface, very

different from the groining of all ancient roofs, upon which it is evidently intended for an improvement; indeed, the ceiling can scarcely be said to be groined, its plaster materials being merely cut and carved into a whimsical appearance of ornament of that kind, which may deceive the inattentive observer; but a glance from a spectator at all conversant with the buildings of antiquity will at once detect the imposture. The intersections are loaded with bosses, or rather lumps of plaster, disposed with as little taste as any other ornaments in the church. The aisles resemble the nave; but the porches, vestry, and chapels, like the western avenue, have small mouldings placed on their ceilings, disposed in different forms, but which being evidently not intended for groined work, it would not be worth inquiring what carpenter's pencil gave the design, or from whence he obtained his authority. With all these defects, I think, you will not consider this assertion too bold, that in this building, professedly in the Pointed style, not a pillar, moulding, pinnacle, or any member which appertains to that style, except the pointed arches, and they are not very accurately or elegantly formed, can be traced to originals in any edifice erected in this land prior to the sixteenth century, and what is still more lamentable, not a single beauty meets the eye of the antiquary to console him for surveying such a mass of deformities, excepting that the monuments of the old church, valuable memorials to the topographer, seem to have been removed to the present. I saw none of ancient date; such were, no doubt, usually considered unworthy of preservation. The wood-work is not yet finished; there is little doubt but it will be of a piece with the edifice, which will at least have the merit of being a uniform piece of carpenter's Gothic. E. I. C.

[1830, *Part I.*, *p.* 201.]

The accompanying view (see Plate I.) represents the almshouses on the lower green at Mitcham in the county of Surrey, lately erected and endowed by the munificence of Miss Tate, for twelve poor women, from designs and under the direction of Mr. Buckler. These almshouses occupy the site of an ancient mansion, formerly the residence of the Tate family, many of whom are buried in the parish church. A monument, beautifully executed in white marble, has lately been erected in the north aisle to the father of the foundress of these almshouses, George Tate, Esq., a gentleman of amiable and accomplished manners. Φ.

Morden.

[1800, *Part II.*, *p.* 1131.]

Of the church of Morden in Surrey, of which I enclose view (Fig. 4), I shall only say from Mr. Lysons, whose ingenious work it is intended to illustrate, that the present structure was erected about 1636; that at the west end is a low tower, and that the windows,

which are of stone and of Gothic architecture, appear to have belonged to the old church. B. L.

Nonesuch Palace.

[1837, *Part II., pp.* 135-144.]

The site of Nonesuch is about twelve miles from London, adjoining Cheam on the east and south, Ewell on the west, and Maldon on the north. The ancient name of the place was Cuddington, or Codinton, a manor which had formerly a church of its own, and formed a distinct parish, of which the rectory was appropriated to the abbey of Merton. There are now no vestiges of either church or village, and it is evident that they were cleared away to make room for the palace, as in an old survey made shortly before the King's purchase, the latter is described as standing in good repair, and, as usual with old manor houses, near the church :

"The sciet of the said Manor [house] standyth on the southe parte, with highe and drye grounde, and great square feldes, parcel of the saide Manor, extendynge to a certen com'on called The Downe, parcell of the saide Manor ; and the said Downe incloseth the southe parte of the saide Manor, which is adjoynynge to the downys called Bansted Downys, belongynge to the Kynges highnesse. Item, the scyte standyth on the west parte of the said Manor, nyghe and adjoynynge to the churchyard, all environed abowte with high and gret tymber trees, whereupon standyth *a fayre place well buylded, and without decaye.*"

This "fayre place" and its appendant estate, adjoining to his own royal downs, King Henry VIII. acquired, by exchange, in the thirtieth year of his reign (1538), from Richard de Codinton, the last of a family that had been long settled on the estate and had borne the local name.

King Henry, who died in 1546-47, must have commenced this celebrated palace shortly after his purchase, but we are told that he left it unfinished. The lands he formed into two parks, the Great Park consisting of 911 acres, and the Little Park, in which the palace was erected, of 671 acres. They were afterwards included in his newly-erected Honour of Hampton Court, though not mentioned in the Act of its first erection, passed in 1540. This, as we are told by the return of a contemporary jury, was in his "latter days, when he waxed heavy with sickness, age, and corpulency, and might not travel so readily abroad, but was constrained to seek his game and pleasure ready and at hand."*

We have no notice of Nonesuch from Leland, except in the Latin lines quoted in the footnote.† In his "Itinerary" he

* Proceedings on the dechasing of Hampton Court Chase, temp. Edw. VI., "Hist. of Surrey," ii., 456.

† Hanc quia non habeat similem laudare Britanni
Sæpe solent, nullique pacem cognomine dicunt.

merely alludes to Cuddington, the spot where some very fine potters' earth was found, as being the same place "where the King buildith."

King Edward VI. in his first year (1547), granted to Sir Thomas Cawarden a lease for twenty-one years of a messuage in Nonesuch, and 158 acres 2 roods of lands in the same, parcel of the demesne lands of the manor of Nonesuch, and of the honour of Hampton Court, reserving a rent of £5 5s. 8d. and all timber and large wood. It was probably about the same period, and perhaps before, that Sir Thomas Cawarden was appointed steward of the royal manor, an office which we know that he held for several years. Many documents relating to this distinguished courtier, who was Master of the Revels, and Keeper of the King's Tents, Hales, and Toyles, and among them several relating to Nonesuch, have been recently published in the "Loseley Manuscripts," edited by A. J. Kempe, Esq., F.S.A., Sir William More, of Loseley, having been Sir Thomas Cawarden's executor.

There is extant in this collection the account (dated December 30, 1 Queen Mary) of Alen Byrd to Sir Thomas Cawarden, for all fees, rents, and profits due to the said Sir Thomas "for kepyng the Quenes place and parkes, gardeyn, and wardrobe, at Nonesuche, and for the Stuardshipps of the manors of Bansted, Walton, Est Chaym (Cheam), and West Chaym," for one year, to the above date. Among the items are: A year's wages to Thomas Bothe, for kepyng the seyd place at Nonesuche, £10; to Simon Gavell, for kepyng the Old Park there, £3 10s.; the same sum to Rob't Foster for keeping the New Park; to the said Alen, for keeping the court rolls on parchment, and gathering the rents and perquisites of the courts of the said manors, £1; for 4 stewards' dinners of the same, 14s. 8d.; to the crier of the said courts, "accordyng to the old custome there used, 6d.;" to the auditor's and receiver's clerk for writing of "acquyttance, and the *quietus est*, 1s. 4d." The clear sum, after all deductions, rendered to Sir Thomas Cawarden for the annual profits was £43 11s. 6d.

The documents which Mr. Kempe has printed at length all relate either to the "wardrobe stuffe" within the palace or to the venison in the park. Among those of the latter description are a royal warrant (4 Mary) for two bucks to "the maior and his bretheren of our citye of Londone"; and a letter from the Marquis of Winchester, in 1556, presenting his fee buck of that season, due by virtue of his office of High Treasurer of England, to his friends the Wardens of the Company of Grocers, for their feast on July 17.

Another warrrant of Queen Mary, in her third year, is "to o^r^ ryght entirelie beloved cosin the L. Cardinal Poole, Legate a Latere, or to the bringer hereof in his name, one buck of the season to be taken of o^r^ gifte from oure greate parke of Nonsuch, any restraynte or commandment to the contrarie notw^t^standing (permitting owre

said cosin to hunte for the same Dere, as it so like him)." Of the latter permission the Cardinal did not avail himself, as we find from an endorsement that, though the warrant was dated on July 17, the buck was not required to be brought to Lambeth until September 3.

It was not so with the French ambassador resident, Mons. de Noailles, who, having on February 5, 1555, obtained the Queen's warrant for "two deres of this season" out of the great park of Nonesuch, on the next day obtained the following singular letter from the Privy Council, in order that he might obtain the full enjoyment of his proposed "recreation":

"After our right harty commendac'ons. Whereas the Frenche Ambassador here resydent, for the better recreac'on of himself and his wief, hath desired to visit that the Quenes ma^tes^ howse of Nonesuche, the gardens, parks, and other com'odities about the same; lyke as her highness hath addressed warrant for their pastyme of hunting; so her Mat^s^ pleasure is that yo' shewe unto them the sayd howse and th' other comodities w^th^in yo^r^ charge accordingly. Thus fare yo' right hartely well. From Grenewiche the vj^th^ of February 1555. Yo^r^ loving friends,

PEMBROKE. ROCHESTER.
EDW. HASTINGS. WILL'M PETRES.
JO. BOURNE.
E. WALDEG[RAVE].

"To o^r^ loving Frende S^r^ Thom^s^ Cawarden, Knight, and in his absence to his deputys kepers of the howse and gardens of Nonesuche."

To complete these interesting memorials of the gallant Frenchman's sports, we have also a certificate (in his own language) appended to the original royal warrant, testifying, under the ambassador's hand and seal, that two deer had been inadvertently killed above her Majesty's permission, for which he prayed the keepers of the park should not incur her royal displeasure.

Shortly after this Nonesuch was alienated from the Crown to the Earl of Arundel, and so continued for more than forty years, until, after that nobleman's death, it was purchased back by Queen Elizabeth from his son-in-law, Lord Lumley. The Earl of Arundel was Lord Steward of the Queen's household, and in that capacity his business was of course frequently concerned with the royal palace of Nonesuch, as indeed is shown by several documents in the "Loseley Manuscripts." His biographer,* however, gives us to understand

* See the "Life of Henry the last Fitz Alan Earl of Arundel," written shortly after his death in 1598; first printed in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1833, and afterwards separately as an illustration to Lodge's "Portraits." Published by Nichols and Son.

that the Earl was induced to take Nonesuch in order to preserve it from destruction :

"This Earle moreover continued allwayes of a greate and noble mynde. Amonge the number of whose doings this one is not the least, to showe his magnificence—that, perceivinge a sumptuous house called Nonesuche to have bene begon, but not finished, by his first master Kinge Henry the Eighte, and therefore in Quene Maryes tyme thoughte mete rather to have bene pulled downe and solde by peacemeale than to be perfited at her charges, he, for the love and honour he bare to his olde maister, desired to buye the same house, by greate, of the Quene, for which he gave faire lands unto her Highness; and, having the same, did not leave till he had fullye finished it in buildings, reparations, paviments, and gardens, in as ample and perfite sorte as by the first intent and meaninge of the said Kinge his old maister the same should have bene performed, and so it is nowe evident to be beholden of all strangers and others, for the honour of this realme, as a pearle thereof. The same he haithe lefte to his posterity, garnished and replenished with riche furnitures; amonge the which his Lybrarie* is righte worthie of remembrance."

Sir Thomas Cawarden was not dispossessed without dissatisfaction and complaint. Among the papers at Loseley was found one entitled :

"The manor and order from the beginning of the doinges and communicacion betwene the Right Honourable th' Erle of Arrundell, Lorde Steward of [the Quene's howse], and S^r^ Thomas Cawarden, knight, of, for, and concerninge the said S^r^ Thomas his interest and offices at Nonesuche."

This curious narrative (written in 1557, shortly after the occurrences it relates) is too long for insertion here, but an opportunity may be found for publishing it hereafter. It gives a particular detail of all Sir Thomas Cawarden's interviews and negotiations with the earl's agents, and of the several conflicts and cudgellings which took place in the park between their respective servants during the gathering of the nuts and apples in the summer of 1557. The following is the somewhat amusing peroration of Sir Thomas's grievances :

"Whie shold my Lorde Lumley and Mr. Saunder so colorablye, first shulder me from the kepinge of the banketing house, and then from the manc'on house,—thirdly, from the paler's lodge,—fourthly, from the garden romes,—fifthly, from the keper's lodge of the park, —sixthly, from the keper's lodge of the hous,—and seventhly, to the pitt brink, with force of armes [to exclude all my sarvaunts, and after] dreyve out all the cattalle from my sayed herbage that wear in by my appointment; and tooke away my paunage?"

* Camden, in his "Britannia," mentions the Earl's "Bibliotheca Instructissima," of which see some further notices among the notes to the "Life" just referred to.

The Earl of Arundel proceeded, however, though perhaps somewhat prematurely, upon the *jus emptoris;* and he was very shortly put in full possession of the Lesser Park, including the capital mansion or palace. On November 23, 3 and 4 Philip and Mary (1557) in exchange for the manors of Stow Bardolf, Cantlow, Strumpshaugh, and Scroteby in Norfolk, and of £485 13s. 4d. paid by him, he had a grant of the reversion of what was let to Sir Thomas Cawarden, of the reserved rent, of the trees and wood, and of all that principal and capital mansion or place of Nonesoche called Nonesoche Place, in Nonesuche, Ewel, Cuddington, and Chayham; the park called Little Park, and all houses and buildings not included in the Great Park, the deer, etc., in the Little Park and free warren; excepting to the Queen the Great Park; to hold of the honour of Hampton Court in free-socage by fealty only. In the same year the Queen granted to the earl the manor of Codington; and Queen Elizabeth, in her first year, October 28, granted to his son-in-law, Sir John Lumley, Knight, Lord Lumley, the herbage and paunage of the Great Park for his life. On September 7, in the year following, in consideration of the manor, mansion, and lands of Combe in East Greenwich, conveyed to the Queen by Henry Earl of Arundel, the Queen granted to him the reversion of the herbage and paunage of Nonesuch Great Park, and the said Great Park, *alias* the North Park or Old Park, and all deer, etc., in the same, and free warren, to hold in chief by one-fortieth part of a knight's fee, in lieu of all rents and services, except the wages of fourpence a day to Lord Lumley for his life as keeper of the park.

So that in fact the earl and his son-in-law became at last the sole lords. But before all this was fully concluded, the earl had very sumptuously entertained the new Queen at Nonesuch, for five days together, perhaps in a manner which induced her the more readily to comply with his wishes of making the whole his own. Of these festivities we have the following contemporary account:

"The v day of August (1559) the Quen grace removyd from Eltham unto Nonshyche, my lord of Arundell's, and ther her grace had as gret cher evere nyght, and bankets; but y^e^ sonday at nyght my lord of Arundell mad her a grett bankett as ys coste as ever was sene, for soper, bankett, and maske, w^t^ drums and flutes, and all y^e^ mysyke y^t^ cold be, tyll mydnyght; and as for chere has not bene sene nor [heard. On Monday was a great supper made for her, but before night she stood at her standing in the further park, and there she saw a course. At nyght was] a play of the Chylderyn of Powlles and theyr mysyke master Sebastian Phelyps and Mr. Haywode; and after, a grett banket, as [. . .] w^t^ drumes and fluttes, and the goodly bankets [and dishes as] costely as ever was sene, and gyldyd tyll' iij m . . . ther was skallyng of yonge lordes and knyhts off y^e^. . . . My lord of Arundell' gayffe to y^e^ Quen grace a cubard of platt.

"The x day of August, ye which was Sant Laurans day, the Quen grace removyd from Nonshyche unto Hamtun Court."*

Queen Elizabeth is known to have been again at Nonesuch in 1567, 1569,† and 1580; at which latter date Lord Talbot remarks, in a letter to the Earl of Shrewsbury, "Her Grace liketh well of this place."‡

It is apparent that the Earl of Arundel resided for much of his time at Nonesuch. He dates from it in 1571 a most liberal order in favour of Archbishop Parker, addressed:

"To Robert Gavell, keper of the great Park.

"Delyver unto the most reverent father in God, my very good lord the Archebishop of Canterbury, upon his grace's letter, syche and so many deere of seson, in wynter and somer yerely, as his grace shall wryght for, and this shall be your sofficyent warrant therefor; and if hyt shall plese him to hunt at any tyme, I will ye make him syche game as ye woll doe unto me. Fayl not hereof, as you tender my plesure. At Nonsuch, the 22d of Aug. 1571. Yr Mr. ARUNDELL."

Upon occasion of the rebellion of the northern earls, in 1572, the Earl of Arundel, after a short confinement in the Tower, was ordered to keep for a time to his own house at Nonesuch.§ He died in 1579, after which his son-in-law, Lord Lumley, continued to reside there, until the Queen's affection for the place induced her to negotiate another exchange. Lord Lumley conveyed Nonesuch to the Crown in 1591, and received in lieu thereof lands to the value of £534.‖

Nonesuch now became again a royal palace. In September, 1598, the Queen removed towards Nonesuch, taking Dr. Cæsar (at Mitcham) by the way;¶ and at the close of July, 1599, the churchwardens of Kingston "Paid for mending the wayes, when the Queen went out from Wimbledon to Nonsuch, 20d."** On September 8 following Mr. Rowland White writes to Sir Robert Sydney: "Her Majestie is returned again to Nonesuch, which of all other places she likes best." And there, at the close of the same September, occurred the memorable event of the disgrace of her favourite Essex. On returning out of Ireland, he rode post to the Court at Nonesuch, and, as Rowland White tells the story, "made all haste up to the presence, and soe to the Privy Chamber, and staied not till he came to the Queen's Bedchamber, where he found the Queen newly up, the hair about her face. He kneeled unto her, kissed her hands, and had some privat speach with her; which seemed to give him much contentment, for, coming from her Majestie to goe shifte hymself in his

* Cotton MS. Vitellius F. v.; the burnt parts partly supplied from Strype's "Annals of the Reformation," i., p. 191.

† Sydney State Papers, i., pp. 274, 276.

‡ Lodge's "Illustrations of British History," ii., p. 228.

§ "Life," before quoted. ‖ Lysons, from Burghley Papers.

¶ Nichols's "Progresses of Queen Elizabeth," iii., pp. 438, 439.

** *Ibid.*, p. 440.

chamber, he was pleasant, and thanked God, though he had suffered much trouble and storms abroad, he found a sweet calm at home. 'Tis much wondered at," adds White, "that he went so boldly to her Majestie's presence, she not being ready, and he soe full of dirt and mire, that his very face was full of yt." On a second visit to the Queen after dinner, "he found her much changed in that small tyme, for she began to call hym in question for his return," appointed him to give account before the Lords of the Council that afternoon, and four days after he was committed to the custody of the Lord Keeper.

Elizabeth was again at Nonesuch in the summer of 1600, "excellently disposed to hunting, for every second day she is on horseback, and continues the sport long." She was then in her sixty-seventh year. Whilst here, she visited the mansion of the Carews at Beddington, and dined with my Lord of Canterbury at Croydon Palace.*

It appears, however, that Lord Lumley still retained some part of his interest in Nonesuch, as, after the Palace had been settled in the next reign on the Queen Consort, Anne of Denmark, we find it stated, "The Queen cannot conveniently keep house at Nonesuch without she could procure the Great Park, of which Lord Lumley had a lease, and some of his lordship's adjoining lands; without thees parcels the fayr house at Nonesuch will be nothing pleasing to the Quene, if she ly at her own charge, for shee hath nothing here but the bare park." It is supposed that this purchase was afterwards arranged, but we do not hear much of Nonesuch in this reign. The only record of James himself being there is on July 20, 1624.† Henry, Prince of Wales, was there in 1603;‡ and again, on August 31, 1610, Mr. Phineas Pette, the shipwright, "rode to Nonesuch to the Prince, that then was there in hunting; who, of his noblenesse, promised to send me a buck to Woolwich, because he had then given all away that were fallen that day."§

That King Charles I. was occasionally at Nonesuch is shown by the list of his knights, from which it appears that he conferred that honour there November 3, 1625, July 6, 1629, July 19, 1630, and August 24, 1632. The palace was settled on Queen Henrietta Maria, as it had been on the preceding Queen Consort; and it was confiscated as part of her property after the decapitation of the King.

Having advanced thus far in its history, it is now high time that we should turn our attention to the descriptive accounts of the Palace that are extant. The earliest of these seems to be that which accompanies the view we have now copied, in "Braun's Cities,‖ 1582." It

* "Progresses," iii., 513. † Rymer's "Fœdera," xvii., 615.
‡ "Progresses of King James I.," i., p. 278. § *Ibid.*, ii., p. 365.
‖ "Urbium Præcipuarum Mundi Theatrum quintum. [Tome v., pl. 1.] Auctore Georgio Braunio, Agrippinate." The plate is inscribed "Effigiavit Georgius Houfnaglius Anno 1522"; and below are added several specimens of

is there entitled "Palatium Regium in Angliæ regno appellatum *Nonciutz*, hoc est, Nusquam-simile," and in the French, "Le Palais Royal d'Angleterre, appellé *Nonciutz*, c'est à dire, Nonpareil." It is remarkable that Houfnagle should have taken home the impression that it was then a royal palace; and the description (which is given in both French and English) commences with a romantic but much perverted story that the palace had formerly belonged to the Earl of Arundel, and that he, after having sumptuously entertained there King Henry VIII., made it a present to his Majesty. It then proceeds to state that:

"The King, having graciously accepted it, declared that he would take care it should always deserve to retain this name of NONCIUTZ. With this view he procured many excellent artificers, architects, sculptors, and statuaries, as well Italians, French, and Dutch, as natives, who all applied to the ornament of this mansion the finest and most curious skill they possessed in their several arts, embellishing it within and without with magnificent statues, some of which vividly represent the antiquities of Rome, and some surpass them. There is a great court very large and spacious, capable to receive all the nobility of the King, and horsemen in great numbers; in the midst of which there is a marble fountain which raises water in abundance for various purposes for the use of the mansion, and remarkable for the exquisite ornament of the various statutes which surround it. At the entrance of the mansion the artificers have created an echo which is admirable, having ingeniously made so many cavities and holes in the arches, that they return the voice and the sound of trumpets, not merely one time, but four or five, very distinctly."

The next account of Nonesuch is that which Camden gives in his "Britannia," 1586; his encomiums of the house would appear a repetition of Braun; but we may quote what he says of its adjuncts:

"The palace itself is so encompassed with parks full of deer, delicious gardens, groves ornamented with topiary-work, lawns, and walks so embowered by trees, that it seems to be the seat that Pleasure herself has chosen, to inhabit together with Health."

English female costume, "the manner of selling pike among the English," and a London water-bearer. A part of this plate is copied by Albicius in his "Genealogies of the Sovereigns of Europe," in the corner of his plate of the royal family of England. There is another view of Nonesuch, at the corner of Speed's map of Surrey, where it assumes a rather more sober appearance in respect of its domes and flying pinnacles; but some portions, particularly the lower part of the garden front, and the ornamental erections in the Privy Garden, are shown more completely. There is no print of the palace by Hogenbachius, as mentioned in Gough's "British Topography," and his "Camden," and in Manning and Bray's "History of Surrey," Appendix, p. lxxxix, that name being an error for Houfnaglius. There is said to have been another print in Sturt's set of the royal palaces, but whether a copy or not does not appear.

This description is copied, word for word, by Hentzner,* in his "Travels in England," 1598, with the following addition:

"In the pleasure and artificial gardens are many columns and pyramids of marble; two fountains, that spout water one round the other like a pyramid, upon which are perched small birds, that stream water out of their bills. In the grove of Diana is a very agreeable fountain, which Acteon turned into a stag, as he was sprinkled by the goddess and her nymphs, with inscriptions. There is besides another pyramid of marble full of concealed pipes, which spirt upon all who come within their reach."†

We may now proceed to the very circumstantial description of this remarkable palace afforded by the survey of the Parliamentary Commissioners in the year 1650; but of this document (which is printed at length in the fifth volume of the "Archæologia," and in the "History of Surrey" by Manning and Bray) we can only afford room for the leading passages. It first specifies:

"All that capitall messuage or royall mansion-house, with the appurtenances, commonly called Nonsuch, scytuate, standing, and being in and near the middle parte of the Little Parke of Nonsuch in the said county of Surry, consisting of one fayer, stronge, and large structure or building of free-stone of two large stories high, well wrought and battled with stone, and covered with blue slate, standing round a court of 150 foote long and 132 foote broade, paved with stone, commonly called the Outward Courte. [The several rooms in each story are then enumerated.]

"The Gatehouse leading into the Outward Court is a building very stronge and gracefull, being three stories high, leaded over head, battled and turretted in every of the four corners thereof; the highest of which stories contains a very large and spacious roome, very pleasant and delectable for prospect.

"Also one other faire and very curious structure or building, of two stories high, the lower story whereof is of good and well wrought freestone, and the higher of wood, richly adorned and set forth and garnished with a variety of statues, pictures, and other antick forms

* This circumstance was not noticed by Horace Walpole when he published his translation of Hentzner, nor even by Mr. Lysons or Mr. Bray, who have quoted the same account both from Camden and from Hentzner, through the medium of different translations.

† Walpole hereupon observes: "We are apt to think that Sir William Temple and King William were in a manner the introducers of gardening into England; by the description of Lord Burleigh's gardens at Theobalds, and of those at Nonsuch, we find that the magnificent, though false taste, was known here as early as the reigns of Henry VIII. and his daughter. There is scarce an unnatural and sumptuous impropriety at Versailles which we do not find in Hentzner's description of the gardens above mentioned." In 1599 "the French Ambassador came here and staid well neare two hours with her Majestie; then was he brought to see all the singularities of the gardens, which pleased him infinitely."—"Sydney Papers," ii., 118.

of excellent art and workmanship, and of no small cost; all which building lying allmost upon a square, is covered with blue slate, and incloseth one faire and large court of 137 feet broad, and 116 feet long, all paved with freestone, commonly called the Inner Court: [and the destinations of the rooms therein, to the Queen's immediate attendants, are then particularized. It is added that] all the roomes within the last mentioned building are very faire and large, many of them being wainscotted round and matted, and adorned with spacious lights both inwards and outwards, guarded with iron bars, and all of them fitt for present use.

"Memorandum also, that the Inward Court stands higher than the Outward Court by an ascent of eight steps leading therefrom through a Gatehouse of freestone three stories high, leaded and turreted in the four corners, in the middle of which Gatehouse stands a clock-case turreted and leaded all over, wherein is placed a clock and a bell. This Gatehouse is of most excellent workmanship, and a very speciall ornament to Nonsuch House. . . .

"On the east and west corners of which Inner Court building are placed two large and well-built turrets of five stories high, each of them containing five rooms besides their staircases, the highest of which roomes, together with the lanthorns above the same, are covered with lead, and battled round with frames of wood covered with lead. These turrets command the prospect and view of both of the parkes of Nonsuch, and of most of the country round about, and are the cheife ornaments of the whole house of Nonsuch."

It may here be remarked that our view evidently exhibits the south or back front of the Inner Court, with its gigantic five-storied turrets above described, and the range of windows belonging to the upper floor, which contained the state rooms "called the Presence Chamber, the Privy Closet, the Privy Chamber, the Queen's Bedchamber, the Queen's back stayers, the King's Bedchamber, the King's back stayers, the Queen's Chapell [there were 'two roomes for the Queen's priests' in the floor below], and two roomes for the Lady Marquesse Hambleton." These windows looked down upon the Privy Garden, the wall of which, "fourteen feet high," conceals in the view the whole of the lower story.

"Also, in the second story of the said west turret there is placed a very large cistern of lead, fed and maintained with several pipes of lead conveying water thereinto from a conduit a good distance from the same, standing on the side of a rising ground within Nonsuch Little Park; this cistern is of singular use to the whole house, many pipes being branched from thence.

"About the middle of the Inner Court is placed one faire fountain of white marble, supported by two brass dragons; under which is a large square cistern of lead, set within a frame of white marble, unto which cisterne is an ascent of three steps. Over against the south

side of which fountain the Privy Gallery doth lie, being a roome waynscotted and matted, and very pleasant; in the middle of which is a belcone of very good workmanship placed over against the said fountain."

The survey then proceeds to describe several minor buildings and offices, and afterwards the approaches and gardens:

"The frontespeece of Nonsuch House is railed in with stronge and handsome rayles and ballasters of freestone, adding much to the beauty of the house, before which, and about eight yards distance from the same, is a neate and handsome bowling-greene, well ordered, lying much-what upon a square, and railed with good posts, railes, and lattices of wood, from whence doth lead a fair and streight path betwixt two faire ranks of trees unto the parke gate, which being very high, well-built, and placed in a direct lyne opposite to Nonsuch first Gatehouse, renders it a good ornament thereunto."

The Privy Garden is then described, "lying round the three outsides of the inward Court building, compassed round with a brick wall of 14 foot high, and cut out and divided into severall allyes, quarters, and rounds, set about with thorne hedges"; and afterwards some fountains* therein, round one of which were "six trees called lelack trees, which trees beare no fruite but only a very pleasant flower"; besides which there were "in the privy gardens an hundred and forty fruit trees, two ewe (yew) trees, one juniper tree, and in the kitchen garden and old orchard, seventy-two fruit trees and one fairetime [lime?] tree."

The description of the banqueting-house in the park, and some other buildings, must be here omitted. The value of the whole materials was estimated at £7,020. The surveyors, however, did not recommend the buildings to be demolished, and Nonesuch at this period fared better than Theobalds. The commissioners for disposal of the Crown lands at first leased the palace to Algernon Sydney at £150 per annum. The Little Park was subsequently purchased by Major-General Lambert, and the Great Park by Colonel Thomas Pride (also one of Cromwell's peers), who died at its lodge, called Worcester House, in the year 1658.

After the restoration, Nonesuch was restored to the Queen-mother, Henrietta Maria, and George Lord Berkeley was appointed its keeper for life, with remainders to other members of his family, during the Queen's life.

On July 26, 1665, a proclamation was issued for removing the Receipt of the Exchequer to Nonesuch, in consequence of the Plague then prevalent in the metropolis. Shortly after it was visited by

* These fountains, one of which was a marble pelican over a large basin, and "two other marble pinacles or piramides called the Fawlcon Perches," are rudely represented in Speed's view.

Evelyn, and as his opinions on houses and gardens are particularly interesting, the passage of his Diary shall be cited :

"1665-6, Jan. 3.—I supp'd in Nonesuch House, whither the office of the Exchequer was transferr'd during the plague, at my good friend's Mr. Packer's, and tooke an exact view of y^e^ plaster statues and punchions of the outside walles of the Court, which must needs have been the work of some celebrated Italian; I much admired how it had lasted so well and intire since the time of Henry VIII. expos'd as they are to the aire, and pitty it is, they are not taken out and preserv'd in some drie place; a gallerie would become them. There are some mezzo-relievos as big as life. The storie is y^e^ Heathen Gods, emblems, compartments, &c. The Palace consists of two courts; of which the first is of stone, castle-like, by y^e^ Lo. Lumlie (of whom 'twas purchas'd); y^e^ other of timber, a Gotiq fabric; but these walls, incomparably beautified. I observed that the appearing timber punchions, entrelices, &c., were all so covered with scales of slate, that it seemed carv'd in the wood and painted, y^e^ slate fastened on the timber in pretty figures, that has, like a coate of armour, preserv'd it from rotting. There stand in the garden two handsome stone pyramids, and y^e^ avenue planted with rows of faire elmes; but the rest of the goodly trees both of this and of Worcester Park adjoining, were fell'd by those destructive and avaricious rebells in the late warr, w^ch^ defac'd one of the stateliest seats his Ma^ty^ had."

About the same time Mr. Pepys was also at Nonesuch, on two several occasions :

"July 26, 1663.—We went through Nonesuch Parke to the house, and there viewed as much as we could of the outside, and looked through the great gates and found a noble court, and altogether believe it to have been a very noble house, and a very delicate parke about it, where just now there was a doe killed for the King to carry up to Court.

"Sept. 21, 1665.—To Nonsuch, to the Exchequer by appointment, and walked up and down the house and park; and a fine place it hath heretofore been, and a fine prospect about the house; a great walk of an elme and a walnutt, set one after another in order, and all the house on the outside filled with figures of stories, and good painting of Rubens' or Holben's doing; and one great thing is, that most of the house is covered, I mean the post and quarters in the walls, with lead, and gilded. I walked also into the ruined garden."

After the death of the Queen Mother in 1669, King Charles II., by patent dated September 22, 1670, demised the Great Park of Nonesuch, and the mansion called Worcester House, to Sir Robert Long, Bart. (from the interest thus created descended, as related in the "History of Surrey"); and by patent dated January 18, 1670-71, he granted the fee-simple of both parks, and the rent of £100 to be received from Sir Robert Long and his successors, to George

Viscount Grandison and Henry Brouncker, Esq. This was in trust for the celebrated Barbara, Countess of Castlemaine, the Viscount's niece, and the King's favourite mistress, the mother of Charles, Duke of Cleveland and Southampton, Henry, Duke of Grafton, and George, Duke of Northumberland. She was created Baroness of Nonesuch,* Countess of Southampton, and Duchess of Cleveland, on August 3, 1670, which titles became extinct with her grandson, the second Duke, in 1774.

It was in order to meet the demands of this rapacious woman that the Palace of Nonesuch was relinquished to the destroyer. The park was divided into farms. Aubrey states that the manor-house of Durdans, in the parish of Epsom, was built by the Earl of Berkeley out of the materials of Nonesuch.† In the hall of Stone Court, *alias* Gaynsford's Place, in the parish of Carshalton, which was pulled down about the year 1800, was also an ancient chimney-piece, said to have been brought from the palace of Nonesuch.‡ "Part of the house was standing in King James the Second's time or thearabout, and seen by me, P. le Neve, Norroy. It was done with plaister work made of rye-dough in imagry, very costly."§ The estate was alienated by William, Duke or Cleveland and Southampton, in 1730.

J. G. N

Nutfield.

[1824, *Part II., p.* 581.]

The annexed representation of the ancient Longobardic monument at Nutfield Church, Surrey, is from Mr. Bray's "History of Surrey," vol. ii., p. 276. The inscription runs as follows:

"Sire Thomas de Roldham : gist : ici : Deu : de sa : alme : eyt : merci."

Or, in English:

"Sir Thomas de Roldham lies here;
God on his soul have mercy."

The stone is broken, and one piece containing part of the name is fixed in the pavement near it. B. N.

* There is some difficulty in reconciling the dates of her taking the title and receiving the grant of Nonesuch. Was the peerage conferred in 1671? The King made her a Duchess on discharging her; she afterwards married the celebrated Beau Fielding.

† "History of Surrey," ii., 218. In his notice of Nonesuch itself (p. 123 of the same volume) Aubrey was far wrong in stating that "it was destroyed in the late civil wars, so that there remains hardly one stone upon another."

‡ Lysons's "Environs of London," i., 126.

§ MS. note in a copy of Aubrey's "Surrey," in the possession of J. B. Nichols, Esq., F.S.A., formerly of John Claxton, Esq.

Oatlands.

[1808, *Part I., p.* 9.]

The enclosed view of the mansion at Oatlands (see Plate I.) gives the entrance front (on the left), where is a porch, etc., leading into the hall; the range of offices (front), where, in the centre, is a machicolated gateway, and over it a clock and ditto turret, the dial in a certain degree copied from the famous ancient clock in Wells Cathedral; and on the right, imitations of a castellated wall, with doorway, square tower, and hanging turret. W. D.

Ockham.

[1800, *Part I., pp.* 112-114.]

The village of Ockham stands between Horsley and Ripley, about 7 miles from the town of Guildford; and this place is remarkable for the birth of William Ockham, a famous schoolman. The church (Plate II., Fig. 1), which is dedicated to All Saints, consists of two aisles, and has a tower with five bells at the west end. It is a rectory in the deanery of Stoke; the patron, the Right Hon. Lord King, who has a handsome seat near the church. This view was drawn in 1753, from which there is no material alteration, except of the tree said to be planted in Queen Elizabeth's reign, blown down a few years since. The present incumbent, the Rev. Samuel Godschall,* was inducted in 1797.

On the north side of the church is a handsome monument of the Lord Chancellor King and his lady (Fig. 2). On the urn is written:

"DEPOSITUM PETRI DOMINI KING, BARONIS DE OCKHAM."

And at the bottom this inscription:

"He was born in the city of Exeter of worthy and substantial parents, but with a genius greatly superior to his birth. By his industry, prudence, learning, and virtue, he raised himself to the highest character and reputation, and to the highest posts and dignities. He applied himself to his studies in the Middle Temple; and, to an exact and compleat knowledge in all parts and history of the law, added the most extensive learning, theological and civil. He was chosen a member of the House of Commons in the year 1699; recorder of the city of London in the year 1708; made chief-justice of the Common Pleas in 1714, on the accession of King George I.; created Lord King, Baron of Ockham, and raised to the post and dignity of lord high chancellor of Great Britain, 1725; under the laborious fatigues of which weighty place sinking into a paralytic disease, he resigned it November 19, 1733; and died July 23d, 1734, aged 65. A friend to true religion and liberty. He married Anne, daughter of Richard Seys, of Boverton, in Glamorganshire, Esquire, with whom he lived to the day of his death in perfect love and happiness; and left issue by her four sons, John, now Lord King, Peter, William, and Thomas; and two daughters, Elizabeth and Anne."

* Younger son of a useful and very respectable magistrate at Albury, in the neighbourhood.

Mr. Walpole, in his "Noble Authors," vol. ii., p. 136, gives the following account of his lordship:

"Lord Chancellor King was related to Mr. Locke, who, on seeing his treatise in defence of the rights of the Church, persuaded him to apply himself to the law, to the highest dignity of which he rose. We have, of his writing: 'Enquiry into the Constitution, Discipline, Unity, and Worship, of the Primitive Church,' 1691; 'History of the Apostles' Creed, with critical Observations on its several Articles;' 'The Speech of Sir Peter King, Knight, Recorder of the City of London, at St. Margaret's Hill, to the King's most excellent Majesty, upon his Royal Entry, September 20, 1714.'"

Near the monument of Sir Peter King and his lady is the brass plate of Walter Frilende, priest (Fig. 3); and in the chancel are some remains of stalls.

In the churchyard of Ockham, near the porch, is a square gravestone, to the memory of a carpenter of the name of Spong, with this inscription by the Chancellor:

"Who many a sturdy oak had laid along,
Fell'd by Death's surer hatchet, here lies SPONG.
Posts oft he made, yet ne'er a place could get,
And liv'd by railing, tho' he was no wit.
Old saws he had, altho' no Antiquarian;
And styles corrected, yet was no grammarian.
Long liv'd he Ockham's premier architect;
And lasting as his fame a tomb t' erect.
In vain we seek an artist such as he,
Whose pales and gates were for eternity.
So here he rests from all life's toils and follies,
O spare awhile, kind Heav'n, his fellow-labourer Hollis!"*

The manor of Ockham was in the possession of Ralph de Stafford, 1371. In 1527, the estate, with the advowson of the church, was granted by King Henry VIII., with the knights' fees thereunto belonging, to John Bourchier, Lord Berners. Afterwards the estate came into the possession of the ancient family of the Westons. See the register belonging to the parish church of West Clandon:

"Henry, son of Sir Henry Weston, and Dorothy, baptized Oct. 13, 1561.

"Richard, son of ditto and ditto, baptized Sept. 17, 1564.

"Richard Weston, Esq., and Jane Deslar, gentlewoman, married May 17, 1583."

The sister of Mrs. Fitzgerald, of West Horsley, who died two or three years since, and was a Weston, supposed to be about 111 years of age, was born at Ockham at the time the family lived there.

This estate was bought by Sir Peter King (the Chancellor), in which he was succeeded by his eldest son John, who died without

* Hollis was a bricklayer to the family.

issue. Peter, the second son, succeeded him, who died a bachelor. William succeeded him, and died without issue. The youngest son, Thomas, enjoyed the title and estate, and left issue, Peter, Thomas, Anne and Wilhelmina. Peter, the late lord,* was succeeded by his eldest son Peter, who now enjoys the title and estate. A. Z.

Reigate.

[1802, *Part II.*, *p.* 621.]

Against the north wall of the chancel at Reigate a costly monument of various marbles, which cost £1,600, superbly ornamented with the emblems of Justice, etc.; the principal figure recumbent; and on the back tablet this inscription:

"To the memory of RICHARD LADBROKE, Esq., late of Frenches, in this parish, a zealous member of the Church of England as by law established, true to the interest and constitution of this kingdom, a sincere friend, and a generous benefactor to the poor. He died on the 14th day of March, 1730, in the 49th year of his age.

"RICHARD LADBROKE, Esq., who died the 15th day of April, 1765, in the 49th year of his age."

VIATOR.

[1825, *Part II.*, *p.* 207.]

Having (twenty years ago) passed some pleasant hours in the company of Mr. Baron Maseres, I lately availed myself of an opportunity to view the monument erected to his memory in the churchyard of Reigate, in Surrey. I transcribed the epitaph, and by inserting it in your useful Miscellany you will oblige a constant reader. THOS. JNO. BURGOYNE.

"H. S. E.

Franciscus Maseres, Armig. Aul. Clar. apud Cantab. olim socius, Quinti Baronis in curiâ Scaccarii, Munus, anno 50 executus est. Viri hujus egregii et amabilissimi fides, integritas, æqualitas, liberalitasque omnibus, quibuscum erat versatus, innotuêre. Eximiis his virtutibus accedebant tanta sermonis morumque suavitas, tanta comitas facilitasque, ut nihil supra. Humanitatis studiis, et literis reconditioribus colendis omni præconio dignissimus. Exemplaria Græca et Latina quorum Juvenis fuerat perstudiosus, senex in deliciis habebat. Sui seculi mathematicorum clarissimis parem indubitanter dixeris. Multa quæ accuratè, copiosè, cogitatèque scripserat prelo dedit; et in communem fructum attulit. Articulos fidei, qui dicuntur in minimum reduxit. Deum Unum, ens entium, omnium patrem, Christo duce, sanctsisimè adoravit. Quam immortalitatem toto pectore cupierat placidâ lenique senectute, et integrâ mente consecutus est, anno Domini 1824, ætat. suæ 93. Vale, Vir optime! Amice vale carissime! et siqua rerum humanarum tibi sit adhuc conscientia, Monimentum quod in tui memoriam, tui etiam in mortuis observantissimus Robertus Fellowes, ponendum curavit solitâ benevolentiâ tuearis."

[1842, *Part II.*, *pp.* 38-40.]

A few months since I had an opportunity of exploring the remains of the ancient castle of Reigate, in Surrey, which was held of the Crown by the Earls of Surrey, from the time of the Norman Con-

* See *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1803, *Part II.*, p. 1061.

quest, as a part of their barony. The history of this fortress is given in the "History of Surrey," by Manning and Bray. Their description of its remains is, however, brief, and the illustrative plan which accompanies it not minutely accurate in its details. Camden, describing Reigate Castle in his day, says: "Castrum ad ortum eminet, nunc neglectum et ævo caducum, sub quo Hypogæum mirificum, arenato opere, e friabili lapide, cujusmodi ipse collis est, magno labore excavatum, vidimus."* It would seem by the expressions made use of in the above passage that architectural remains of the castle were extant in the sixteenth century. If that were the case, they have all now disappeared, and some bold earthworks and "the wonderful vaults" in the sandstone stratum composing the castle hill are the chief attraction for the antiquary. They are, however, no wonder now, in the days of railroad works and tunnels.

Procuring lights at the cottage marked [1] in the accompanying plan, where the key of the entrance to the castle vaults is kept, I entered the area of the innermost defences of the fortress by a modern gothic bridge thrown over the east part of a bold escarpment, which is of a quadrangular form, about fifty feet in height, oblong, with rounded angles, a ground plot that might indeed suggest the idea that it is the original site of a Roman fort. The area No. 6, enclosed by these works, is now perfectly level, and in dimensions about 160 paces from east to west, 100 from north to south. In the centre, a pyramid of stones of modern construction marks the entrance to the subterraneous caverns, which are approached by a shaft or passage (also hewn out of the sandstone rock), forming a descent of about fifty steps. The vaultings throughout the caverns assume the figure of the pointed arch (see the sketch). A passage eighty paces long, running in a north-westerly direction, terminates in a circular chamber, round which a low stone seat is cut out in the native rock. The roof of this apartment converges to a point; the diameter of the floor is about six paces. It may have been a dungeon for prisoners. Returning on the left hand is a long and spacious gallery, ending with a semicircular apsis. This gallery is about thirty-three paces in length, and is finished apparently with more care than the other parts of the excavation. The pointed roof is twelve feet in height, and springs from a well-defined offset or ledge (see section of arches, No. 9). Further on, near the entrance steps, is an apartment ten or twelve paces in length, that might be occupied by the guard of this mysterious cavern, which one cannot survey without being reminded of the subterranean habitation of robbers described in Le Sage's romance, "Gil Blas," as a descending passage of 200 paces, with a stable, kitchen, and hall in connection, into which retreat the son of Gil Perez was entrapped in the outset of his adventures.

* Camden in Suthria.

I should have mentioned that the only relic of antiquity preserved in the castle vaults of Reigate is a huge stone of circular form (apparently its natural shape), which may be supposed to have been a shot for a perrier, or other ancient military engine.

The sandstone rock of which the whole excavation is formed is indeed, as Camden says, "*friabilis lapis*," of the softest and least adhesive character, as the innumerable scratchings of initials and dates made by visitors on the walls amply testify.

As the castle of Reigate is one of those ancient strongholds of which the entrenched defences of earth alone remain to attest their form and existence, little can be said of the period at which any castellated structure connected with them was built. More frequently than has been supposed, I believe, Saxon and Norman forts were fortified by palisades of wood placed in connection with mounds of earth and trenches. The earthworks of such a fort exist at this day at the village of St. Clere, in Carmarthenshire, which was noticed as a stronghold in the time of Henry II. by Giraldus Cambrensis,* and is called familiarly the Bank o' Bailey—*i.e.*, the earthwork of the ballium, or castle ward. Specimens of such palisaded fortresses may be seen in the Bayeux tapestry, and in old illuminations of MSS. Something of this kind, I conjecture, was Reigate Castle, one of a chain of forts commanding the vicinal or cross-road which may be traced from Ightham in Kent to Farnham in Surrey, and still known in parts by the appellation of "the Pedlar's Way." At Bletchingly, in the same line, the castle has disappeared; its site, however, is well known, and retains its appropriate appellation; some vestiges of its earthworks are extant in a small adjacent copse. The decided pointed character of the vaults in Reigate Castle forbid one to assign for them an earlier date than the termination of the twelfth or beginning of the thirteenth century, and it happens that to fortify this conclusion we may call tradition to our aid. The current account is, that at Reigate Castle the confederate barons assembled in secret conclave to take measures to compel King John to ratify to them the laws and liberties enjoyed by the subjects of the English realm under Edward the Confessor. Now, there are circumstances bearing on this tradition which tend to prove that it was founded on fact. In the reign of King John, and subsequently, the manor of Reigate and its castle were held (in right of his wife) by Hameline, bastard son of Geoffrey Plantagenet, Earl of Anjou, and husband of Isabella, daughter of William de Warren, second Earl of Surrey, and widow of William de Blois, natural son of King Stephen. This Hameline was styled in legal instruments and attestations Comes de Warrenne. He was succeeded in his estates and baronial honours by his son William, who became one of the political adversaries of King John.

* "Itin. Girald. Camb."

He was of the number of those four Earls* who obliged themselves by an oath that the King should perform whatever the Pope might enjoin for absolving him from excommunication. He was also one of the witnesses to the instrument by which the King resigned the crown and realm of England to the Pope, becoming the Pontiff's liegeman and homager for the future tenure thereof. He afterwards adhered to the cause of the rebellious barons, and was very instrumental in obtaining from the King the grant of Magna Charter. In the succeeding reign of Henry III. he continued to enjoy his large feudal demesnes and honourable distinctions. He died in June, 1240, and was interred in the abbey church of Lewes, in the centre of the choir, before the high altar. Whatever the sculptured effigy or costly shrine which might mark his resting-place, it has long since perished in the wreck of religious houses. Enough has been said, I think, to show that there is some foundation of high probability for the tale that this Earl of Surrey might concert political measures with contemporary barons of the realm at his castle of Reigate. It is not necessary to vindicate the tradition to the letter, by asserting that they really held their meetings in the sandstone caverns of the castle. The long vaulted chamber (No. 2 of the plan) is, however, sufficiently spacious for such a purpose. A. J. K.

[1846, *Part II.*, *pp.* 490, 491.]

The annexed woodcut is a representation of an ancient stone reredos or altar screen, discovered in the course of last year, and occupying the eastern wall of the chancel of Reigate Church, Surrey. The height of that portion which extends from the window-sill to the pavement is 8 feet. On each side of this rise two lofty niches, one above another, with brackets and canopies flanking the window, to a height of more than 16 feet. The total breadth is 20 feet.

The plan of this reredos consists of a series of thirteen niches, richly worked within, and surmounted by crocketed canopies of the ogee form. Between each canopy a pinnacle, also crocketed, was introduced. These, together with the exterior angles of the brackets terminating the niches below, and all other projecting ornaments were found to have been struck off, and over the even surface a coat of plaster was laid on which were the remains of an inscription in black letter. Thus the whole of this reredos was probably mutilated in the sixteenth century. The work itself is assigned to the Perpendicular or third Pointed period of Christian art.

Twelve of these niches are of equal size, and were doubtless occupied by figures of the Apostles, the central one, of somewhat larger dimensions, by the Virgin and infant Saviour. Below, and

* The four Earls were the Earls of Salisbury, Boulogne, Warren, and Ferrars. In Carta Reg. Johann. at large in Matt. Paris, p. 235. Edit. Watts.

occupying more than 10½ feet of the entire width, projected the altar slab, supported probably on the three sides by solid stonework of plain panelling, similar to that which still runs below the tier of niches from the angle of the altar to the large niches on either side.

The whole was surmounted by a range of that ornament known as the "Tudor Flower," which was continued along the north wall of the sacrarium below the window, and in both cases supported by a moulding enriched at intervals by other carved foliage.

That which, perhaps, gives the chief interest to this discovery is the variety and harmony of the colours employed on the work. It was on this account described at the Winchester meeting of the Archæological Association as "polychromatic." The prevailing colours are red and green, but these are of several shades, and some few lines are picked out in white.

Over the face of the work ran a delicate tracery in colour of tendrils and flowers. Fragments of the crockets and other carefully-wrought ornaments were found mortared into the recesses themselves —these were richly painted and gilt. Gold flowers, stars, fleurs-de-lis, etc., occurred frequently in various parts, and the sacred name of ihs seemed to be repeated beneath every one of the thirteen niches.

It would appear that one of the upper side niches had been entirely diapered in gold, and thus the general effect when the whole was lighted up must have been magnificent. The side altar in the north chancel seems to have had a similar decoration on a smaller scale. On removing the plaster on either side of the east window in that chancel a niche was discovered filled in with masonry. One of these was enriched with the name of ihs repeatedly inscribed; the other was apparently plain. But the space below the window was occupied by monuments, and it was not possible to pursue this discovery further. W. H. A.

Richmond.

[1779, *p.* 542.]

In a London magazine lately was a plate and short account of Richmond Bridge. The bridge is of the usual shape and sort that might suit any river of the same size and navigation. Whether it is built exactly at the same place where the ferry was I cannot say, as they told me, when I ferried over a few years ago, that the situation was not settled. It struck me then that it would be a pity to move it, as the necessary new roads in that ornamented spot would cost a great deal, and that it would be extremely easy to remedy the present inconvenience of the immediate sharp ascent from the shore up Richmond Hill, by making the whole bridge one regular inclined plane rising from the low meadows, as it does now, to the top of the centre arch, and continuing to rise on to perhaps one-third, one-half, or three-quarters of the whole height of the hill at that place. The

same should be practised in all similar situations, as in the bridge built at Bath twelve or fifteen years ago. E. Y.

[1801, *Part I.*, *pp.* 298, 299.]

Many years since I visited the seat of Mr. Ross at Richmond, once dignified, though in far humbler style, by the residence of the poet Thomson. His history and writings are too well known and celebrated to need a recapitulation.

The house in which Thomson passed his richest hours of retreat and meditation was purchased after his decease by the wealthy George Ross, Esq., an army agent in great repute, who, venerating the memory of his predecessor and countryman, made very considerable alterations, and, retaining only the little parlour where Thomson used to sit, rebuilt the other parts of the humble mansion in the spacious elegant manner in which it now strikes the eye of every beholder.

It is asserted that Mr. Ross laid out not less than £9,000 in the improvement of this charming spot and premises. "They are now," says Mr. Lysons,* "the property of the Hon. Mrs. Boscawen." This lady's taste is very happily congenial with the scene. She has in a retired part of the gardens, which are much enlarged, replaced that little rural seat so much the favourite of Thomson. It is now hung round with votive tablets or inscriptions in honour of her admired poet, whose bust on a pediment of the seat on entering it has the following sentence:

"Here Thomson sung
The Seasons, and their change."

Within the alcove Mrs. Boscawen has placed the little antique table on which it is said the poet penned many of his magic lines. The inside is further adorned with well-adapted citations from other writers, who have paid their tribute of eulogium to his unequalled talents, and in the centre appears the following inscription:

"Within this pleasing retirement, allured by the musick of the nightingale, which warbled in soft unison to the melody of his soul, in unaffected cheerfulness, and genial, though simple elegance, lived JAMES THOMSON! Sensibly alive to all the beauties of Nature, he painted their images as they rose in review, and poured the whole profusion of them into his inimitable SEASONS! Warmed with intense devotion to the Sovereign of the Universe, its flame glowed through all his compositions. Animated with unbounded benevolence, with the tenderest social sympathy, he never gave one moment's pain to any of his fellow creatures; save, only, by his death, which happened at this place, on the 27th day of August, 1748."

Mr. Lysons informs us that Thomson was buried at the west end of the north aisle in Richmond Church, which, I doubt not, like Virgil's tomb, is often visited. His remains lay for a long time

* "Environs of London," vol. i., p. 463.

under a plain slab without any inscription. Nor was there anything even to indicate the spot for nearly half a century, till at length the Earl of Buchan, his honoured countryman, caused a brass tablet to be put up with the following record :

"In the earth, below this tablet, are the remains of JAMES THOMSON, author of the beautiful poems, intituled, 'The Seasons,' the 'Castle of Indolence,' &c., who died at Richmond on the 27th of August, and was buried on the 29th O.S. 1748. The Earl of Buchan, unwilling that so good a man, and sweet a poet, should be without a memorial, has denoted the place of his interment, for the satisfaction of his admirers, in the year of our Lord, M.DCC.XCII."

Beneath this inscription his lordship has added that beautiful passage from Thomson's "Winter," lines 216-222.

> "Father of Light and Life ! thou Good Supreme !
> O teach me what is good ! teach me thyself !
> Save me from folly, vanity, and vice,
> From every low pursuit ! and feed my soul
> With knowledge, conscious peace, and virtue pure ;
> Sacred, substantial, never-fading bliss !"

B***.

[1838, *Part I., pp.* 34-39.]

The royal manor of Richmond was anciently known by the name of Sheen, a name expressing in Saxon the conspicuous height and beauty of its far-famed hill ; and it retained that name until King Henry VII., on building a new palace, gave it the name of his own paternal title, derived from the earldom of Richmond in Yorkshire. The manor was parcel of the royal demesne of Kingston, which belonged to the Crown in Saxon times ; but it was not peculiarly graced with the residence of royalty until a comparatively recent period. The earliest passages recorded of its history relate to its tenure by the family of Belet, to whom it was granted by King Henry I., to be held by the grand serjeanty of chief butler or cup-bearer. It subsequently passed through several private hands (as will be seen in the "History of Surrey" by Manning and Bray, or the "Environs of London," by Messrs. Lysons), until in the reign of Edward I. it is supposed to have returned into the possession of the Crown. Only one instance, however, has been noticed of that sovereign being at Sheen, and one of Edward II. ; but it is certain that Edward III. had a manor-house there, since this was the scene of his death, on June 21, 1377.

Here also, on June 1, 1394, died Anne of Bohemia, the Queen of his successor, Richard II., who, we are told, "cursed the place on that account, and so hated it ever after that he would never come there, but he commanded the buildings to be demolished."

Sheen was rebuilt by King Henry V., at the beginning of his reign ; and the thirteenth chapter of the life of that monarch, written by Thomas de Elmham, relates to the "building of the manor of Shene, and the foundation of two religious houses (named Bethlem

and Sion) on the banks of the Thames not far from thence." The palace is described as "a delightful mansion, of skilful and costly architecture, and becoming to the royal dignity."

King Edward IV., in the sixth year of his reign, granted the manor of Sheen to his Queen Elizabeth for her life, on whose death, in 1486, it was taken possession of by her son-in-law, King Henry VII., who thenceforth frequently resided here.

It is recorded by Stowe, that "In the moneth of May, 1492 was holden a great and valiant justing within the kinges mannor of Shine, the which endured by the space of a moneth, sometime within the saide place, and some time without, uppon the Grene without the gate of the said mannor. In the which space a combate was holden and done betwixt Sir James Parkar, knight, and Hughe Vaughan, gentleman usher, uppon controversie for the armes that Gartar gave to the sayde Hughe Vaughan: but hee was there allowed by the Kinge to beare them, and Sir James Parkar was slaine at the first course."

On December 21, 1498, when the king was at the palace, "at nine of the clocke at night, sodainely began a great fire within the King's lodging; which fire continued till midnight, by violence whereof much and a great part of the old buildings of the place was brent, with hangings, beds, apparell, plate, and manie jewels." (Stowe.)

Henry immediately determined to rebuild it in greater magnificence; and the result was the edifice represented in the view now placed before the reader. In 1501, "when the King had finished much of his new building at his manor of Shine, and againe furnished and repaired that before was perished with fire, it pleased him to command it should be called his manor of Richmond, and not otherwise." (Stowe.)

In 1505-6 happened another, though less important, fire. "The 5. of January, in the night, the King's chamber was fired at Richmond, the which might not be quenched, till many curtaines, carpets, rich beds, and much other stuffe was consumed." (Stowe.)

And only six months after, another catastrophe happened. "In the beginning of the moneth of July, a gallerie newe builded at Richmonde, wherein the King and the Prince his son had walked not one hour before, fell sodainely downe about midnight, but no christian man perished thereby." (We again quote the honest London chronicler.)

When Philip, King of Castile visited Henry VII. in 1506, the King took him from London to Richmond, "where manie notable feates of armes were prooved both of tilt, turnie, and barriers." (Holinshed.)

On April 22, 1509, King Henry VII. died at this, his favourite palace. His successor kept his first Christmas there "with great

royaltie." On "the twelfe of Januarie (says Holinshed) diverse gentlemen prepared to just, and the King and one of his Privie Chamber, called William Compton,* secretlie armed themselves in the Little Park of Richmond, and so came into the justes unknowne to all persons. The King never ran openlie before, and did exceeding well. Master Compton chanced to be sore hurt by Edward Neville, esquier, brother to the lord of Aburgavennie, so that he was like to have died. One person there was that knew the King, and cried 'God save the King'; and, with that, all the people were astonished, and then the King discovered himself, to the great comfort of the people."

"On Newyeeres day 1511, at Richmont, the Queene was delivered of a Prince, to the great rejoicing of the whole realme. He was named Henry; but died on the 23. of Februarie next following at Richmont, and was buried at Westminster."

Shortly after this, the manor of Richmond was eclipsed by the magnificence of the new palace erected by Cardinal Wolsey at Hampton Court, and which the Cardinal relinquished to the King in 1526; "in recompence whereof," adds Stowe, "the King licensed him to lie in his mannor of Richmond at his pleasure, and so hee lay there at certaine times." It is remarked by Hall, that "when the common people, and especially such as had been servants to Henry VII. saw the Cardinal keep house in the manor-royal of Richmond, which that monarch so highly esteemed, it was a marvel to hear how they grudged, saying, Soe a butcher's dogge dothe lie in the Manor of Richemounde!" Their indignation was still further excited by the circumstance that Wolsey kept his Christmas in great state here, whilst the King himself observed that feast with the utmost privacy at Eltham, on account of the plague.

On January 20, 1540-41, King Henry granted Richmond, amongst other estates in several counties, to his divorced wife, Anna of Cleves, towards the maintenance of her dignity so long as she should reside in England. She surrendered it to King Edward VI. in the second year of his reign.

Queen Mary and Queen Elizabeth both gave Richmond a large share of their presence; and it was here that Queen Elizabeth breathed her last, on March 24, 1602. The Court had removed thither on January 21 preceding. "Upon a Saturday night," says Sir Robert Carey (it was twelve days before her death), "she gave command that the Great Closet should be prepared for her to go to Chappell the next morning. The next day, all things being in a readinesse, wee long expected her coming. After eleven o'clock, one of the groomes came out and bade make ready for the Private

* Grandfather of the first Lord Compton, and great-grandfather of the first Earl of Northampton. He was the raiser of his family, and at the period of his death in nomination for election into the Order of the Garter.

Closet, she would not go to the Great. There we stayed long for her coming; but at the last she had cushions layd for her in the Privy Chamber hard by the Closet doore, and there she heard service. From that day forwards she grew worse and worse. She remained upon her cushions four days and nights at the least. All about her could not persuade her either to take any sustenance or to go to bed. My Lord Admirall was sent for; what by fair means, what by force, he gat her to bed. There was no hope of her recovery, because she refused all remedies." On the day before the Queen's death, the Lord Admiral, Lord Keeper, and Secretary Cecil, attended at her bed's foot,* to request her wishes upon the accession; Elizabeth was speechless, but she made certain signs, which the Lords were pleased to understand as signifying her approval of the King of Scotland.

There are only occasional instances of the presence of King James I. at Richmond; for it was not retained as one of his own palaces, but was assigned in succession to his two sons, Henry and Charles, Princes of Wales.†

Charles, when king, was occasionally here; but Hampton Court had obtained the preference; and these two palaces were too nearly contiguous to be both maintained for the Sovereign at the same time. It appears from the names given to several of the rooms at Richmond in the survey which follows, that it was used for the dwelling and education of the Royal children. King Charles II. was here educated by Bishop Duppa.

When the levelling days of the Commonwealth arrived, this palace was seized and dismantled by the Parliament, previously to which, a survey was made in 1649, from which the following curious descriptive particulars are derived:

"All that capital messuage, Palace, or Court House, commonly called Richmond Court, consisting of one large and fair structure of free-stone, of two stories high, covered with lead. The lower of which stories conteyns one very large room called the Great Buttery, well floored and lighted, and one other little room called the Buttery Chamber, another room called the Silver Scullery, and one other little room called the Saucery, and a large and fayr passage. The higher story conteyning one fayr and large room 100 feet in length, and 40 in breadth, called the Great Hall. This room hath a screen in the lower end thereof, over which is a little gallery, and a fayr footpace in the higher end thereof; the pavement is of square tile, and it is very well lighted and seeled, and adorned with eleven statues in the sides thereof; in the midst a brick hearth for a charcoal fire, having a large lanthorn in the roof of the hall fitted for that purpose,

* If the reader will turn to Hume, he will see how very inaccurately the popular historian has described the last days of Elizabeth.

† See Nichols's "Progresses, etc., of King James I.," index to places visited.

turreted and covered with lead. *Mem.* In the north end of the Great Hall there is one turret or clock case, covered with lead; which, together with the lanthorn in the middle thereof, are a special ornament unto that building.

"The Privy Lodgings, consisting of a very large free-stone building, of curious workmanship, three stories high, all covered with lead, conteyning twelve rooms upon every storie; the lowest whereof conteyns one fayr room, called the Waiters' Chamber, floored with boards; three rooms called the Robe Rooms; four rooms belonging to the Master of the Horse; one other room called the Servants' Dining Room; and three other rooms belonging to the Groom of the Stole, all well floored, lighted, and seeled. The middle storie conteyns one room, called the Lobby, arched over head, and covered with lead, in the middle of which roof is a fayr lanthorn; one other fayr chamber floored with board, called the Guard Chamber; one other room called the Presence Chamber; one other room called the Privy Closet; one other room called the Privy Chamber; one other room called the Passage; one other room called the Bed-chamber; one other room called the With-drawing-chamber; one other room called the Duke of York's Bed Chamber; one other room called the School Chamber; and one other room called the Room for the Pages of the Bed Chamber; one other room used for a Passage; being all of them well lighted and seeled, and matted upon the floors, and in themselves very pleasant and useful. The third storie conteyns twelve chambers very well lighted, seeled, and most of them matted, and all fit for present use. *Mem.* That the structure last mentioned is leaded and battayled, and hath upon it fourteen turrets all covered with lead, standing a convenient height above the said leads; which turrets very much adorn and set forth the fabrick of the whole structure, and are a very graceful ornament unto the whole house, being perspicuous to the country round about. In the middle of the structure last mentioned is one paved court, of 24 feet broad, and 40 feet long, which renders all the rooms thereof, that lye inwards, to be very light and pleasant.

"One round structure or building of freestone, called the Canted Tower, four stories high, covered with lead and embattled, conteyning one cellar and four handsome rooms, one above another, and one stayr-case of stone, 120 steps in ascent: this tower is a chief ornament unto the whole fabrick of Richmond Court.

"One fair and large structure or building three stories high, called the Chapel Building, covered with lead and battled; the lowest of which stories conteyns one fayr and spacious cellar, very well arched called the Wyne Cellar, and one little room in the side thereof. The middle storie conteyns three rooms used for the Yeomen of the Wyne Cellar; and two rooms called the Groom-Porter's Rooms. The third storie conteyns one fayr and large room, 96 foot long, and

30 foot broad, used for a Chapel. This room is very well fitted with all things useful for a chapel; as fair lights, handsome cathedral seats and pews, a removable pulpit, and a fayr case of carved work for a payr of organs.

"The Queen's Closet, consisting of one pile of building of two stories high, covered with lead and batteled, adjoyning to the said chapel building on the east side thereof, conteyning one room below-stayrs, called the Princess Mary's Kitchen, one other little room used for a Poultry Room, and a little room belonging to the Groom Porter; and conteyning one large room above stayrs called the Queen's Closet, well matted, lighted, and seeled, having a fayr windowe therein opening into the Chapel, and three other rooms, called the Passages, above-stayrs.

"The Prince's Closet, consisting of one other pile or structure of stone building, covered with lead and batteled, being two stories high, adjoyning to the said Chapel building on the west side thereof, conteyning below-stayrs, one room called the Ewry, two little rooms called the Vestry Rooms, and one large payr of stayrs leading from the Middle Court to the Chapel, and one fayr room, called the Prince's Closet, well matted, lighted, and seeled, having one fayr window opening into the Chapel, and one room or passage, and two little rooms, part of the Lord Chamberlain's Lodgings above-stayrs; and also consisting of one other pile or structure of building, two stories high, covered with lead, and batteled with stone, lying between and unto the aforesaid buildings called the Hall and Chapel Buildings towards the south, conteyning two long, fayr, and large passages 27 yards long, the one below-stayrs and the other above, of singular use and special ornament to the fabrick of the whole house; and also consisting of one other structure of stone building, two stories high, called the Middle Gate, covered with lead and batteled with stone, lying between and unto the said Hall and Chapel Building towards the north, conteyning one fayr arched gate, and one large payr of stairs, leading into the Great Hall, and one little room belonging to the Yeomen of the Buttery below-stayrs, and two rooms, part of Lord Chamberlain's Lodgings above-stairs. Unto the north-east corner of this building adjoins one other little building, two stories high, covered with lead and battelled, conteyning three little rooms below-stayrs, and three above, two whereof were part of the Lord Chamberlain's Lodgings.

"*Mem.* That the aforesaid structures, called the Great Hall building, the Passage Building, the building adjoyning to the west side of the Chapel Building, and the Middle Gate Building, do include within them one fayr court, paved with free-stone, 67 feet long, and 66 feet broad, in which court stands one very large fountain of lead."

The remainder of the Survey is equally curious, though too long for insertion here. It proceeds to describe other ranges of building,

containing the Wardrobe and other domestic offices; a building called the Fryars (evidently the remains of the ancient convent before mentioned as founded by King Henry V. and called Bethlem), the Kitchens, Larders, Wood-yard, Bakehouse, etc. The whole document will be found in the "Vetusta Monumenta," and in Nichols's "Progresses of Queen Elizabeth" (new edition).

The Commissioners of the House of Commons sold the palace, April 12, 1650, to Rookesby, Goodrich, and Baynes, on behalf of themselves and other creditors, and it afterwards came into the hands of Sir Gregory Norton, Bart., one of the regicides. The materials were valued at £10,782 19s. 2d., and shortly after the great mass of the ancient structure was removed. Portions adjoining to the Green were left; and some small remains of them, of which the most conspicuous is an ancient gateway, still linger on that spot, partially concealed by the several residences* which have sprung up upon the site of the palace, much in the same way as the courts of St. James's Palace, Westminster, have been crowded with a heterogeneous assemblage of parasitical buildings. J. G. N.

Shalford.

[1786, *Part II.*, *p.* 632.]

Engravings of the following drawings in your next will oblige.

The first (Fig. 3) is an iron key found in the middle of a chalk-stone, 130 feet from the surface, in a chalk-quarry in the parish of Shalford, near Guildford, Surrey, in the possession of the Rev. Charles Bartholomew, Vicar of Shalford. The other (Fig. 4) is the tooth of a fish, found in the month of June last in the middle of a solid block of chalk, in the possession of Mr. Gumm, of Guildford.

T. B.

Shere.

[1837, *Part I.*, *p.* 583.]

Epitaph on William Bray, Esq., the historian of Surrey, on a mural monument in the church of Shere:

"To the memory of WILLIAM BRAY, Esq., the Historian of his native County, who died on the 21st of December, 1832, in the 97th year of his age. He was the last surviving son, and inherited the estate of Edward Bray, Esq., of Tower Hill; his elder brothers, the Rev. George Bray and Edward Bray, having died unmarried. In extensive practice as a solicitor, and pursuing his antiquarian studies with a zeal and ability rarely equalled, he never forgot his duty to his God, which was religiously performed throughout a life as useful and honourable as it was long."

* See a very clear account of nine several "messuages," and the leases by which they were held, in Manning and Bray's "Surrey," i., 412.

Sutton Place.

[1834, *Part I., pp.* 488-490.]

In your Magazine for 1789, pp. 108, 223, are notices of Sutton Place, near Guildford, erected in the year 1521 by Sir Richard Weston, Master of the Court of Wards and Liveries, on a demesne granted to him by Henry VIII. in the previous year.

These notices were accompanied by a view of the great gate of the mansion, then in a dilapidated and ruinous condition, and sustained by props. The gateway was subsequently pulled down. The accompanying view represents the three remaining sides of the quadrangle of this noble mansion as they now appear. Sutton Place presents the finest specimens perhaps extant of the stamped and baked clay of the fifteenth century, formed into huge bricks 14 inches long by 9 inches wide, and 3½ inches thick; also into coins, mullions, weatherings, etc., all of which are impressed with their proper mouldings, and the cavettos enriched with a tracery of running foliage and other appropriate ornaments. The bricks are marked alternately with R. W., and with a tun and bunches of grapes, within borders of Gothic ornament. A rebus for Richard Weston is evidently intended. The colour of this brick or artificial stone is excellent, a light warm ochre resembling Caen-stone. The material is of a close texture, and rendered extremely hard by the fire of the kiln. Time has made little or no impression on it. The effect of the minarets on either side the hall-door, composed of this brick, of the coins and parapet of the building, is exquisitely rich, and in any edifice of the period that has yet come under my notice unrivalled.

The great hall is a spacious apartment, about 50 feet in length. In the windows are some most interesting specimens of ancient stained glass. Some of these were probably brought from an older manor-house which stood at a short distance from that erected by Sir Richard Weston. The principal devices are as follow: The crown in the hawthorn-bush, on either side the letters H. E., for Henry VII. and his Queen Elizabeth; the red rose Lancaster; the red and white rose, *mi-parti*, for Lancaster and Plantagenet conjoined; the falcon and tower, for Anne Boleyn; a white hart, perhaps the badge of Richard II., on a quarrel of glass brought from the older house; also the arms of England, with the rose *en soleil*, Edward IV.'s badge; the arms of the Merchant Adventurers; the letters $\frac{W}{T.A}$ united by a love-knot; L. E. P. and a ton, perhaps a rebus for Lepton; a moor's head, the crest of Weston; a daisy springing from a tun; a quarrel containing a miniature of King Charles I.; a book charged with a heart, stars and key, over the book a crown, motto, *respice suspice*, 1630; a goose playing on the bagpipes; a woman holding an infant swathed with the cross

bandages used at the period for the nurse-clothes of children; a clown or jester in a yellow coat, crossing a brook, wearing a cap and hood, to which asses' ears, a cock's comb, and bells are appendant; under his belt are thrust five goslings, confined by the neck; he grasps two others tightly in his hand. This design is evidently copied from the rare old book, George Withers's "Emblems," published in 1635.* The jest is that, the clown being sent by his mistress to fetch home some goslings, a river being in the way, he tucked the birds under his girdle (by which means they were strangled), lest they should be drowned! The tale is thus moralized by Withers:

> "The best good turns that fooles can do us,
> Proove disadvantages unto us."

The picture in the book is encircled by the Latin motto, *Stultorum adjumenta nocumenta*. Underneath the clown are the words, *ne mergantur!* and over his shoulder is inscribed, *claus narr!* which perhaps may be Englished, "shallow fool!" . . .

A most extraordinary, extravagant and ill-drawn picture occupies the eastern end of this splendid old hall; the bathos of the design is completed by the inscription, which occupies a broad gilt tablet at the base of the frame, and will explain the subject:

"In the Deluge, the most powerful of the human race, and the strongest of the animal creation, may be supposed to be perishing last on the mountain; likely thus to be rescued from the wreck of the universe, is a beautiful little female.

"In this picture, therefore, while the solitary summit of the last mountain remains uncovered by the water, one of the gigantic antediluvian princes gains his last refuge with his little daughter and a hungry lion who had swum thither for shelter, springing on the maiden, the father, conscious of his own strength and superiority, expresses indignation rather than contempt."

The family of Weston of Sutton has been characterized by a uniform adherence to the faith of the Romish Church. Sir William Weston, a member of this house, was Lord Prior of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem at the time of its suppression. He had the grant of a pension of £1,000 per annum for life, but, dying on the very day of the resignation of its temporalities, he never received a penny.†

When the reformed and more enlightened faith had established herself on the ruins of Popery, and State policy dictated a more severe vigilance towards sectaries than happily now is necessary, the Westons were frequently presented to the provincial authorities, and through them to the State Council, as recusants. Of this the

* "A Collection of Emblemes, ancient and moderne, quickened with metrical Illustrations, both morall and divine, disposed into lotteries, that instruction and good counsell may be furthered by an honest and pleasant recreation, by George Withers. London, printed for John Grismond, and are to be sold at the signe of the Gunne, in Ivie-lane, 1635."

† Stow's "Survey," 4to., p. 827.

following extract from an authentic original record which I have seen affords evidence in point:

"A certificate of the names of the Romish recusants convicted or justly suspected within the county of Surrey, from whose houses arms have been taken since, and upon the last day of October, 1625, with the list of the said armes, and how the same are disposed.

"From the house of Sir Richard Weston at Sutton, a horseman's armour for a launce, with a French pistoll and a corslett, with a pike, and a sword, and a muskett, with a headpiece, a rest, and a worme, were taken by Edward Dyall, one of the High Constables of the hundred of Okinge (Woking), whereof the armour for the horseman is placed with Sir Edward Randall, Captaine of the Horse; but the corslett and muskett with Owen Brage, Captain of one of the foote bandes."

The south-east gallery at Sutton Place is at this day a Popish chapel. This portion of the building was burnt down, owing to an excessively large fire being made in one of the chimneys at the time of Queen Elizabeth lodging there in 1591, on her way to Chichester.* It lay for more than a century in ruins, when it was rebuilt by John Weston, Esq., in 1721.

The approach to this portion of the building exhibits a most forlorn and melancholy contrast to what must have been its former appearance. The visitor gropes his way darkling up a spacious staircase, the walls of which are hung with the portraits of the Westons, fast mouldering to decay. The wide and lofty windows which gave light to the staircase have been stopped up, and damp and obscurity now reigns in this quarter of the mansion.

The termination of the staircase brings us to the Romish chapel.

Here I found on the Sabbath day the altar duly decorated, while a subdued light was admitted to the apartment through the broad windows, broken into compartments by numerous mullions, and closely shaded by the interweaving tendrils and foliage of the ivy.

The priest was catechizing half a dozen villagers' children, and, among other questions, asked them what authority there was for the Sacrament of Extreme Unction. They answered that it was found in the fifth chapter of the General Epistle of St. James: "Is any sick among you? let him call for the elders of the Church, and let them pray over him, anointing him with oil in the name of the Lord." How often does error fortify itself by a term! Had the word custom —for such it really was of the primitive church—been substituted for sacrament, no scriptural truth would, I think, have been violated, as no immutable Divine decree, such a command as established baptism and the Supper of the Lord, would have been asserted.

I passed down the staircase into the court, thence into the park, in a mood of pensive regret at the fallen state of the seat of an old

* See Aubrey, Manning and Bray.

English family. As I proceeded towards the lodge, I observed the stream brought through the park by the ingenious agriculturist and engineer in waterworks, Sir Richard Weston, in the time of Charles I., the same whom we have seen denounced as a recusant, and his household armour for a man-at-arms torn from his wall. Aubrey quaintly describes him as the inventor of "tumbling bays and turnpikes for water." A modern turnpike or dam for water has really been formed in this stream by the fine moulded bricks of one of the demolished gate-towers; the remainder lie in a confused heap in an adjoining copse. Thus, to adopt the idea of our national poet, "like the baseless fabric of a vision," the gorgeous palaces of the great dwindle to decay, and ultimately vanish from the earth.

A. J. K.

[1789, *Part I.*, *p.* 108.]

Seeing in one of your late Magazines some account of the Weston family, I have sent a drawing of their ancient seat at Sutton, near Guildford, in Surrey. . . .

Aubrey's account is as follows, vol. iii., p. 228: "Sutton Place is a manor within the parish of Wokeing. Here was a park. The place is a noble seat, built of brick, and has a stately gatehouse, with a very high tower, bearing a turret at each angle. In it is a square court. The windows are made of baked earth, of whitish-yellow colour (like Flanders bricks). The mouldings within the house are adorned with pendants of fruits and flowers; the coynes of the walls are also of the same brick, where is 'R. W.' and the figure of a tun, as a rebus of his name.

"This baked white clay is as perfect as when it was first set up. This fabrick was erected by Sir Richard Weston, Master of the Court of Wards, and the site given him by King Henry the Eighth, 1521, the estate being given to him by that King the year before.

"In the hall (of the same work as in King's College, Cambridge, if not by the same hand) is the crest of Weston, viz., a Saracen's head, with a black beard, and a wreath of white linen. In the parlour is his coat of arms."

The burying-place of the family is in Trinity Church, Guildford.

Since Aubrey's time, some London builders persuaded the late Mrs. Weston that the tower was unsafe, and pulled down so much of the building as is represented in the drawing (See Plate I.). In 1786 J. Webbe Weston, the present proprietor, removed the towers and the centre part of the building. The pleasure-ground is now laid out in an elegant taste.

MERTONENSIS.

[1789, *Part I.*, *p.* 223.]

Your correspondent Mertonensis writes: "Some London builders persuaded the late Mr. Weston that the tower was unsafe, and pulled

down so much of the building as is represented in the drawing. In 1786 J. Webbe Weston, the present proprietor, removed the towers and the centre part of the building." There must be some mistake. The plate shows the towers in the centre, which could not remain in 1786, if Mr. Weston pulled down so much of the building as is represented in the drawing. The fact is that many years ago Mr. Weston was persuaded that the towers were in danger of falling, and the props which you have represented were set up; but he did not pull any part down. Mr. Weston found it in that state, and took away the centre, leaving the two ends which are seen in the drawing, and which make the house form a half H.

This mansion, named Sutton Place, not Weston House, is in a part of the parish of Woking called Sutton, which is a manor belonging to this house, distinct from the manor of Woking. It is about two miles short of Guildford, and about half a mile on the north side of the turnpike road from Kingston, through that place to Portsmouth.

There were two families in Surrey of the name of Weston, both of great antiquity, probably derived from the same stock, but bearing different arms (which is perhaps no uncommon thing). The one was of this place, the other of Ockham. The former was possessed of great estates in this county and Sussex in the beginning of the last century, but many of them have been sold. This was partly occasioned by Sir Richard Weston engaging in making the river Wey navigable from Guildford to the Thames at Weybridge.

This branch ended in Mr. Weston, who died in 178—, unmarried, and devised this estate, with one in Southwark, another at Reigate, and another near Horsham, in Sussex, to John Webbe, Esq., a distant relation. He has assumed the name of Weston in addition to his own, and has made some elegant alterations in the old mansion, which he found very much decayed, and in the grounds, which he found very much neglected. The situation deserved it. The house stands on a gentle ascent, the river Wey running at a small distance round two sides of it. To the south it looks towards Lord Onslow's seat at Clandon (formerly a lodge belonging to this family) and Guildford race-grounds; to the north and west are extensive views towards Windsor and Farnham. To the east it looks on the villa and beautiful grounds formed by the late General Evelyn, and now belonging to Admiral Sir Francis Samuel Drake, Bart.

When Mr. Weston came to the possession he found the road, if it might be called one, which led up to the house lying by the side of the river, but so low as to be often under water, sometimes impassable; it then went through a dirty little farmyard by the end of a fine wood. Mr. Weston has built lodges at the entrance, raised the road, taken away the miserable farmyard, and carried the road under the side of the wood, and through an opening which he has made in it,

and which renders it a very handsome approach to a venerable and magnificent seat.

The other branch of the Westons, after being reduced by the virtue of the late Henry Weston, Esq., who joined in a sale of the family estate at Ockham, to redeem his father from prison, was restored to splendour in the person of that son who so well deserved it, by the liberality of Sir William Perkins, and his brother, of Chertsey, and of Mr. Nicholas, who gave him a house and estate at West Horsley, in this county. He died there in 175— full of years, enjoying the love and respect of all who knew him. S.

[1790, *Part II.*, *p.* 785.]

In your account of the seat of the Westons, near Guildford, *ante*, p. 136, it was stated that some London builders persuaded the late *Mrs.* Weston that the tower was unsafe, and pulled down so much of the building as is represented in the drawing; and in 1786 *Mr.* Webbe Weston removed the towers and the centre.

In *ante*, pp. 136, 137, of the same volume I observed that there was a mistake in the foregoing; as, if *Mrs.* Weston pulled down what was represented in the plate, *Mr.* Weston could not remove the towers and the centre which are there represented, and which, in fact, were removed by him.

Your printer made a mistake (I suppose from my bad writing), and in my letter printed *Mr.* for *Mrs.* Weston in a variety of places; which makes no small confusion, and makes me say that the family ended in *Mr.* Weston, who died in 178—, when it was a lady who then died—the lady who set up the props and gave the estate to Mr. Webbe Weston.

I notice it now, because the account, with this error, is copied in the "Bibl. Topog.," No. 52. The name of Weston House also continues on the plate, though I mentioned that the name is Sutton Place. Weston House is another place in the county, belonging to Mr. Godschall. S.

Walton-on-Thames.

[1747, *p.* 150.]

Accompanying is a sketch of the intended bridge at Walton-on-Thames, with the dimensions of the piers and arches. The Bill for building this bridge having been petitioned against by the bargemen, it is provided that, whereas the present waterway is but 202 feet, the intended waterway shall be 218.

[1750, *pp.* 587-590.]

The bridge over the Thames at Walton was erected in pursuance of powers granted to Samuel Dicker, Esq., of that place, by an Act of Parliament passed in the year 1747, and finished in August, 1750. . . .

It consists of four stone piers, between which are three large truss arches of beams and joists of wood, strongly bound together with mortices, iron pins, and cramps. Under these three large arches the water constantly runs, beside which are five other arches of brickwork on each side, to make the ascent and descent the more easy; but there is seldom water under any of them, except in great floods, and four of them on the Middlesex side are stopped up, being on high ground, where the floods never reach.

Just above the arch (see the plate) we have drawn a piece of the upper end of one of the two connecting lateral beams, to show the mark of the iron pin which rivets it to the upper rail and to another similar beam, being each about 12 inches thick, so that the whole bearing is near 24 inches. These double beams have mortices to admit the top rail and the transverse traces, which are also pinned together at the joints. Just under this arch is shown, more at large, the lower end of one of the lateral beams, with an iron plate coming about the angle, which helps to secure its conjunction with the joists that go underneath the arch from one side to the other to support the planking, with the bed of earth and gravel for the road.

The middle arch, when viewed by the riverside, affords an agreeable prospect of the country, beautifully diversified with wood and water, which is seen through it to a considerable distance, and it would have made an excellent back landscape in our print; but we chose at this time to give a simple representation of so singular a structure, by which all its parts may be much better surveyed than in a perspective. For this purpose we took several journeys to it, and had the drawing made and afterwards corrected by the thing itself, there being no other representation, that we know, of its whole extent. The design of the bridge published by Mr. William Etheridge, the architect, and humbly presented to William Dicker, Esq. (price 5s.), shows only the three principal arches; so that we thought proper to give the whole, that it might be seen what stress lies on the small arches that serve for the abutment on each side. The prodigious compass of this great arch to a person below occasions a very uncommon sensation of awe and surprise, as it appears like an over-stretch, or an extreme; and his wonder and attention are raised when he proceeds to take notice that all the timbers are in a falling inclination (there not being discoverable one upright piece), and considers also the very small dimensions of the piers that support the whole.

In passing up the bridge, when you come past the brickwork, the vacant interstices between the timbers yield a variety of prospects at every step, which when at the centre are seen to a greater advantage. But though each side of the road is very well secured by the timber and rails to the height of 8 feet, yet, as it affords only a parapet of wide lattice-work, and the apertures, even with the eye,

are large enough to admit the passage of any person to go through, provided he climbs or is lifted up, and as the water is seen through every opening at a great depth below, those who are not used to such views cannot approach the side without some little fear.

These openings between the braces and rails might have been easily closed with boards, but they are left so to admit a free passage for the wind and air, to keep the timber more sound, and that any the least decay might be at once perceived and repaired. . . .

It is, without doubt, a noble work, and very well worth the trouble of going many miles to take a view of it, and will be so more especially in the summer, when it will be painted over, and when that part of the country is always of itself very delightful.

[1775, *p.* 538.]

In Walton Church is a monumental brass representing a man bestriding a stag, and stabbing it in the neck with his sword, and also the figures of a man and his wife and eleven children in the act of praying, with the following inscription beneath their feet in the ancient black letter:

"Here lyeth the bodye of John Selwyn, gent., keeper of her Majesties park of Otelands under the Right Honourable Cha. Howard, L^d^ Admyral of England, his good lord & master, who had issue by Susan his wyfe v sunes & vi daughters, all lyving at his death, and departed out of this world the 27th day of Marche, Anno Domini 1587."

The several plates of which this monument consists are preserved in the chancel of the church, where they are nailed up against the south wall. That they were once laid over a gravestone is evident, but in what part of the church is not known, neither at what time or on what occasion they were taken up. They were, however, for a long time loose and kept in the vestry.

[1776, *p.* 540.]

The figures in the upper compartment of the accompanying plate represent those on the brass plate in Walton Church described in the foregoing extract.

West Clandon and East Clandon.

[1796, *Part II.*, *p.* 843.]

I have sent you a drawing (Fig. 8) of an ancient piece of carving in wood, which has been preserved for many years in the parsonage house of West Clandon, near Guildford in Surrey. It is about 4 feet in height.

The account of it I give you verbatim from an old inhabitant of the place: "A serpent once infested a back lane in the parish of West Clandon for a long time. The inhabitants were much dis-

turbed and afraid to pass that way. A soldier who had been condemned for desertion promised, if his life was spared, he would destroy this serpent. Accordingly he took his dog with him. A fierce battle ensued, the dog fastened him, and the soldier killed it with his bayonet in a field belonging to the glebe called Deadacre."

A. Z.

[1798, *Part I., pp.* 557, 558.]

West Clandon or Clandon Regis is a small parish situated three miles east of Guildford in the county of Surrey. The church (see Plate I., Fig. 1) is at the upper end of the village, and in the park surrounding the noble edifice belonging to the ancient family of Onslows. On the north side of the church towards the centre of the building stands the tower, supported with two large buttresses, in which are six tunable bells. It has on its top a low spire. In the west window of the church are the different quarterings of the Onslow family. The roof on a Sunday morning just before service about Christmas, 1716, fell in. About thirty years since it was ceiled, and neatly and uniformly pewed as at present by the late Lord (Richard) Onslow.

The church is a rectory in the deanery of Stoke in the gift of Lord Onslow. The present incumbent is the Rev. Thomas Russell, LL.B. King's Books, £13 10s.; yearly tenths, £1 7s.

Dr. Adee tells us in his MS. papers by the register he does not find the Onslow family was fixed at Clandon before 1647. The register begins August 7, 1536. The same hand is continued from 1536 to 1621, eighty-five years, whence it may be believed that these particulars were transcribed out of an older register and are written fair and distinct, probably by John Tipton, parson. There are several chasms in it of burials from 1651 to 1675, and 1698 to 1700 of marriages and baptisms. The following persons were rectors:

Henry Langton, parson, buried November 11, 1593.

John Tipton, parson, buried June 18, 1622.

Edward Davies, parson, buried March 13, 1625.

Thomas Woodward was rector in 1682.

Mr. Vernon was rector in 1689.

John Price was inducted to the rectory February 4, 1695.

George Stephens's hand appears in the marriages February 26, 1726; in the baptisms February 6, 1725; in burials 1725.

Charles Bartholomew succeeded him; was rector thirty years.

Aubrey tells us, vol. iii., p. 261: "On the south of the church on an arch in stone is this escocheon, Sa., a chevron between three lions' heads erased, Weston." The arch still remains.

On a rough gravestone within the altar rails in capitals is this inscription:

"Here lyeth the body of MARY, widdow of Robert Hobart, esq. and daughter of John Whithead, of Clandon, gent. who dyed Nov. the 5th, 1686.

"Here lyeth RICHARD, son of John Whithead, gent. who dyed 1667."

East Clandon (Plate I., Fig. 2) is a rectory in the deanery of Stoke, and in the gift of Lord King, lord of the manor. At the Survey it had been a long time in the possession of the abbey of Chertsey, therefore distinguished by the name of Clandon Abbatis from the other, Regis. These are supposed to have been two manors anciently in one parish, as the record mentions no church in this but one in the other. The present incumbent is the Rev. James Weller, D.D.

Aubrey, in his "Antiquities of Surrey," vol. iii., p. 258, tells us that this living "was in the gift of Gerard Lord Aungier, who had a park and house here, which are all now devolved into other hands. In the church is nothing remarkable. The Lord Aungier hath a burying-place on the north side of the church, but no monument* or inscription for any of them, or for any person whatsoever."

This lord was a very ingenious and learned gentleman, as appears by Mr. Oughtred's preface to his "Clavis Mathematica": "Horum ego pleraque cum ante plurimos annos in gratiam et usum eruditissimique domini Gerardi domini Aungier, baronis de Longford, hominis verè pii atque Christiani, doctique non modò sermones utriusque linguæ, sed et Hebraicæ aliarumque linguarum orientalium, et utriusque philosophiæ, et de me optimè meriti, scripserim, jure enim suo reticendo fraudare pro piaculo duxerim. Is enim est, quo fautore atque Mæcenate gloriari pro summo honore habeam."

Hatchland Place, where the Lord Aungier lived, has since, for many years, belonged to the family of the Heaths, and was sold in 17— to Mr. Raymond, of London, brewer, at almost fifty years' purchase. The late Admiral Boscawen purchased the spot, and built the red-brick house which is now standing. Mr. Sumner is the present occupier.

Thomas Goffe the poet (a list of whose works may be seen in "Athen. Oxon.," vol. i.), was about the year 1623 presented to the living of East Clandon. Buried July 27, 1629.

Anthony Wood tells us: "He took to wife a mere Xantippe, the widow of his predecessor, notwithstanding he had always before professed himself an enemy to the female sex, and esteemed by many another Joseph Swetnam. He was so much overtopped by her and her children, which she had by her former husband, that, his life being much shortened thereby, he died at length in a manner heart-broken. He was buried in the middle of the chancel, but there is nothing in remembrance of him."

Aubrey says: "His wife pretended to fall in love with him by hearing of him preach. Upon which, said one Thomas Thimble (one of the squire bedells in Oxford and his confidant) to him, 'Do not marry her; if thou dost, she will break thy heart.' He was not obsequious to his friend's sober advice, but for her sake altered his condition and cast anchor here. One time some of his Oxford

* Since Aubrey's time there are monuments for the Heath and Sumner families.

friends made a visit to him. She looked upon them with an ill eye, as if they had come to eat her out of her house and home (as they say). She provided a dish of milk and some eggs for supper, and no more. They perceived her niggardliness, and that her husband was inwardly troubled at it (the wearing the breeches); so they were resolved to be merry at supper and talk all in Latin, and laughed exceedingly. She was so vexed at their speaking Latin that she could not hold, but fell out a-weeping and rose from the table. The next day Mr. Goffe ordered a better dinner for them, and sent for some wine. They were merry, and his friends took their final leave of him. 'Twas no long time before this Xantippe made Mr. Thimble's prediction good, and when he died the last words he spake were, 'Oracle, Oracle, Tom Thimble.'"

The Rev. Joseph Greenhill, author of an "Essay on the Prophecy of the Millennium," a sermon against inoculation, etc., died about ten years since. He had been rector of this place above fifty years.

A. Z.

West Horsley.

[1790, *Part I., pp.* 419, 420.]

Mr. Carew Raleigh, son of Sir Walter, lies buried in the burying-place belonging to West Horsley Place, near Guildford in Surrey. Next to his coffin was found upon digging a grave, in a niche of the rock of chalk, without any coffin or covering, a skull, and no other bones connected therewith or room for any. It was supposed to be that of Sir Walter Raleigh, there being a report in the place that Mr. Raleigh kept his father's head to have it buried with himself.

The estate at West Horsley was long in the possession of the family of Berners, who came from Berners-Rothing in Essex. Sir James Berners, the fourth in the line after they possessed this estate, was beheaded anno 1388, leaving one son, who died without issue, and the name became extinct.

From a private memorandum-book in my possession of Sir Edward Nicholas,* I find the following notice: "On the second of March, 1665, I paid Mr. Carew Raleigh, the sum of 9,750*l.* being the full purchase money for the manor, lands, &c., of West Horsley, in the county of Surrey." Here Sir Edward enjoyed a peaceful and pleasant retreat and died in 1664, and lies buried in the chancel of the church which is situated upon a slight eminence near the road.

Sir Edward Nicholas was succeeded by his son, Sir John Nicholas, Knight of the Bath, and one of the clerks of the Privy Council. An old servant in the family some time since acquainted me that (about forty years ago, I think) a Mr. John Nicholas intending to convert a room which formerly had been the chapel into a library, on taking up the stone pavement, discovered an earthen pot or urn in which

* Principal Secretary of State on his return from exile with King Charles.

it was supposed the bowels of Sir Walter Raleigh were contained. Mr. Nicholas afterwards built another library, and that which was the chapel is now the drawing-room.

The seat at West Horsley belongs to Henry Perkins Weston, Esq., but it is now rented and occupied by Thomas Wood, Esq. It has a small park on the west, which is bordered on the south by the turnpike road, over which at an agreeable distance is the sheep-lease, some beautiful ground which lies on a gentle acclivity surrounded and intersected with fine beech-woods, "which Nature has disposed to effect all the charms of variety."

In the house at Horsley there is now a curious drawing of Sir Walter Raleigh. SURRIENSIS.

Witley.

[1863, *Part II., pp.* 354, 355.]

The following church notes relating to Witley, Surrey, I made in a recent visit to that pretty village.

The church, 90 feet by 18½ feet, dedicated to All Saints, appears to have formed merely an aisleless nave with an apse constituting the chancel. In the Early English period a central tower and aisleless transept were added, with a chancel and north chantry aisle; whilst in the Decorated period some good windows with tracery of chalk were inserted. The west window is Perpendicular and of three lights; the nave windows are deeply splayed and of two lights, the western-most window on each side having cinquefoiled lights. The south porch has an outer doorway Early English, and an inner Norman doorway with shafts in the jambs, cushion capitals, and an ornamented abacus and tablet.

The tower stands on four massive square pillars with bevelled angles, plain chamfered capitals, and pointed arches. The south arm of the transept, 51 feet in length, retains indications of an altar in the east wall, and is lighted on the east and west by single lancets set in a deep splay. The south window is of two lights cinquefoiled, with a quatrefoil in the head. The north arm has a lancet in the west wall. The north window is a modern churchwarden's insertion. On the east side, a simple Perpendicular parclose screens off the north chantry, which retains in the south wall a water-drain and shelf, and a founder's tomb under an arch. The two north windows are broad lancets. The east window is of three lights with three trefoils in the head containing some old glass, with the arms of England and the double rose of York and Lancaster. The chancel has in its north wall a large arch opening into the chantry, a beautiful decorated east window of three lights; and in the south wall two lancets, one of which is trefoil-headed, and below the other is formed a sedile, and eastward of it is a water-drain with a shelf.

The font is octagonal, of Early English date, and consists of a bowl

supported on eight small shafts. The pulpit, stalls, and benches have been erected by the present vicar. The tower has coupled round-headed lancets in each face under a corbel-table, and is crowned with an octagonal oak-shingled spire.

The Bells.

The small bell, which has the legend, "Our Lord our hope," is dated 1604. The other four are *circa* 1670.

Monuments.

I. Nave, north wall.—Jo. Wm. Wight, died at sea, 1836, aged 22; Arthur also died at sea, Feb. 27, 1860, aged 35.

II. South wall.—Elizabeth, relict of Wm. Perry, of Stroud, Witley, died Sept. 19, 1828, aged 64; Eliz. Caroline, wife of Peter Currie, of Richmond, Surrey, died Oct. 17, 1818, aged 58.

III. North chantry, north wall.—Hannah. dau. of Sir Rob. Barker, Bart., of Busbridge, relict of Peter S. Webb, of Milford House, and of Lieut.-Col. T. Gooch. She died Jan. 14, 1853, aged 76. Arms: Between three talbots a chevron, on a chief three leopards' faces. On a scutcheon of pretence, a lion rampant, on a canton a fleur-de-lys.

IV. Philip Carteret Webb, only son of P. C. and Susannah Webb, of Busbridge, died Oct. 11, 1703, aged 57. Arms: Quarterly, 1 and 4, Gules, a cross between four ravens or; 2 and 3, Paly of eight, gules and or, on a chief gules a lion passant or. On a scutcheon of pretence, between two unicorns' heads a bend dexter.

V. Mary Letitia Fanny, dau. of P. C. and Mary Webb, died Aug. 30, ——, aged 8 months.

VI. Philip S. Webb, only son of P. C. and Mary Webb, of Milford House, died Jan. 6, 1799, aged 54. Arms: Quarterly as above (No. IV.). On a scutcheon of pretence as in No. III.

VII. Mary, wife of P. C. Webb, of Milford House, died April 29, 1814, aged 71. Arms: Same as No. VI.

VIII. South wall.—Harriet Augusta, wife of Lieut.-Col. Rob. S. Webb, died Feb. 11, 1848, aged 41.

IX. Anthony Smith, lord of the manor, pensioner to Charles I. and II., died Oct. 6, 1670. He married Joan, dau. of Jo. Hoare, of Farnham.

Brasses

I. Two figures with six children: Thomas, a Server of the Chamber to Henry VIII., and Jane Jonys. Arms: Three cockatrices.

II. Henry Bell, Clerk Comptroller of the Household to James I., died May 9, 1634, aged 80, at Milford. Arms: On a chevron three bars gemelles, gules, between three hawks' bells.

III. A brass between, 1. Two unicorns' heads, on a chevron

three lozenges; 2 A cross potent; crest, a demi-bull issuant from a ducal coronet.

IV. Chancel, north wall.—Luke Foreman, of Harley-street, London, died Sept. 24, 1814, buried at Paris: Mary, his wife, second dau. of Jo. Chandler, died May 18, 1834, aged 70. Arms: I. Quarterly, 1 and 4, Azure, three nags' heads; 2 and 3, Sable, 3 bells or. II. Argent, between two pellets three pellets in bend dexter cotised sable.

V. An imperfect inscription in the wall.—A.D. 1468, Georgii ducis Clarence, dñs de Wytle, etc. Hen. Bouzer, Vic.

VI. Rev. Jo. Flutter Chandler, died Jan. 26, 1837, aged 74; Mary, his wife, died Aug. 10, 1840, aged 76. Arms: I. Argent, between two pellets three pellets in bend dexter cotised sable. II. Gules, a saltier argent.

VII. Jo. Leech, of Lea, died Nov. 22, 1777; Mary, his wife, died Sept. 10, 1807; his daughters, Meretabel, died May 31, 1816; Mary, died May 23, 1760. Arms: Ermine, on a chief gules indented three ducal coronets.

VIII. South wall.—Percy C., widow of Wm. Currie, of East Horsley Park, died at Milford House, July 10, 1841, aged 71. Arms: I. Gules, a saltire argent. II. Gules, a fess between three cross crosslets fitchée or.

IX. Jo. Chandler, died July 22, 1790, aged 58; Mary, his second wife, dau. of Rev. Jo. Day, of Angmering, died May 21, 1834, aged 90. Arms: Argent, between two pellets three pellets in bend dexter cotised sable. On a scutcheon of pretence, Sable, between three cross crosslets a chevron or.

X. Sara, wife of John Holne, died Oct. 3, 1641, aged 37.

XI. Wm. Meale, of Upton Gray, died Sept. 19, 1744, aged 52; Sarah, his wife, died Aug. 23, 1770, aged 78.

The whole church is a model of simple and good arrangement in its furniture and decorations, and the little choir is carefully instructed in its duties.

MACKENZIE E. C. WALCOTT, M.A., F.S.A.

Wotton.

[1844, *Part I., pp.* 583, 584.]

The panes of glass of which I have the pleasure of submitting facsimiles to your notice were, until lately, lying in the workshop of a glazier at Dorking, who, partly aware of their value, showed them to me for my opinion. In answer to my inquiries respecting the manner in which they came into his hands, I learnt that an inhabitant of Dorking had, some years ago, bought up a quantity of old lattice windows at Westgate (about a mile from Wotton) which came originally from Wotton House, the seat of the Evelyns. These windows were given to the glazier to be repaired, and to replace with

new glass that which was old and discoloured; and the quarries in question were of the number of the rejected ones. This information, combined with the evident antiquity of the glass, and the interesting and peculiar nature of the inscriptions, removed from my mind all doubts as to their ascription to the celebrated John Evelyn; and they are now in my possession.

As Evelyn was born in 1620, at the date at which "he scratched the brittle pane," he was in his twenty-first year. It is an incident deserving of attention that the peculiar turn in the first stroke of the "E" in the autograph before us, which is intended to combine in a monograph the initials of his name, was adhered to up to his latest years, as may be perceived by the facsimile of his autograph, copied from a plate illustrating his "Diary."

Some interesting reflections arise from the mottoes selected by the youthful Evelyn. The maxim "Omnia Explorate" admirably fits the year 1641, when he set out upon his travels; and the faithfulness with which he adhered to the "Meliora retinete" is evidenced by his blameless and useful life. The lines

> "Tibi nos, tibi nostra supellex
> Ruraque servierint"

are plainly allusive to the extraordinary contributions made by the Royalists to the cause of their sovereign at the time when the glass was inscribed. . . .

The character of the second pane is so obvious as to require less comment. The letters are not traced with such scrupulous neatness as in the other, and the second word of the second line is particularly indistinct. They run thus:

> "Thou that betrayst mee to this flame,
> Thy power be to quench the same."

Though unauthenticated by a signature, the fact of this pane having been found in company with one of undoubted authenticity, the similarity of character, and, above all, the artistical delineation of a burning heart, with an eye dropping compassionate tears on it, a fair specimen of the practical address of the author of "Chalcography," may outweigh doubts and suspicions; and, indeed, if *not* Evelyn's work, still there is such quaintness, originality, and sentiment in the "conceite" that an illustrious paternity would scarcely enhance its merits.

FREDERIC A. MALLESON.

The following articles, which do not contain matter of any special topographical interest, are omitted:

1804, part ii., pp. 1106-1108. Kingston-upon-Thames.
1826, part ii., pp. 232, 233. Derivation of the name of Leith Hill.

References to other volumes of the *Gentleman's Magazine Library:*

Prehistoric Antiquities:—Devil's Jump at Frensham; urns found at Shackleford; pits at Addington.—*Archæology*, Part i., pp. 146, 269; Part ii., p. 161.

Anglo-Saxon Remains:—Coronation stone at Kingston-on-Thames.—*Archæology*, Part ii., pp. 197-206.

Roman Remains:—Bletchingley, Cowey Stakes, roadways.—*Romano-British Remains*, Part ii., pp. 318, 319, 436, 438, 459-463.

Architecture:—Farnham Castle, Waverley Abbey and Church, Mr. Cary's house at Roehampton.—*Architectural Antiquities*, Part i., pp. 183-186, 374; Part ii., p. 163.

Folklore:—Christmas and May Day customs in Holmsdale; witchcraft.—*Popular Superstitions*, pp. 46, 83, 87, 234, 280. Manorial customs at Guildford and Lotheby; beating apple-trees at Warlingham.—*Manners and Customs*, pp. 213-215, 224, 233. Devil's Jumps at Thursley. *English Traditions*, p. 58.

Ecclesiology:—Traces of old spire at Bletchingly; spire on Mockleham Tower.—*Ecclesiology*, pp. 171 173.

Sussex.

SUSSEX.

[1824, *Part II., pp.* 123-126.]

Ancient State and Remains.

British Inhabitants, Regni.

Roman Province.—Britannia Prima. *Stations.*—Anderida Civitas, Eastbourne; Anderida Portus, Pevensey; Cilindunum, Slyndon; Mida, Midhurst; Mutuantonis, Lewes; Portus Adurni, Aldrington; Regnum, Chichester.

*Saxon Octarchy,** Southsex.

Antiquities.—British Encampment, Mount Caburn near Lewes (probably). Roman Encampments, the Broile and Gonshil near Chichester; Ditchling (square); Hollingbury Castle and White Hawk Hills, near Brightelmstone; Lewes; Selsey; Walton. Roman Temple, Chichester (dedicated to Neptune and Minerva). Saxon Encampments, Cissbury and Chankbury (probably); Lewes, near the Castle (constructed on the occasion of the engagement with the Danish King, Magnus); Saxonbury Hill, Eridge; Wolstenbury (probably). Danish Encampments, Crowborough; Offham; St.

* As the term "Heptarchy" has been retained by Hume and Gibbon, after the English antiquaries and annalists, that of "Octarchy" has been adopted by the modern historian of the Anglo-Saxons, for the subjoined reasons. The exertions of the British having failed, eight Anglo-Saxon governments were established in the island. This state of Britain has been denominated, with *great impropriety*, "the Saxon Heptarchy." When all the kingdoms were settled, they formed an "Octarchy." Before the year 500 there were only the kingdoms of Sussex and Kent which formed a Duarchy. Wessex formed the Triarchy; East Anglia a Tetrarchy; Bernicia in 547 an Hexarchy; Deira in 560 an Heptarchy; and Mercia in 586 the Octarchy. In 728, upon the union of Wessex and Sussex, it again became an Heptarchy. From the first landing of Hengist, more than a century had elapsed to the complete establishment of the Anglo-Saxon Octarchy.—Dallaway's "Sussex," vol. i., p. xxvi.

Rook's Hill, near Chichester; Selsey. There are also remains of encampments near Burling Gap (half oval); near Poynings (very large oval); High Down (small square); and at Tellscomb, two (imperfect squares, probably Roman). Abbeys of Battle (founded in 1067 by William I. after his victory over Harold); Bayham (founded about 1200 by Robert de Thurnham).* Chichester (which occupied the site of the present Cathedral); Dureford (founded by Henry Hosatus or de Hoese the elder, 1160); Rotherbridge, or Robertsbridge (founded in 1176 by Robert, or, as Tanner says, by Alured de St. Martin); and Selsea (founded by St. Wilfrid, Archbishop of York, 681). Priories of Atherington (cell to the Norman Abbey of Seez); Arundel (founded by Hugh Mont Gomeri, Earl of Arundel, 1100); Bidingham (established beginning of ninth century); Boxgrave (founded about 1117 by Robert de Hayâ); (Hastings (founded temp. Richard I. by Sir Walter Bricet); Heringham or Hardham (founded by Sir William de Altaripa Dawtrey, and Sir —— Goryng, second founder 1399); Lewes (founded between 1072 and 1078 by the first Earl of Warren and his Countess Gundreda); another (flourished temp. Henry III.); Michelham (founded about 1240 by Gilbert de Aquilâ); New Shoreham (founded by Sir John Mowbray); Pinham, near Arundel (founded by Queen Adeliza, 1117); Rotherfield (founded about 800 by Berthwold, Duke of Sussex); Rye (founded 16 Henry VIII., the Chapel afterwards used as a store-house); Seal (founded by William de Braose in 1075); Shelbred (founded by Sir Ralph de Ardern; 2nd William de Perci of Petworth, 1240); Steyning (founded by Edward the Confessor);† and Tortington (founded by Hadvisia de Albini, widow of Sir Corbet, 1180). Nunneries of Bosham (founded by Wilfrid about 683); Chichester (founded by William, fifth Dean of the Cathedral in 1173 or 1174); Easebourne (founded by Sir John Bohun de Midhurst, 1260); Lyminster (founded by Roger de Mont Gomeri, Earl of Arundel, in 1070); and Ruspar (founded by Gervase, Archbishop of Canterbury, temp. Richard I. 2. William de Braose, 1231). Churches of Aldrington (in ruins, not a house in the parish, owing to the sea); Amberley; Arundel; Barnham (early Norman); Battle (one of the best in the county); Bramber (of great antiquity); Broadwater (in the Cathedral style); Climping (erected about 1253); Cuckfield (lofty spire); Donnington (about 1400); East Bourn; East Marden (of great antiquity); Fletching; Hastings, St. Clement's and All Saints (both very old, the latter near 700 years); Horsham (fine old structure); Hurst-per-point (high shingled

* "Beauties of England and Wales, Sussex," and Burrell MSS. Brit. Mus., where he is called nephew of Michael de Thurnam. Hay, "Chichester," 314, says, "Begeham Abbey, founded by Randolph de Dena," and gives an extract from his foundation charter.

† "Beauties." Dallaway, vol. i., p. cx, says William the Conqueror, 1070.

spire); Lewes, with its suburbs, formerly contained twelve churches, but now only six, the most remarkable of which are St. John sub Castro, and St. Anne (both very ancient); Lyminster; North Mundham; New Shoreham (large, exhibiting an interesting specimen of the union of the Saxon and the early Pointed style); Old Shoreham (ruinous, of very great antiquity and peculiar interest); Pagham (temp. Henry III.); Parham; Petworth, Poynings (built temp. Edward III.); Rye (one of the largest parish churches in the kingdom); Seaford (of considerable antiquity); Selsea (very ancient); Stedham; Steyning (of high antiquity, the exterior rich, but the interior magnificent); South Bersted (built about 1400); South Stoke (highest antiquity); Tortington (contemporary with the Priory); Trotton (built about 1400); Up Waltham (Saxon); Walberton (thirteenth century); Winchelsea, St. Thomas (venerable and beautiful appearance), St. Gyles (not existing), and St. Leonard (part of the tower standing); West Thorney (probably built by William de Warlewast, Bishop of Exeter); and West Hamptnet (of the early Norman). Chapels of Bosham (supposed to be the place where Bede is said to have had a cell for five or six religious); Brighton (no remains); Bulverhythe (in ruins); Crowhurst (the ruins have a very pleasing effect); Hardham (now a farmhouse); Hastings; Houghton; Langley; Lydsey (long dilapidated); Lynch, St. Luke; Midhurst (on the Castle or St. Anne's Hill); Pagham, St. Andrew (in ruins); Poling (belonged to the Commandery); Rye (afterwards used for a powder-house); Warningcamp; and West Marden (long dilapidated). Fonts of Aldingbourn (a curious specimen of the very ancient fonts of black marble, of a square shape, standing upon five unequally sized pillars, which are frequent in this county); Battle; Bosham (Saxon); Brightelmstone (representing some of the miracles of our Saviour and the Last Supper, supposed to have been brought from Normandy temp. William I., but on it is the date 1745 (see *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1807); Easebourne; Hastings, St. Clement's (curious, but so much defaced by the barbarous method of whitewashing that it is almost impossible to trace the workmanship on it); North Mundham (a very large and plain cylinder of black marble); Stedham (Saxon, very simple); Tortington (curious ornament round it); West Stoke (plain); West Wittering (Saxon, of rude workmanship); Wolbeding (Saxon, bell shape); Yapton (very curious shape, and Saxon). Castles of Amberley (erected in 1368 by William Rede, Bishop of Chichester); Arundel (supposed to have been built temp. Alfred, or not long before); Bodiham (built by one of the Dairynges in the fourteenth century); Bosham (supposed to have been erected by Canute the Great); Bramber (built by the de Braose family); Chichester (built by Roger de Mont Gomeri, Earl of Arundel); Eridge; Hastings (supposed to have been built by the Romans); Hever (erected temp. Edward III.);

Hurstmonceaux (built by Sir Roger Fynes, who is interred in the church); Ipres, Rye (built by William de Ipres, who died in 1162); Knap (erected by the De Braoses temp. William I. or II.); Lewes (built by William de Warren temp. William I.); Midhurst (on St. Anne's Hill, had three fosses); Pevensey (constructed out of some Roman fortress); Scotney (castellated temp. Richard II.); Verdley (supposed to have been in the time of the Danes, but Grose thinks it was only a grange belonging to Shelbred Priory); Winchelsea erected by Henry VIII. in 1539, cost £23,000). Near Newhaven and Seaford are two encampments known by the name of "The Castle," which probably may be the site of some castle, or fortress. Mansions of Cowdray House (nearly destroyed by fire in 1793); Pulborough Old Place (built temp. Henry VI.); Shermanbury (bearing evident marks of great antiquity); Southover (supposed residence of Anne of Cleves, after her divorce); and Treyford (the seat of the Aylwins, used as a farm). Cave, Parson Darby's Hole, Beachy Head (the particulars of which are curious).

Present State and Appearance.

Rivers.—Adur, Arun, Cockmere, Estuary, Lavant, Little Ouse, Rother, Ructon-brook, and Rye. Harrison enumerates the following small ones: Bourne, Eryn, Del, Racon, and Emill.

Inland Navigation.—Arun, from the sea to Newbridge; Rother, from the Arun to Midhurst and Petworth; and the river Ouse.

Lakes.—Small or Hammer-ponds; Walberton.

Eminences and Views.—Anthony Hill; Arundel Castle, embosomed in a luxuriant grove, and the views particularly fine; Ashburnham House, a fine view of Pevensey Bay and Beachy Head; Avisford place; Beachy Head, 564 feet high; Beauport, from which in clear weather Boulogne and Calais may distinctly be seen; Bodiham Castle, the luxuriant ivy causing a highly picturesque and pleasing effect; Bognor Crescent, most extensive and picturesque; at Bo-peep near Hastings, is a rock called the Conqueror's Table, from William I. having dined on it; Bow Hill, 702 feet high, presenting a series of beautiful and enlarged prospects; Bramber Castle, commanding a delightful view of the sea, through a rich cultivated valley, etc.; Brightelmstone, Downs, White Hawk Hill, on which is a signal house, and Hollingbury Castle Hill, on which is a fire beacon; Brightling Down, 646 feet high; Bromham Park; Bulverhythe; Burton Park, picturesque; Chanctonbury Hill, 814 feet high; Croft Field, Hastings; Crowborough Beacon, 804 feet high, a most extensive and beautiful prospect; Ditchling Beacon, 858 feet high; Duncton Hill, prospect most magnificent; Eartham; Fairlight, few villages in the kingdom surpass it for romantic grandeur, and rural simplicity, the Down 599 feet high; Firll beacon, 820 feet high; Frant steeple (top of), 659 feet high; the Govers, near Hastings, a

solitary cottage under a most stupendous cliff, an admirable place for a hermit; near this is the Lovers' Seat, a recess formed in a rocky precipice, a sublime view of the ocean; Halnaker Hill; Mount Caburn; Mount Harry; Hastings, surrounded by hills on almost every side, affording beautiful prospects; the parade has an extensive view of the sea; the Tower at Heathfield Park has a most extensive prospect of the sea; Highdown Hill, a very extensive panoramic view; Hollington Church, situate in the middle of a wood; Houghton Hill; Lavington Down; Petworth Park; Rook's Hill, 702 feet high; Stansted House, commanding a complete view of Portsmouth, Isle of Wight, and the shipping at Spithead; the grounds exhibit so happy an assemblage of objects, that Lord Orford compared it to the landscapes of Claude Loraine; Slyndon House, commands extensive sea prospects; South Downs, beautiful prospects and views; Up Park, one of the most interesting situations in the South of England; and Winchelsea Priory, a very pleasing scene.

Natural Curiosities.—Aldingbourne, the source of the Bourne; the river Arun is formed from springs rising at East Meon and Buriton Wood, and in its course is increased by several others; Binderton, the source of the Dell; Brighton chalybeate spring; Charlton Forest, the source of the Lavant; Dripping Well near Hastings; Erneley, the source of the Eryn, which "peninsulateth Selsea"; East Bourn chalybeate spring; Hockenbury Panne, in Frant, the source of a brook which increaseth the Medway; Leythorne pond, the source of Runcton brook; Lurgeshall mill pond, the source of the western Rother; Old Roar waterfall, near Hastings, nearly 40 feet perpendicular; and Racton, the source of the Racon and Emill; Sutton springs, which join the Arun in Amberley.

Public Edifices.—Arundel Bridge of stone, over the Arun; Theatre. Boxgrove Hospital and School, founded by the Countess of Derby, who died in 1752. Brighthelmstone, or as more generally called, Brighton; King's Palace, formerly called the Pavilion; New Church, erecting 1824; Chain Pier, erected by Capt. Brown, 1823; Barracks; two Free-schools for twenty-four boys each; Market-house; School of Industry; Sunday School; Theatre; Union Charity School, established 1707; Bazaar. Chichester Assembly Room, erected about 1781 by subscription; two Charity Schools; Council Chamber, erected in 1733 by subscription; Cross, built temp. Edward IV. by Bishop Story, one of the most elegant buildings of the kind in England; Custom-house; Dispensary, established 1784; Free School, founded 1702 by Oliver Whitby, *with a particular regard to navigation;* Gaol, erected 1783; Grammar School, founded by Bishop Story in 1497; Guildhall, ancient; St. Mary's Hospital, originally a Nunnery; Theatre, rebuilt 1791. Cuckfield Free Grammar School, begun by Edmund Flower, and finished by Rev. William Spicer, 20 Henry VIII. East Bourne Theatre. East

Grinstead, Free-school, founded in 1786 by Robert and Henry Payne of Newick; Sackville College, erected about 1616 by the Earl of Dorset. Hastings Town Hall, erected in 1700; recently rebuilt at the expense of J. Pultney and P. Gott, Esqrs., representatives of the town in Parliament. Houghton Bridge, very ancient. Horsham County Gaol; Free-school founded by Richard Collier, Esq., by will dated January 23, 1532; Market-house; Town Hall. Lewes Bridge, erected 1727; Free Grammar School, established in 1512 by Mrs. Agnes Morley of Southover; House of Correction, built in 1793; Library, projected in 1785; Market-house; Military Hospital; Shire Hall, built 1812. Midhurst Free Grammar School, founded November 15, 1672, by Gilbert Hannam. New Shoreham Market-house; Old Shoreham Bridge across the Adur, built about 1782. Petworth Almshouse, founded by the Duchess of Somerset; Charity-school, founded by the Rev. Mr. Taylor, late of Winton College; Market-house very handsome, of stone; Thompson's Hospital. Rye Free Grammar School, erected in 1636 by Thomas Peacock, gent.; Free-school; Market-place, handsome; Town Hall. Steyning Free Grammar School, founded by a Mr. Bolland, June 16, 1614. Winchelsea Court-house; Gaol; Land-gate, a very picturesque appearance; New-gate; Strand-gate, the arch flat. Worthing Chapel; Market; Theatre.

[1824, *Part II.*, *pp.* 324-327.]

Seats.—Pavilion, Brighton, His Majesty George IV.; Petworth Park, Earl of Egremont, Lord Lieutenant; Aldingbourne House, Lord T. H. M. Howard; Aldwick, Capt. Stewart; Aldwick Cottage, Sir T. Brook Pechell, Bart.; Arran Lodge, Bognor, Earl of Arran; Arundel Castle, Duke of Norfolk; Ashburnham House, Earl of Ashburnham; Ashcomb, — Boyce, Esq.; Ashdown House, Hon. Mrs. Fuller; Avisford House, Sir William Houston; Badworth Park, — Putland, Esq.; Battle Abbey, Sir Godfrey Vassall Webster, Bart.; Bayham Abbey, Marquis Camden; Beauport, Mrs. Lambert; Bignor Park, — Hawkins, Esq.; Billinghurst, — Wood, Esq.; Billinghurst, Charles Farrell, Esq.; Binderton, C. Teasdale, Esq.; Birsted Lodge, Bognor, T. Smith, Esq.; Blomer, Sir Edward Thomas Trowbridge, Bart.; Bodiham Castle, Sir Godfrey Vassall Webster, Bart.; Bognor, Adm. Sir John Orde, Bart.; Bognor, Sir Simon H. Clarke, Bart.; Bognor, Dominick Browne, Esq., M.P.; Bognor Lodge, Sir J. Harrington, Bart.; Boorzel, John Roberts, Esq.; Boxgrove Priory, Rev. Archdeacon Webber; Brightelmstone, Sir M. J. Tierney, Bart.; Brightelmstone, Prince Hoare, Esq.; Brightelmstone, C. Tufton Blicke, Esq.; Brightelmstone, John Gray, Esq.; Brightelmstone, J. Chamier, Esq.; Broadfield Lodge, W. Palmer, Esq.; Broadfield Place, J. C. Disney, Esq.; Bromham Park, Sir William Ashburnham, Bart.; Buckingham House, — Bridger, Esq.;

Burghill, near Lewes, T. Day, Esq.; Burghurst, Earl Whitworth; Burton Park, Lieutenant-General Sir R. M'Farlane; Buxted Place, Hon. Cecil Jenkinson; Cannon House, Dowager Lady Selsey; Castle Goring, Sir Timothy Shelley, Bart.; Catsfield Place, J. Eversfield, Esq.; Chichester Palace, Bishop of Chichester; Clinton Hall, General Clinton; Combe Place, Sir George Shiffner, Bart.; Compton Place, near Eastbourne, Lord George Cavendish; Cool Hurst, Earl of Galloway; Cowdry Park, Poyntz Cowdry, Esq.; Crabbet, F. Scawen Blunt, Esq.; Crowhurst Place, J. C. Pelham, Esq.; Cuckfield Place, Rev. Mr. Sergison; Dale Park, near Arundel, Sir William Lewis Thomas, Bart.; Danny, near Clayton, W. J. Campion, Esq.; Den Park, near Horsham, Mrs. Eversfield; Eartham, Rt. Hon. William Huskisson; East Bourne, Sir Thomas Maryon Wilson, Bart.; East Bourne, Davies Gilbert, Esq., M.P., F.R.S.; East Cliff, Brighton, Mrs. Wagner; East Court, — M'Cleod, Esq.; Eridge Castle, Earl of Abergavenny; Fairlight Lodge, Dr. Robert Batty; Felpham, Rev. Dr. Jackson; Finden, W. W. Richardson, Esq.; Field Place, Sir Timothy Shelley, Bart.; Firle Place, Lord Viscount Gage; Fletching, Uxfield, Lieut.-Gen. Sir W. H. Clinton; Forest House, or High Beeches, Lord Somerville; Fowle Farm, Col. Malcolm; Glynd Hall, Viscount Hampden; Glyndbourn, — Tetty, Esq.; Goodwood, Duke of Richmond; Grayberry, Thomas Stafford, Esq.; Hall Place, near Leigh, Mrs. Harbroe; Halnaker Park, Duke of Richmond; Hammerwood Lodge, M. Dorrien Magens, Esq.; Hand Cross House, near Crawley, Gen. Blake; Hastings, Wastal Brisco, Esq.; Hastings, Francis Freeling, Esq.; Heathfield Park, Sir Charles R. Blunt, Bart.; Henfield, William Borer, Esq.; Hicksted Place, W. Wood, Esq.; Highden, C. F. Goring, Esq.; Hollington Lodge, William Cardale, Esq.; Holly Hill, Col. Young; Holmbush, Lord Erskine; Hooke, near Lewes, Sir Henry Poole, Bart.; Horsham, Peter Du Cane, Esq.; Horsham, — Thornton, Esq.; Horsham Park, R. Hurst, Esq.; Horstead Place, Ewan Law, Esq.; Hurstmonceux Park, George Wagner, Esq.; Kidbrook, Lord Colchester; Knepp Castle, Sir Charles Merrick Burrell, Bart.; Knighton Park, C. H. Smith, Esq.; Lamberhurst C. Lodge, W. A. Morland, Esq.; Lancing House, J. M. Lloyd, Esq.; Lewisham Rye, E. J. Curteis, Esq., M.P.; Lymister, Arundel, R. Blake, Esq.; Malling House, Lewes, J. Baldock, Esq.; Maresfield Park, Sir John Shelley, Bart.; Middleham, Rev. J. Constable; Mitchell Grove, R. Watt Walker, Esq.; Mountsfield, T. P. Lamb, Esq.; Muntham, John Trower, Esq.; New Lodge, Horsham, — Aldridge, Esq.; Newtimber, — Wigney, Esq.; Nuthurst Lodge, H. Nelthorpe, Esq.; Offington House, — Daubuz, Esq.; Old Lands, near Crowborough, R. Holford, Esq.; One Place, L. Shadwell, Esq.; Parham Park, Lord de la Zouche; Park Farm, near Lewes, Charles Payne, Esq.; Park Gate, Catsfield Green, Capt. Beddingfield; Pashley, Rev.

Richard Wetherell; Peasemarsh Place, Mrs. Mascall, sister of E. J. Curteis, Esq., M.P.; Penhurst Place, Sir John Sidney, Bart.; Peppingford Lodge, W. Le Blanc, Esq.; Pitt's Hill, Petworth, J. Mitford, Esq.; Pixton House, late S. Jefferys, Esq.; Plashet Park, Lord Gage; Portslade, John Hall, Esq.; Preston, N. Kemp, Esq.; Ratton Park, Inigo Thomas, Esq.; Rose Hill Park, John Fuller, Esq.; Rowfaut, near Worth Bridge, Rev. Dr. Bethune; Saint Hill, East Grinstead, — Berthouin, Esq.; St. Leonard's Lodge, R. H. Gordon, Esq.; Sandgate Cottage, Col. Evelyn Anderson; Seaford, Charles Rose Ellis, Esq., M.P.; Shanceroy, Sir Henry Goring, Bart.; Sheffield Park, Earl of Sheffield; Shernfold, Major By; Shoreham, Alex. Baring, Esq.; Slaugham Park, W. Haslewood, Esq.; Slinden House, Earl of Newburgh; Sompting, R. Barker, Esq.; Sompting Abbey, J. Crofts, Esq.; South Park, R. Allnutt, Esq.; Stanmer Park, Earl of Chichester; Staplefield Common, — Cook, Esq.; Starborough Castle, Christopher Smith, Esq., Alderman, M.P.; Stoneland Park, Duchess of Dorset; Strode, near Horsham, J. W. Commerell, Esq.; Terry's Cross, — Smith, Esq.; The Friars, Winchelsea, R. Stileman, Esq.; The Rocks, Uckfield, J. Jackson, Esq.; Tilgate Forest Lodge, E. B. Sugden, Esq.; Tilgate House, W. Lambe, Esq.; Up Park, Sir Henry Featherstonhaugh, Bart.; Walberton Place, near Avisford Hill, P. Prime, Esq.; Walston, J. Markham, Esq.; Wellingham, — Rickman, Esq.; Weshdean House, Lord Selsey; West Cliff, Brighton, M. Mocatta, Esq.; Westergate Cottage, Rev. James Tripp; West Grinstead Park, W. Burrell, Esq., M.P.; West Lavant, Gen. Dorrien; West Stoke, Duke of Richmond; Whiligh, near Lamberhurst, George Courthope, Esq.; Wiston Park, C. Goring, Esq.; Windmill Hill, E. J. Curteis, Esq., M.P.; Woodfarm Lodge, W. Knowles, Esq.; Woolbeding, Lord R. Spencer; Wool Lavington, C. Dixon, Esq.; Worthing, Warwick House, — Ogle, Esq.; Worthing Summer Lodge, Miles Stringer, Esq.; Yapton, Capt. Whyte.

Produce.—Chalk; lime; marl; iron-stone; marble at Petworth; lime-stone, thought to surpass any in the kingdom; Fuller's earth; and red ochre. Sheep; cattle; corn; timber; bark; hedge wheat.

Manufactures.—This is not much of a manufacturing county. Its chief are: Iron; wool; charcoal; gunpowder; paper; and the salt-works at Appledram.

History.

A.D. 40, Arviragus, when he threw off the Roman yoke, fortified Hastings, being one of the most convenient places for invasion.

A.D. 47, Flavius Vespasian, who was commissioned by Claudius to establish the Roman dominion in the maritime province in this island, accomplished his commission without much difficulty, and fixed his headquarters at a place now called Chichester.

A.D. 472, Ella defeated the Britons at East Bourne.

A.D. 477, Ella landed with his three sons, Cymer, Wlecing, and Cissa, and a considerable force at West Wittering, about eight miles south-west of Chichester. He soon made himself master of the adjacent coast, but found himself too weak to penetrate into the country, which was bravely defended by the inhabitants. He accordingly went home for fresh supplies, which in 478 arrived in such numbers as enabled him to undertake the siege of the capital of the Regni. The Britons used all their strength in defence of this important place, and so harassed the besiegers that they were obliged to apply for more reinforcements, with which they took the city by assault, and, in revenge, ordered all the inhabitants to be put to the sword, without distinction of age or sex. The rest of the district submitted without further opposition.* On his second coming from Germany, Ella landed at Old Shoreham, with the reinforcements which enabled him to accomplish the conquest of the province.

A.D. 485, a hard battle was fought between Ella and the Britons "near Mercreadesbourne," which lies near Pevensey. The great battle was probably between the camp at Burting Gap and East Bourne. The Britons fought with desperation, and the victory appears to have been doubtful, though claimed by the Saxons. It is certain, however, that Ella suffered so considerable a loss as to retard him in his career of conquest, and to compel him to remain quiet for about five years, when he was recruited by new arrivals of his countrymen.

A.D. 490, Ella besieged Anderida, and having gained it, he resolved to exterminate the inhabitants by fire and sword. A more complete destruction was never effected by human vengeance, and from this period may be dated the foundation of "Suð-Seaxnapice."

A.D. 650, Ethelwald, King of Southsex, was attacked, vanquished, and taken prisoner by Wolphur, King of Mercia; but having at the court of the latter embraced the Christian religion, he was reinstated in his dominions. During his reign Ceadwalla, a prince of the blood royal of Wessex, sought to usurp the supreme authority, but his designs being timely discovered and frustrated, he was obliged to quit the kingdom; upon which he fled to Anderida Forest, now the Weald of Sussex. Ethelwald afterwards expelled him from his territories; but in another engagement Ethelwald was defeated and killed. Berthun and Anthun, two South Saxon nobles, compelled the invader to retire with great loss. When Ceadwalla came to the throne of Wessex, he again entered the country with a strong army. He was opposed by Berthun and Anthun, the former of whom was slain in battle, their forces were dispersed, and the whole province was miserably ravaged by the enemy.

* Such is the account given by Mr. Hay in his "History of Chichester"; on what authority does not appear. It seems not improbable that he has transferred to this place an event (which belongs to the ancient city of Andenda) supposed by Mr. Dallaway to have occurred in 490.

A.D. 668, Ceadwalla annexed Southsex to the powerful kingdom of Wessex.

A.D. 693, Brightelm was slain on the Down immediately about Brighthelmstone, to which place he gave name.

A.D. 803, Egbert, King of Wessex, annexed Southsex to his dominions.

A.D. 876, the Danes returning from the siege of Exeter, in their way landing on the coast of Sussex, the men of Chichester sallied out and slew of them many hundreds, taking also some of their ships.

A.D. 893, at the latter end of the year the Danish pirates arrived near Rye, took Apuldore in Kent, landed at Hastings, under the command of Hastings their leader, who fortified the place.

A.D. 900, Kingly Bottom, near West Stoke, it is conjectured, is the site of that dreadful slaughter of the Danes by the men of Chichester. Their sea-kings, or piratical chiefs, were then probably slain, and interred in the burrows on the summit.

A.D. 902, a battle was fought at Holmwood between the Danes and the Kentish men. S. T.

[1824, *Part II., pp.* 421-424.]

A.D. 904, Sweyn, King of Denmark, and Olaus Magnus, King of Norway, having failed in the siege of London, ravaged Surrey and Sussex in their retreat. It was probably about this time that a bloody battle was fought at Lewes with the Danes, who were defeated, and whose King, Magnus, was taken prisoner, but being kindly treated, became a convert to Christianity, and embraced the life of an anchorite.

A.D. 1009, Heming and Anlaff, with a considerable force, wasted Sussex, proceeding through Hants and Berks.

A.D. 1013, Sussex ravaged by the Danes.

A.D. 1051, Godwin, Earl of Kent, ravaged the sea-ports of this county.

A.D. 1056, from Bosham Castle, Harold, son of Earl Godwin (afterwards Harold II.) went to the court of William, Duke of Normandy, to procure the release of his brother Unloth and his nephew Hacun.

A.D. 1066, William, Duke of Normandy, arrived at Pevensey Bay, September 29, with 900 sail, and landed his invading army there. On October 14 he came to an engagement with Harold at a place called Epiton, but afterwards, in commemoration, named Battle, in which Harold was killed. It lasted from morning till sunset. William lost 15,000 men; the English, according to some historians, lost 60,000; but it seems probable that this was the total of all that fell on the occasion.

A.D. 1087 or 1088, William II. invested Pevensey Castle, where

the rebellious Odo had taken refuge. After a siege of six weeks want of food compelled the garrison to surrender, and the Bishop was conducted by his nephew to Rochester, under a condition of the surrender of the citadel; but a sally was made from the castle, and the royal escort were taken prisoners.

A.D. 1090, William II. assembled the whole of the bishops and nobles of England at Hastings Castle to pay personal homage to him, previous to his departure for Normandy.

A.D. 1097, William II. on his return from Normandy occupied Arundel Castle.

A.D. 1102, Robert de Belesmo, third Earl of Arundel, took an active part in the rebellion against Henry I. The King determining to subdue him, the Earl fortified his castle, which, after an obstinate resistance, he was compelled to surrender.

A.D. 1139, the Empress Maud hospitably received at Arundel Castle after her landing at Little Hampton, by Adeliza, relict of Henry I. Stephen, soon apprised of her motions, appeared suddenly before the castle with a well-appointed army. The Dowager Queen sent him this spirited message: "She had received the Empress as her friend, not as his enemy; she had no intention of interfering in their quarrels, and therefore begged the King to allow her royal guest to quit Arundel, and try her fortune in some other part of England. But," added she, "if you are determined to besiege her here, I will endure the last extremity of war rather than give her up or suffer the laws of hospitality to be violated." Her request was granted, and the Empress retired to Bristol.

A.D. 1250, in October the sea passed her accustomed bounds, flowing twice without ebb, and made a most horrible noise. At dark the sea seemed to be on fire and to burn. The waves were so strong that it was impossible to save the ships on the coast. Winchelsea suffered greatly.

A.D. 1261, Sussex visited by Louis the Dauphin, where he was firmly resisted by William Colyngham, a man of singular valour. Henry III. taken prisoner at Lewes by the Barons.

A.D. 1263, a battle fought at Hastings between the King and his Barons.

A.D. 1264, May 14, an obstinate battle fought on the hill where the races are held at Lewes, between Henry III. and his barons. Simon Montfort, Earl of Leicester, headed the Baronial army. The Royal forces were divided into three bodies; the right entrusted to Prince Edward; the left to Richard, Earl of Cornwall, King of the Romans; and the centre to Henry himself. Prince Edward attacked the Londoners under Nicholas Seagrave with such impetuosity, that they immediately fled, and were pursued with great slaughter. Montfort taking advantage of this separation, vigorously charged the remaining division of the Royalists, which he put to the rout. The

King and the Earl of Cornwall hastened to the town, where they took refuge in the priory. The castle surrendered at discretion to the victorious arms. Prince Edward returning in triumph from the pursuit of the Londoners, learned with amazement the fate of his father and uncle. He resolved to make an effort to set them at liberty, but his followers were too intimidated to second his ardour, and he was finally compelled to submit to the conditions subscribed by his father, who agreed that the Prince and his cousin Henry, son of the Earl of Cornwall, should remain as hostages in the hands of the Barons till their differences were adjusted by Parliament. In this contest 5,000 men were slain. The King, who had his horse killed under him, performed prodigies of valour. Richard, Earl of Cornwall, was taken prisoner.

A.D. 1266, Winchelsea attacked by Prince Edward, who took it by storm, killed the principal persons under Simon Montfort, Earl of Leicester, who had exercised on the sea many cruel barbarities.

A.D. 1287, Old Winchelsea and Rye suffered greatly by the tempest, which choked up the mouth of the Rother and turned its course.

A.D. 1340, the French burnt several ships at Hastings.

A.D. 1358, the French attacked and partly destroyed Winchelsea.

A.D. 1377, Hastings burnt by the French, who attempted to burn Winchelsea, but were foiled. They also attacked Rye, where they landed from five vessels; after plundering and setting it on fire they went away, leaving the town quite desolate. They landed at Rottingdean, advanced over the Downs with the design of laying waste Lewes, but in this were disappointed by the valour of John de Cariloce, Prior of Lewes, Sir Thomas Cheney, Constable of Dover Castle, Sir John Falsley, and others, who, upon apprisal of it, hastened their vassals, and were joined by a number of peasantry, who boldly ascended the Downs resolved to repel the invaders. They were insufficient both in number and skill to cope with the well-trained troops of France. The brave peasantry were totally routed, but not till one hundred of their party had sacrificed their lives, and the prior and the two knights had been made prisoners. The loss which the French sustained prevented further encroachments; they retired to their ships with their prisoners, who were conducted to France.

A.D. 1380, the French and Spaniards landed at and burnt Winchelsea.

A.D. 1397, at Arundel Castle, Richard, Earl of Arundel, with his brother, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Duke of Gloucester, the Earls of Derby and Warwick, the Earl Marshal, his son-in-law, the Abbot of St. Alban's, and Prior of Westminster, were accused of plotting to seize the person of Richard II., and to put to death all the lords of his Council. The Earl of Arundel, on the evidence of the Earl Marshall, was executed.

A.D. 1447, Rye was again burnt by the French, when all the charters and records of the town are supposed to have perished.

A.D. 1450, Jack Cade, who had the year before slain a woman with child in this county, was this year taken in a garden and slain at Heathfield; from whence he was taken to London in a cart.

A.D. 1487, Henry VII. visited Rye.

A.D. 1513, the French made a descent on the coast of Brighton under Commodore Pregent, when they pillaged and set fire to the town. The chapel was partially destroyed by the flames.

A.D. 1545, the French, after they had retired from the Isle of Wight, made a descent upon the coast of Sussex, imagining by that means to draw the English fleet from its secure station in Portsmouth harbour, but were disappointed. They landed at "Brighthamstead," says Stow, but were repulsed to their ships. They shortly after made another descent at Newhaven, but with less success, those that attempted to land being all killed or drowned. From Newhaven they sailed to Seaford, where they made another descent with the same ill success. They retired to their ships with diminished forces and proceeded to France.

A.D. 1547, Edward VI. visited Cowdray.

A.D. 1551, July 27, Princess Elizabeth visited Halnaker; Petworth, July 20; at Cowdray, August 18; at Chichester on August 25.

A.D. 1555, a man burned at Lewes, and another at Steyning, for heresy; and in several following years many more in divers parts of the county, as well as at Lewes.

A.D. 1573, Elizabeth made a tour round the coast, when she visited Eridge, and spent six days there; Sir Thomas Gresham, at Mayfield, where a room is still called "Queen Elizabeth's room," and the "Queen's Chamber"; Rye; Winchelsea, which she complimented with the title of "Little London."

A.D. 1586, Philip, Earl of Arundel, having prepared a vessel privately to convey him to the Continent, by the advice of Cardinal Allen, and to avoid the severe penalties against Catholics, was taken at Little Hampton, when on the point of embarkation, and imprisoned in the Tower of London.

A.D. 1591, Elizabeth visited Chichester; and Cowdray House, August 15, where she was highly entertained by Lord Montacute.

A.D. 1642, soon after the Battle of Edgehill, the King came from the western counties as far as Hounslow with the hope of terminating the distractions of the country by a cordial peace. While he lay at Reading a deputation of this county waited upon him, requesting his authority to raise the southern counties in his behalf. Having obtained the necessary commissions, they pitched upon Chichester, being a walled town, as the place of their rendezvous. But they were greatly disappointed in their expectations of support from the

people, and were joined by very few except their own dependents, and many of these followed with great reluctance.

A.D. 1643, Sir William Waller was ordered by the Parliament in the beginning of this year, with a considerable force, to attack and dislodge the Royalists from Chichester. Upon the receipt of this information, they strengthened their situation, repaired the fortifications, and erected some additional works. The Parliamentary army allowed their opponents but little time to prepare for defence. The city was summoned to surrender; and as the order was not complied with the batteries were opened against it. The north-west tower of the cathedral was beaten down, and never since rebuilt. In ten or twelve days the besieged were obliged to capitulate, December 29. No sooner had they entered the city than, by the orders of their commander Waller, they fell to work to despoil Chichester Cathedral. They broke down the organ, etc., plundered the sacramental plate, tore all the Bibles, service and singing books, scattering the leaves over the church and churchyard. They destroyed everything that was not proof against their pole-axes. After they had ransacked the cathedral, they marched on to Arundel, and halted at Aldingbourn, where they destroyed the Bishop's house.

A.D. 1643-44, about the end of the year Lord Hopton brought his forces suddenly against Arundel Castle, and reduced it on the first summons; but in less than two months Sir William Waller retook it as suddenly. In neither siege its strength was tried; the garrison in each instance was intimidated. At the latter surrender, Waller found in it the learned Chillingworth, who being of the royal party, had taken refuge there. The fatigues he had undergone, and the usage he met with from the conquering troops, cost him his life.

A.D. 1647 or 1648, a party of Parliamentarians under Sir Arthur Haslerig were sent by Oliver Cromwell to Chichester, and destroyed and laid waste everything in the cathedral, and other churches and houses belonging thereto.

A.D. 1651, after the battle of Worcester, Charles II. was conducted to the house of Mr. Maunsell of Ovingdean, near Lewes, by Lord Wilmot and Colonel Gunter, where he lay concealed some days, while his friends were devising his escape to France. They succeeded in engaging Nicholas Tettersall, master of a coal-brig, to make a voyage to the Continent. After night-fall Charles was conducted to the George Inn, Brightelmstone, October 14, and whence the following morning he embarked for France, under the care of Captain Tettersall; they landed at Fescamp in Normandy.

A.D. 1673, Charles II. at Rye, reviewed the English and French fleets lying in the bay within sight of the place.

A.D. 1690, the combined English and Dutch fleet were defeated, June 30, at Beachy Head by the French.

A.D. 1703, the Emperor Charles VI. (then King of Spain) entertained at Petworth, on his journey from Portsmouth to Windsor, December 28, and on his return, December 31. This year, November 26, a dreadful storm raged on the Sussex coast.

A.D. 1716, September 20, George, Prince of Wales, afterwards George II., visited Stansted, and his father, George I., August 31, 1722.

A.D. 1725, in January, George I., on his return from Hanover, visited Rye.

A.D. 1736, in December, George II., on his return from Hanover, was driven by a storm into Rye.

A.D. 1775, January 31, was the highest tide along the southern coast ever remembered. Much damage was done at Newhaven and at Brighton, where part of the battery that stood on the cliff was washed away, and so high did the agitated waters rise, that the chimney from the top of a house near the battery was washed away.

A.D. 1792, in January, in consequence of the high tide and a violent gale of wind, considerable damage was done on many parts of the coast.

A.D. 1814, on June 25, his present Majesty, then Prince Regent, the Emperor of Russia, the King of Prussia, and the grand Duchess of Oldenburgh, visited the Duke of Richmond at Goodwood, and the Earl of Egremont at Petworth. S. T.

[1824, *Part II.*, *pp.* 499-503.]

Eminent Natives.

Arundel, Thomas, Archbishop of Canterbury, the first persecutor of the Lollards or Wickliffites by fire and faggots, Arundel (ob. 1413).

Borde, Andrew, or *Andreas Perforatus;* and from him is derived the appellation of "Merry Andrew," Pevensey (ob. 1549).

Bosham, Cardinal Herbert de, who wrote the history of Thomas à Becket's death; and other works, Bosham.

Bradwardine, Thomas, Archbishop of Canterbury, called "Doctor Profundus"; and author of "De Causâ Dei," Chichester (ob. 1349).

Buckner, John, D.C.L., Bishop of Chichester, Chichester (ob. 1824).

Camois, John de, Lord of Broadwater Barony, where he was born (ob. about 1300).

Caryl, John, Secretary to Queen Mary, wife of James II.

Chune, Thomas, Esq., author (flourished 1635).

Clarke, Edward, a man of genius, and excellent scholar, Buxted, 1730.

Collins, William, unfortunate poet, whose fame can never die, Chichester, 1720.

Comber, Thomas, eminent scholar, royalist, and divine, Shermanbury (ob. 1653).

Driton, John, "ex illustri quâdam familiâ Angliæ procreatus" (flourished 1260).

Elliot, John, the eminent correspondent of Sir William Burrell, Lewes, 1725.

Ford, Sir John, royalist and great sufferer, Up Park, 1605.

Foot, Daniel, poet, Chichester, 1754.

Frewen or Fruin, Dr. Accepted, Archbishop of York, Northiam (ob. 1664).

Hardham, John, the tobacconist, and benefactor to his native city, Chichester (ob. 1772).

Hay, William, M.P., remarkable for his personal deformity, and author of an essay on that subject, in which he alluded to his own case, Lewes, 1695.

Hayley, William, poet, and biographer of Cowper, Chichester, 1745.

Henshaw, Joseph, loyal divine, afterwards Bishop of Peterborough.

Holte, John, author of the first Latin Grammar of any note in England (living 1511).

Holland, William, founder of Steyning Free Grammar School, Chichester.

Horsham, Nicholas, learned physician, temp. Henry VI., Horsham.

Hurdis, Dr. James, learned divine and pleasing poet, Bishopstone, 1763.

Jeffrey, Sir John, Knt., Chief Baron of the Exchequer (ob. 1580).

Juxon, William, Archbishop of Canterbury, Chichester, 1582.

Kidder, Richard, Bishop of Bath and Wells, Brighton (ob. 1703).

Martin, George, learned popish writer, Mayfield (ob. 1582).

May, Thomas, dramatic poet and historian, Mayfield, 1594.

Mortimer, John Hamilton, eminent historical painter, Eastbourne, 1739.

Nye, Phillip, celebrated independent minister (ob. 1672).

Otway, Thomas, unfortunate dramatic poet, Trotton, 1651.

Parsons, William, F.R.S., poet.

Pattison, William, unfortunate and improvident bard, Peasmarsh, 1706.

Peckham, John, Archbishop of Canterbury, Lewes, 1240.

Pelham, Sir William, Knt., statesman and general (ob. about 1586).

Pell, John, mathematician and linguist, Southwyke, 1610.

Pemble, William, a zealous Calvinist and celebrated lecturer at Oxford, 1591.

Russell, Richard, eminent physician, Lewes, 1687.

Sackville, Thomas, Earl of Dorset, eminent statesman and dramatic poet, Withiam, 1527.*

Selden, John, antiquary, etc., "the glory of the English nation," Salvington, 1584.

* Chalmers. The "Biog. Dram." says 1536. Mr. Nightingale says Buckhurst, 1577.

Shirley, Sir Anthony, traveller, Wiston (ob. 1630).

Shirley, Sir Robert, younger brother of the above, and a great favourite of the Emperor of Persia, Wiston (ob. 1627).

Shirley, Sir Thomas, eldest brother of the preceding, and likewise a traveller, Wiston.

Shovell, Sir Cloudesley, gallant admiral, Hastings, 1650.*

Smith, Charlotte, novelist, and poet of eminence, Bignor (ob. 1806).

Somercote, Laurence, author and priest (flourished 1240).

Springett, Sir Thomas, benefactor to his native place, Lewes (ob. about 1621).

Stapleton, Thomas, papist, controversialist, Henfield, 1535.

Stokes, Richard, grandson of the learned Bishop Montague, Aldingbourne, seventeenth century.

Winchelsea, Robert de, Archbishop of Canterbury, and great benefactor, Winchelsea (ob. 1313).

Withers, William, at the age of eleven lay in a trance ten days, etc., Walsham, 1570.†

Miscellaneous Remarks.

The rivers of Sussex are insignificant streams when compared with those of some other provinces of the kingdom, but they are exclusively its own, as their origin and courses are confined within the limits of the county. All of them fall into the British Channel. The breed of sheep and cattle are peculiarly its own. The species of wheat known by the name of hedge-wheat or "Chidham White," was discovered by Mr. Woods of Chidham. Walking occasionally over his fields, he met with a single plant of it growing in a hedge. It contained 30 ears, in which were 1,400 grains; and this was the origin of the wheat now dispersed over Surrey, Hampshire, and other counties.

At Albourn resided the eccentric Sir Robert Fagge. Albourn Place was formerly the residence of the Juxons, one of whom, during the civil wars, was obliged to disguise himself as a mason's labourer, and was acting in that capacity during some repairs at the church when a party of Cromwell's soldiers passed by in quest of him.

At Aldingbourn the Bishops of Chichester had a house destroyed by Waller.

In a room of Amberley Castle, called "The Queen's Room," are the remains of the portraits of ten ancient monarchs and their queens, with their coats properly blazoned; and on the ceiling are six warriors cut in wood.

* This is on the authority of Moss, "Hist. of Hastings," p. 153. Chalmers says near Clay, and Noble affirms at Clay, in Norfolk. Hasted, "Hist. of Kent," vol. ii., p. 272, says Suffolk; others have been silent as to the place of his birth; and several say Norfolk.

† *See* Fuller's "Worthies," and Holinshed, p. 1315.

In Ardingleigh Church is a brass, on which is portrayed Nicholas Culpeper, Esq., who died in 1510, his wife Elizabeth, who died 1500, and their ten sons and eight daughters.

Of Arundel Castle was warder the giant Bevis, "who was able to wade the channel of the sea to the Isle of Wight, and frequently did it for his amusement." Here is a beautiful painted window by Buckler, after a design of James Lonsdale, Esq., representing "King John signing Magna Charta," in which are portraits of the late Duke as Baron Fitz-Walter; Captain Morris, as Master of the Knights Templars; H. Howard, junior, Esq., as the Baron's page, and H. C. Combe, Esq., as Lord Mayor of London. In the ante-drawing-room is a fine painting of the Nativity by Murillo, and a superb statuary marble-piece exquisitely carved. On the walls of the principal drawing-room are several curious ancient paintings of the Howard family, and two by Hogarth, the one a scene in Covent Garden, the other a view of the old castle, with portraits of the family. The dining-room was formerly a chapel, at one end of which is a large window of painted glass by Egginton, representing the late Duke and his Duchess in the characters of Solomon and Sheba, at a banquet. At the opposite end of the room is an orchestra, and over the door is the subject of Adam and Eve in Paradise, attempted by Le Brun, in imitation of basso-relievo. The church contains some beautiful monuments to the Earls of Arundel, and among them is one of alabaster, more magnificent than the rest, under which is interred Thomas Fitz-Alan, Earl of Arundel, and Beatrix, his wife, daughter of John, King of Portugal. In 1339 half the town was consumed by fire.

In Ashburnham Church are some magnificent monuments of the Ashburnhams. Here are preserved the shirt, stained with some drops of blood, in which Charles the Martyr suffered; his watch, which he gave at the place of execution to Mr. John Ashburnham; his white silk drawers; and the sheet which was thrown over his body. These relics were bequeathed in 1743 by Bertram Ashburnham, Esq., to the clerk of the parish and his successors for ever.

In Battle parochial Church was formerly an old table containing certain verses in black letter, the remains of which are given below.* In the chancel is a noble altar monument to Sir A. Browne, standard-bearer to Henry VIII., with his effigies, and that of his lady, in a recumbent posture. He is adorned with the insignia of the Garter. It also contains several curious brasses and other sepulchral memorials of antiquity. The altar of the abbey is supposed to have stood on the spot where Harold's body was found. Here William I. offered up his

* "This place of war is Battel called, because in battle here
Quite conquered and overthrown the English nation were;
This slaughter happened to them upon St. Celict's day,
The year whereof this number doth array."

sword and royal robe which he wore on the day of his coronation. The abbey church was doubtless a very beautiful piece of architecture; the only vestiges of it are nine elegant arches. There is one building a little detached from the abbey, which is eminently beautiful, though its dimensions, 166 feet by 35, are not quite proportioned. The original use of this superb room seems to have been to entertain their guests. The abbot had the power of pardoning any condemned thief whom he should pass or meet going to execution.

At Bignor, 1811, was discovered by the plough three distinct mosaic pavements,which seem to have adorned as many apartments of a Roman villa, the old foundations of the walls having been traced. The largest of these pavements is 31 feet by 30. On one is a spirited representation of the rape of Ganymede. The smallest is about 20 feet by 10. Bignor Park was the frequent residence of the late Charlotte Smith, the poetess.

At Bodiham Castle is a very remarkable echo, which is "the most musical I ever heard; the excellence consists in placing the hearers and singers at different distances from the edifice." [Rev. Mr. Russell to Sir W. Burrell.]

In the north wall of Bosham Church is a niche or arcade with crocketted ornaments, enclosing a female cumbent figure, of a style not earlier than Edward I. An erroneous tradition attributes it to the Saxon era, and that it is the tomb of a daughter of King Canute the Great.

In Boxgrove Priory Church (now parochial) were interred Queen Adeliza, her two daughters Oliva and Agatha, and Sir William Morley, Knight. There is an elegant marble monument to the Countess of Derby, who died in 1752, aged 84. She is represented sitting under an oak relieving poor travellers, and pointing to the hospital in this parish, which she founded. In Halnaker House are to be seen two *couvres-feus* or curfews, as old as the time of William I.

At Brightelmstone, in 1699, an inundation of the sea destroyed one hundred and thirty houses, etc., worth £40,000. The palace, which was begun in 1784, is built in the Eastern style of magnificence. The furniture throughout is in the Chinese taste. The ante-room is decorated with nine very fine paintings of Chinese execution, and illustrative of the manners of that nation. The drawing-room contains some more of the same kind. The sides of the Chinese lanthorn are entirely composed of stained glass representing insects, fruits, flowers, and other objects peculiar to China. The roof of the conservatory or music-room is painted in imitation of the tea and rose-wood; it is supported by twenty columns, and the sides are covered with a superb Chinese historical paper. The ceiling of the rotunda or saloon is admirably executed; it represents a clouded sky, from which are suspended, by flying dragons, three prodigious lanthorns, embellished with paintings.

Round the dome passes a light corridor, through the open work of which eight dragons appear in the act of flying, and each suspends a lanthorn, but of smaller size than those just mentioned. There are many other beautiful and superb apartments, among which are the Egyptian gallery and banqueting-room. The stables are beyond comparison the most magnificent in the kingdom, consisting of a riding-house, 200 feet long and 60 broad, a tennis court, and in the centre an octangular building without, circular within, and crowned with a spacious dome, containing stabling for more than seventy horses. In the church is a monument to Captain Tettersall, who "faithfully preserved and conveyed to France" Charles II., after the battle of Worcester. (See p. 164, *ante.*)

In Broadwater Church is the tomb of Thomas Lord de la Warr, Knight of the Garter, who lived temp. Henry VII. and VIII. It is canopied and richly carved, but without figure or inscription, except the motto upon the garter, which surrounds his arms. His son, who died at Offington in 1554, was buried near him with standards, banners, etc.

At Burton Park, in 1740, were discovered the remains of an elephant at the depth of 9 feet from the surface, supposed to be antediluvian.

In Chichester Cathedral are interred Bishops Ralph, the builder of the church; Seffrid II.; Ralph Nevill, Lord Chancellor of England; Edward Story; Thomas Bickley, and Henry King. In the south transept are two paintings by Bernardi, an Italian artist, or, as some assert, but without probability, by Holbein. The first exhibits the interview between Wilfrid and Ceadwalla, in which the latter is represented as the person who granted Selsea Island to Wilfrid, whereas it is evident, from Bede and William of Malmsbury, that it was Ethelwald, King of Southsex, who founded that church. The subject of the other piece is the interview between Henry VIII. and Bishop Sherborne. These pictures are finely executed, and are extremely valuable, as representations of the ecclesiastical and lay costume of that age. On the north side of the same transept are the portraits of all the kings of England from William I. to George I., some of which are well executed, particularly Mary, Elizabeth, James I., and Charles I. The south side is adorned with portraits of all the Bishops of Selsea and Chichester till the Reformation. Under each prelate is a short account of him. In the same transept is the tomb of St. Richard, Bishop of this See, who, in a most miraculous manner, is reported to have fed three thousand people with the bread intended for ninety only. In the nave is a neat tablet by Flaxman to the unfortunate poet Collins, who was born and died in this city. He is represented as just recovered from one of those fits of frenzy to which he was subject, and in a calm and reclining posture, seeking refuge from his misfortunes in the Gospel,

while his lyre and one of his first poems lie neglected on the ground. Above are the figures of Love and Pity entwined in each other's arms. In the sacristy is preserved a Saxon chest of the rudest oak planks, 8 feet long by 20 inches, having five locks of curious construction, originally brought from Selsea. In the church of St. Peter the Great is interred Dr. William Chillingworth, who died in 1643, the celebrated champion of the Church of England against that of Rome. Here was baptized Archbishop Juxon. In All Saints Church was buried in 1619, Anthonie Bernardé, the old painter, who died aged 105. Here was baptized William Hayley the poet. At the Prebendal Free School were educated Archbishop Juxon, the learned Selden, Collins the poet, and Hurdis, Professor of Poetry at Oxford. On the site of the Bishop's palace, in 1725, was found a Roman pavement; it being the spot upon which the house of the Roman Prætor stood.

Cuckfield Church contains numerous monuments of several distinguished families, especially of the Burrells, the ancestors of Lord Gwydir, and Sir C. M. Burrell; among them is a marble tablet by Flaxman to Sir William Burrell, the well-known collector of materials for a history of this county.

At Duncton the remains of an extensive Roman bath was discovered by the plough in 1812. (See GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE Library, *Romano-British Remains*, part ii., p. 336.)

At Eartham resided Hayley the poet, and here he was visited by his friend Cowper. In the church are interred several of the Hayley family; among whom is Thomas, the young sculptor, son of the poet, and "beloved scholar" of Flaxman, who dedicated a tablet here "to his virtues and talents."

In the chancel of Eastbourne Church (which belonged to the nunnery) is an ancient monument without inscription, on which is the figure of a man in armour in a recumbent posture, with the collar of SS. Tradition relates that it was erected for David Owen, natural son of Henry VIII. At Cowdray House, where kings and queens have been "marvelously, yea, rather excessively banketted," was a series of paintings affixed to the walls of its several apartments, illustrative of English history, etc., of great interest to investigators of ancient art and lovers of curious antiquity. These are not now in existence. The chapel had an altar-piece of peculiar beauty. The velvet State bed-chamber in which Queen Elizabeth lay was hung with tapestry taken from Raphael's Cartoons. In that apartment was painted in fresco the sea-fight in the harbour of Brest, 1515. The hall was decorated with paintings of architecture by Roberti, statues by Goupe, and many curiosities in wood, etc. The hall and staircase were painted by Pellegrini, with the story of Tancred and Clorinda from Tasso. The parlour received its embellishments from Holbein or some of his scholars. In the long gallery were the

twelve Apostles as large as life. Another gallery contained two copies of Raphael's Marriage of Cupid and Psyche, and several old religious and military paintings from Battle Abbey. In the breakfast-room was a cabinet of very curious ivory work, consisting of small and delicate flowers, turned by one of the owners of this house, who amused himself with such work. This magnificent and interesting seat was destroyed by fire in 1793.

In the chancel of Eastbourne Church is interred Dr. Henry Lushington, forty-four years Vicar of that parish. Here in 1717 was discovered a Roman pavement, a bath, and other remains of antiquity.

At East Grinstead, July 18, 1556, three persons were burnt for heresy. On September 6, 1683, the church was greatly damaged by lightning, and the tower totally destroyed. November 12, 1785, the tower fell down, doing great damage. In the church is the tomb of Katharine, daughter of Lord Scales, wife of Sir T. Grey, Knight, and afterwards to R. Lewkenor, Esq., who died 1505.

In Eridge Castle is an original portrait of the King-making Earl of Warwick. S. T.

[1824, *Part II.*, *pp.* 599-602.]

"Heavens! what a goodly prospect spreads around,
Of hills and dales, and woods, and lawns, and spires,
And glittering towns, and ocean wide, 'till all,
The stretching landscape into smoke decays."—THOMSON.

The above may be said of the delightful village of Fairlight, and to the prospect from it, by one capable of appreciating the beauties of Nature.

At Felpham resided Hayley the Poet.

At Fletching is a Gothic mausoleum, in which Gibbon the celebrated historian is interred. (See GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, 1805, part ii., p. 601. See *post.*)

At Glynde resided William Hay, Esq., M.P., author of an Essay on Deformity.

At Goodwood is the lion, carved in wood, which adorned the head of Commodore Anson's ship the *Centurion*, during his circumnavigation of the globe. It is set up against the Duke of Richmond Inn, with this inscription:

"Stay, traveller, awhile, and view
One who has travelled more than you,
Quite round the globe; in each degree
Anson and I have plowed the sea;
Torrid and frigid zones have past,
And safe ashore arriv'd at last;
In ease and dignity appear,
He in the House of Lords—I here."

In Goodwood House are some valuable portraits and busts. In the drawing-room are four adventures of Don Quixote upon a large

scale, in Gobelin tapestry. They were purchased by the Duke of Richmond in 1765.

In a moated mansion at Groombridge, Charles, Duke of Orleans, who was taken prisoner at the Battle of Agincourt in 1415, was confined. He was twenty-five years a prisoner in this country, most of which he spent in confinement here,

> "Where captur'd banners wav'd beneath the roof,
> To taunt the Royal Troubadour of Gaul."

Of Harting was Rector Cardinal Pole. In the church are some memorials of the Cargyll and Cowper families. Up-Park was the residence of Ford Grey, Esq., created Earl of Tankerville by William III.

Hastings, in 924, had a mint. A part of the ruins of the castle, as seen from one particular spot, exhibits a perfect and very fine profile of his late Majesty. Of All Saints parish was Rector Samuel Oates, father of the notorious Titus, who was himself officiating minister there in 1673-74. The pulpit of St. Clement's Church was formerly covered with part of the canopy held over George I. at his coronation, as that of St. Anne's Church still is with part of the canopy used at the coronation of Queen Anne. On the parapet of the town hall is a stone found at Pevensey, supposed to have been thrown from a Roman catapulta. In the interior is a shield taken from the French at the first conquest of Quebec. The Corporation have a large silver punch-bowl, presented to them by the Barons who attended the coronation of George II. and his Queen. In All Saints Street are two old houses, said to have been formerly inhabited by Sir Cloudesley Shovell and the notorious Titus Oates. Here also Edward Capel, Esq., one of the commentators of Shakespeare, built a residence. Garrick frequently visited him here, and in the garden is a large mulberry-tree, a descendant of Shakespeare's.

At Heathfield is a street called Cat Street (at the upper end of which was the sign of a cat and shoulder of mutton), supposed to be a corruption of Cade Street, from the rebel Jack Cade, who was killed here in 1450.

On Highdown Hill, near Worthing, is Oliver the miller's tomb, who, from partiality to the spot, himself erected it, and was there interred.

In Horsham Church are several antique tombs, one supposed for William Lord Braose, maternal ancestor of the Dukes of Norfolk; and another for a Lord Hoo. Here was educated Dr. Thomas Combs, the royalist divine.

The engravings and descriptions of Hurstmonceaux Castle are calculated to excite a high idea of its magnificence.

At Kingsham, now a farmhouse near Chichester, the south Saxon Kings are supposed to have resided.

Lewes, in the time of Athelstan, had two mints. Here, in 1556,

were burnt for heresy six persons, and June 22, 1557, ten more. The double keep, termed in old writings Braymounts, is a feature peculiar to Lewes Castle. The Priory was the first and chief house of the Cluniac Order in England. In this Priory were interred many persons of distinction. In the church of St. John *sub castro* is a curious monument with a Latin punning inscription, which has engaged the attention of some able antiquaries. It may be thus read :

> "Clauditur hic miles, Danorum regia proles,
> Mangnus nomen ei, Mangnæ nota progeniei :
> Deponens Mangnum, se moribus induit agnum,
> Prepete pro vita, fit parvulus anchorita."

Mr. Elliot considers Magnus the youngest of the three sons of Harold II. At the Grammar School were educated John Pell, the mathematician, and John Evelyn, the author of "Sylva," etc. The County Hall is a noble building. A room on the second floor is used as a county ball-room, in which is a scene from Richard III. admirably painted by Northcote, obtained from the Shakespeare Gallery, and presented to the county by W. Burrell, Esq., M.P. In the churchyard of Jireh Chapel, Cliffe, is the burying-place of the celebrated William Huntington, S.S. (sinner saved). The race-course one of the best in England. In 1648, a destructive fire raged in this town. October 24, 1734, two shocks of an earthquake felt. Here resided John Rowe and John Faber, two learned physicians.

At Mayfield was a favourite palace of the Archbishops of Canterbury, supposed to have been erected by St. Dunstan. In the palace died Archbishops Simon Mepham, in 1333 ; John Stratford, in 1348, and Simon Islip, in 1366. Part of the palace was converted into a farm-house. In 1389 the church and town were nearly consumed by fire.

At Midhurst the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem had a commandery. In the church is the burial-place of the Montague family, containing a large monument to the memory of Anthony Browne, Viscount Montacute, who died in 1592, and his two wives.

At Muntham resided the late William Frankland, Esq., well-known for his devotion to mechanics and natural philosophy.

At Newhaven is a handsome obelisk to the memory of Captain Hanson and the crew of the *Brazen* sloop of war, wrecked January 25, 1800, on the Ave Rocks.

Of Northiam was rector the father of Archbishop Frewen, where the latter was born.

At Penshurst Place is the famous oak said to have been planted at the birth of Sir Philip Sydney, and now more than 22 feet in circumference.

In Petworth Church are interred some of the Percies, Earls of Northumberland. Visited by Edward VI. At the seat of the Earl

of Egremont is the sword which Hotspur used at the Battle of Shrewsbury. Petworth House has been justly celebrated for the most complete collection of the carvings of Grinling Gibbons. Here is a most splendid collection of portraits, nearly twenty of which are by Vandyke. The great staircase was painted by La Guerre. Beneath and on the ceiling is the story of Pandora and Prometheus. On the side walls is an allegorical representation of the life of Elizabeth, Duchess of Somerset. The statue gallery contains a collection of great and various merit. Several of the state bedrooms are hung with suits of singularly fine-worked arras and tapestry. Of Petworth were Rectors Brian Duppa, Henry King, Bishops of Chichester; Dr. Cleaver, Archbishop of Dublin; and Charles Dunster, the critical scholar and ingenious poet.

At Pevensey, September 24, 1556, four persons were burnt for heresy.

At Poling the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem had a commandery.

Near Poynings is the remarkable chasm called the "Devil's Dyke," so called, as tradition says, because the Devil, envying the numerous churches of the Weald, determined to form a channel from the sea, and thus inundate the whole tract and its pious inhabitants. This "devilish" plan was disconcerted by some old woman, who, being disturbed from her sleep by the noise of the work, peeping out of her window and recognising the infernal agent, had the presence of mind to hold up a candle, which he, mistaking for the rising of the sun, made a hasty retreat. (See GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, 1810, part i., p. 513; see *post.*)

At Salvington is the house in which the learned Selden was born. On the lintel of the door, on the inside, is the following inscription:

"GRATVS, HONESTE, MIHI; NON CLAVDAR, INITO SEDEQ';
FVR, ABEAS; NON SV' FACTA SOLVTA TIBI."

Thus paraphrased by Dr. Evans:

"An honest man is always welcome here,
To rogues I grant no hospitable cheer."

And thus by William Hamper, Esq., June 9, 1818:

"Thou'rt welcome, *honest* friend; walk in, make free:
Thief, get thee gone; my doors are clos'd to thee."

At Selsea the Bishops of Chichester had a seat, but of which no traces remain.

At Shelbred Priory the walls of the Prior's room appear to have been ornamented by some humorous monk with paintings in fresco, but homely executed.

In Sidlesham churchyard is the following singularly beautiful epitaph on a Mrs. Carnaby, attributed to the pen of Rev. W. Clarke, residentiary, whose poetical powers were acknowledged by his contemporaries:

"When Sorrow weeps o'er Virtue's sacred dust,
Our tears become us, and our grief is just,

Such were the tears he shed who grateful pays
This last sad tribute of his love and praise;
Who mourns the best of wives and friends combin'd,
Where female softness met a manly mind.
Mourns, but not murmurs; sighs, but not despairs;
Feels as a man, but as a Christian bears."

At Slyndon was formerly a residence and favourite retirement of the Archbishops of Canterbury. Archbishop Stephen Langton, memorable for the part he took relative to the signing of Magna Charta, died here in 1228.

In South Berstead Church is interred Sir Richard Hotham, who first brought Bognor to its present eminence as a sea-bathing place.

In Steyning Priory Church (conjectured to be the present parish one) were interred the remains of St. Cuthman and of Ethelwulf, King of Wessex, father of Alfred the Great. In the Free Grammar School was educated John Pell, the mathematician.

Of Sutton was Rector Julius Bate, the celebrated Hebraist and able controversialist, who died in 1771.

Near Avisford Place, Walberton, was discovered, March 31, 1817, a Roman sepulchre, containing many utensils of domestic use.

The porch of Westbourn Church is curiously constructed of oak, and the spire is in the Chinese taste.

West Dean Church contains many memorials to the Lewkenor and Peachey families. At Binderton, about 1680, Thomas Smyth, Esq., began to rebuild the old house, removed the chapel which was adjoining it, and erected the present at a more convenient distance; but this having been done without the consent of the ordinary, Bishop Lake refused to consecrate it, and it is now in decay.

The seal of Winchelsea is rather a curious piece of antiquity. In St. Thomas's Church are two monuments of knights templars, and in the vestry room another, in tolerable preservation. In the churchyard was a tower, containing a peal of bells, which was removed in consequence of its dangerous appearance.

At Woolbeding, near the conservatory of the manor-house, is placed the marble fountain which originally stood in the centre of the quadrangle at Cowdray. It is of a pyramidical shape, finished by a small bronze figure of Neptune, copied from the celebrated one of Giovanni di Bologna. There are several successful imitations of Druidical remains, formed of sandstone. A tulip-tree is likewise remarkable, being 7 feet in circumference. Few in England exceed it.

S. T.

Churches in Brighton and the Neighbourhood.

[1814, *Part II., pp.* 423-425.]

During a short stay at Brighton a few weeks since, I was induced to visit the venerable churches at Old and New Shoreham, about six miles from that place, and having an opportunity of making a

little tour, by visiting the places in and near my road thither, I am induced to send you the result of this excursion.

Brighton Church stands on a hill north-west of the town; is an inconsiderable structure, consisting of a body, chancel, and very low square tower at the west end. There is no part of very early date, and no architectural feature, either externally or internally, to merit remark. The font* alone is curious, standing in the centre of the middle aisle; it is of a circular form, and raised from the ground by one step; it has excited much observation among antiquaries, some of whom contend for its early date, others that it is only a copy from the original. I am rather inclined to credit the former, and subjoin a few remarks on the sculpture with which it is ornamented, and the several peculiarities on which my opinion is grounded. The principal compartment facing the altar represents the Last Supper, and consists of seven figures. Our Saviour crowned with glory, in the centre, is in the act of giving the blessing, and on the table are distributed various drinking vessels, with the bread. The drapery consists of a variety of upright and horizontal folds. The next division contains a kneeling and a sitting figure. The third, which is larger, has a boat in the sea with the sail furled and two figures in it, one presenting a small barrel, or vessel, to a bishop, who has his mitre and crosier, and the other giving bread to a female, both of whom are in the water. The fourth division consists of three arches, each having a figure; the centre appears to be the principal. What the subjects of the three last-mentioned compartments are I had no means of exactly ascertaining, though doubtless they relate to some former circumstance. The whole is sculptured in basso-relievo, and the execution bold. Over these is a line of zig-zag and lozenge work curiously chamfered, and under them a row of exceedingly handsome ornamental work of leaves and flowers intricately and curiously intersected and varied, so much so as almost entirely to deprive it of the appearance of modern design, or even execution. That the whole has been cleaned, and probably partially recut, is not in the least unlikely; but why the ancient font should be destroyed to give place to a copy is a questionable point, and that moderns should submit to imitate with so much exactness former works of this kind, is an instance very rare and equally unaccountable; the name and date in the base were evidently placed there at the time when the alteration was made under that particular churchwarden.

Crossing the fields by a trodden path nearly due west about a mile and a half, we arrived at Hoove, a small village consisting but of one street, having several respectable houses in it; and the ruins of a very ancient and once extensive church,† bearing at this time

* *See* "Archæologia," vol. x., pp. 188, 217; and "Antiquarian Repertory," 1780, vol. iii., p. 56, where an indifferent engraving of it is given.—Ed.

† Engraved in *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1792, part i., p. 105 (*post*, p. 180).

the appearance of little more than a barn. It is entered on the south side by a small porch, and is bereft internally of every curious fragment; both side aisles are destroyed, and the arches, which still appear, walled up. We have some difficulty in speaking with certainty what part of the original church this formed; probably the nave or western portion; its style is neither Saxon nor Pointed, but a mixture of both; the columns single cylindrical, with round capitals curiously ornamented, supporting handsomely-proportioned Pointed arches of a variety of mouldings. One half only of the nave is now used, the other lies in scattered ruins, among which remain two columns with parts of their arches, and fragments of two others.

Continuing our walk through the fields by a footpath, about one mile beyond, are the ruins of Aldrington Church,* the tottering walls of an ancient and not large edifice, now in an open field and distant from any habitation. One small window of early erection is the only feature to notice, the rest are but small portions of detached walls, and a lofty, narrow fragment of the tower.

One mile and a half beyond this, in a westerly direction, is the pretty and extensive village of Southwick, finely situated, and beautifully interspersed with trees. It has a highly curious and interesting church, with a tower at the west end of three stories, the first being plain, the second containing ten Saxon windows, and the third two early Pointed arches: they are surmounted by a block cornice, and a good-proportioned though not high spire, covered with lead and terminated by a vane. The walls of the nave and chancel are Saxon; by the arches still remaining, there was an aisle formerly on the north, but none on the south side; there are two early Pointed windows on the south side of the chancel, the rest of a later date. The entrance is by a porch on the south side.

About a quarter of a mile westward of this is Kingston, a small village surrounded by trees; and near, a large house, the residence of — Goringe, Esq., part of which is very ancient, and entered by a small porch. The church is but part of a larger edifice, and had formerly a lofty tower, though now it rises little above the roof; it is in the centre, and supported by a very large buttress at the north-west angle, the whole of very early date, substantial and picturesque.

North-east of Kingston about one mile and a half, between two hills, lies the small village of Portslade, between three and four miles from Brighthelmstone; it contains several good houses, and has an old church that cannot boast of much beauty, though it may of antiquity; it has a low square tower at the west end, embattled, with nave and chancel, the former much altered, and the latter of the early simple Pointed arch.

Between two and three miles from thence, near the sea, lies New

* Engraved in *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1872, part i., p. 105 (*post*, p. 180).

Shoreham, a large, but not very clean or commodious town, though it has a few respectable houses in it. The church* stands near the entrance from Brighton, and is the remnant of a truly grand structure; but it has lost a magnificent portion in the nave, a small part of it now only remaining, which has been walled up in a manner as not only to preserve fragments of what are destroyed, but to preserve the appearance of an ancient end; an instance not very common. The present west entrance, and probably the original, is a Pointed arch, decorated in every respect with Saxon ornaments, and supported by Saxon capitals. The design is curious, but much mutilated. Over this is a small Pointed window, of four or five divisions, not of very early date. The walls of the whole edifice are Saxon, as windows, buttresses, etc., of this work remain unusually entire. The tower, at the intersection of the great cross aisles, is in two stories, and not lofty, the first having two Saxon windows on each side, and the second two Pointed of the same mouldings, probably built at the same time, surmounted by a block cornice and parapet. On the north and south sides are two handsome flying buttresses, terminated by pinnacles. A great portion of the Saxon work remains; but the north side appears to be less altered. The east end is particularly elegant, having three beautiful early Pointed windows (supported by handsome clustered columns) over three recessed Saxon arches. Under the pediment is a circular window, now blocked up. A small fragment of the western extremity of the nave, surrounded by shrubbery, still remains, and the foundations of the intervening walls. The choir is a noble specimen of the mixed style of building that prevailed before the dissolution of the Saxon, and the introduction of the Pointed arch. The capitals which support the arches are various and very beautiful. The font is on the north side near the entrance, of a square form, supported by a stout centre column and four smaller ones at the angles. The upper half of the south transept is separated from the lower, and forms a commodious schoolroom. The whole edifice is extremely beautiful, but the ornaments not destroyed by whitewash are filled with dirt.

Half a mile to the west is situated Old Shoreham, a small straggling village, which, nevertheless, has had a fine church;† but the united efforts of devastation in former days, and destruction in the present, have nearly effaced all its beauties. Though it never was so large as New Shoreham, yet the church is certainly more ancient, and pure Saxon. The ruins of the north transept are very curious, and the west side of the south transept has a fine Saxon arch, formerly a doorway. The tower in the centre of one story has three Saxon arches on each side, plastered up flush with the wall, except those

* Engraved in *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1798, part i., p. 115.

† See *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1807, part ii., p. 929.

on the north side. The four arches supporting it are ornamented and very perfect, and the church throughout is deserving of most minute investigation. J. C. B.

Albourn.

[1809, *Part I., pp.* 113, 114.]

Albourn, co. Sussex, is the adjoining parish on the west to Hurstpierpoint (see *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1806, part ii., p. 897 ; see *post*). The church (Fig. 4) consists of a nave and chancel, divided by a Saxon arch with zigzag mouldings. A small turret contains two bells. In the middle of the nave is a slab, robbed of its brasses. The font is octagonal, and quite plain. The following inscription is on a slab in the chancel:

"M.S. Here lye interred the remains of the Rev. Mr. Benjamin Hoffman, M.A., late Rector of this parish and of Woodmancot; who, haveing faithfully discharged his ministry, went to receive the reward of his labours. He took to wife Anne y^e^ daughter of the Rev'd Mr. Robert Blithman, M.A., Rector of Eversleigh, in Hampshire, by whom he had issue three sons, Brandon, Benjamin, and Robert, and one daughter, Anne. He departed this life April 17, A.D. 1711, and, with his eldest son, lies buried here. Ætat. suæ 59."

Arms.—Quarterly, 1st and 4th, on a chevron between three roses, stalked and leaved, as many pelletts ; 2nd and 3rd, on a bend three horseshoes. Over all on an escutcheon of pretence ; on a fesse between three bears salient, collared, as many fleurs-de-lis.

The church is dedicated to St. Bartholomew, and the Rectory stands in the King's Books, under D. Lewes in the Archdeaconry of Lewes and Diocese of Chichester, at £7 14s. 2d. ; Yearly Tenths, 15s. 5d. ; Archidiac. Proxies, 3s. 4d. ; Episc. Synods, 1s. 6d. ; Proxies, 1s. 1d. Sir Robert Fagg, Bart., was patron 1719 ; Elizabeth Goring, widow, 1777. The present patron is Charles Goring, of Wistow, Esq., and the present Rector the Rev. Charles Bridger, M.A.

William Hamper.

Aldrington.

[1792, *Part I., p.* 105.]

Aldrington, by some called Alderton, or Elderton (see Plate), is a small parish, situated between four and five miles west of Brighthelmstone on the road between that place and New Shoreham, from which it is distant two or three miles. Its church has long been in the same state it now appears. The living is a rectory, and as the whole parish does not contain a single dwelling, consequently there is no care of souls. This place was famous in ancient times. The Portus Adurni, at the mouth of the river Adur, was situated in this parish, though it is evident that it has been long choked up with sand and gravel, which the high tides have at different periods driven up. This, added to the improvements made in the harbour of New Shoreham, has entirely diverted the course of the Adur, which now

empties itself into the sea from a different parish. Whatever some antiquaries may say to the contrary, the Portus Adurni, where, when the seas swarmed with Saxon pirates, the band of exploratores under the Roman Emperors took their station, was situated here. This is clear from the village which still retains the name of Portslade, or, way to the port, which lies in a valley that opens towards the sea, and between this and Portslade is the parish of Aldrington.

In the time of King Alfred Aldrington was a small village, which he granted to his younger son, because, the shore being lower here than in any part of the neighbouring coast, a landing-place was easily formed. In the reign of King Henry VIII. it is said that the French made a descent upon this coast, burnt several cottages here and in the neighbourhood, and ravaged the adjoining villages, before our soldiers could arrive to stop their progress and force them to re-embark. We find, that in the 29th of Henry VI., the manor of this place was part of the estate of Reginald West, Lord De-la-Warr, for he then died seised of it, leaving it, among other estates, to Richard his son and heir. It came some time ago into the hands of the ancestors of the Duke of Dorset, who is the present possessor. Mr. Fuller is possessed of a part of the freehold, and the present farmers are Mr. Dyer and Mr. Hardwick. The rector is the Rev. Mr. Deighton, but I cannot learn who is the true patron of the living. J. Mossop.

Alfriston.

[1767, *pp.* 443, 444.]

Alfriston is a large village, on a river called in our latest maps Cuckmere, but not mentioned in "Magna Britannia" among the Sussex rivers, unless it be the nameless one dividing Pevensey Rape and rising at the foot of Crowberry Hill, making Cuckmere Haven. The village is beautifully situated in a valley, between those vast cliffs of chalk which form the South Downs, and whose southern extremity is Beachy Head. Whether we are to understand the name as importing Alfred's Town or Old Friston, by way of distinction from Friston, a village nearer the sea, it seems to have been formerly more considerable. The tradition of the inhabitants is that it was once much larger, and the size of the church supports their assertion. It is a large building of flint, in form of a cross, with a square tower in the middle, on which is a shingled spire. It does not appear extremely ancient, nor has it any monuments. A few small figures remain in the tracery of its windows, among the rest Sens Alphegus. The patron saint is Nicholas, and it is a rectory in the deanery of Pevensey, and in the gift of the Crown. Near the centre of the town stands a cross, a pillar of two or three stones, about 12 feet high, tending to a point with a capital and top, and mounted on four steps. As one road from Lewes to Battel passes

through this town, here is a kind of inn, not so much to be noticed for its entertainment as its antiquity, the marks of which I enclose. On a piece of timber on one side the door is carved a bishop in his robes and mitre, a globe in his right hand, his left lifted up or on his breast, a stag at his feet. On one side the door is a fret; on the other a religious in a square cap, more damaged than the rest. Near the sign-post is a dog, and a grotesque figure holding a bottle and flask. At the corner next the yard a lion and a boar, or bear, holding a kind of mace crowned. If one could be sure this last animal was a horse, it would prove this house to have belonged to the Howard family, as the fret is quartered with their arms on some of their monuments. Under the window, above the door, are two snakes, their tails intertwined, with a niche or tabernacle over them. Under the other window a grotesque representation of St. Michael fighting with the dragon. On the bracket of the main beam of the parlour ceiling is a shield, inscribed with the name Jesus. The mantle-tree in the kitchen is wood, adorned with blank shields; by the staircase is a door stopped up, with old flowering over it. The chambers above correspond with those below in the solidity of their timber work, but have no ornaments. The landlord is as great a curiosity as his house. . . .

In a field south of the town I saw from the top of the downs a large barrow;* it was of an oval form, its greatest length from north to south, the north end lowest, or perhaps levelled.

One might suspect the hero it covers left his name to the town, were it not that Alfred's Town, in Derbyshire, is now wrote Alfreton, and not Aldfriston. Till a better etymology, therefore, is found out, suppose we content ourselves with Old Friston.

Ascending the hill from this town to Eastbourne, you have to the right below an immense natural amphitheatre between the hills, whose sides and bottom are covered with the finest verdure. After a series of ascent and descent, you come to Jevington, a small village within a wood between two high hills. The last ascent is continued along Beachy Head, a frightful ridge covered with fine carpeting, and turning its chalky steep to Eastbourne and Pevensey level, which it commands a view of for above seven miles, terminated by the venerable castle. On this promontory are several barrows; a wind-mill stands on one, and there is another hard by. . . . A great number of double barrows are to be seen in a marsh near Woodham Ferrers, in Rochford Hundred, Essex, a field of battle probably between Edmund and the Danes, A.D. 1016, placed by the Saxon Chronicle at Assandune, among the East Saxons. Some of these have the sink in the middle, which I should be glad to have accounted for. By this great one at Alfriston having three such sinks, one would suspect it was only a treble barrow. Another curious

* *See* "Archæology," part i., p. 311.

particular is the skeleton and urn, found together in the same barrow, which I do not recollect to have heard of before. Perhaps a close attention might discover the difference between British and Danish barrows. The number of camps along these downs, from their western to their eastern point, forming a chain, show the continual apprehension the country was in of invasions. Cissbury (or, as the inhabitants, retaining the old pronunciation of their Saxon ancestors, call it, Cisebury Hill), was the retreat and residence of that indolent Prince Cissa, who gave up the defence of his territories to a West Saxon chief. The discoveries at Eastbourne, 1717, of which Dr. Tabor gave an account in the "Philosophical Transactions," Nos. 351 and 356, prove that the Romans had the same care of the coast. D. H.

[1767, *pp.* 498, 499.]

Whence the village Alfriston derives its name is uncertain, but I rather think it to have received it from some Saxon owner than from its seniority to Friston. Mr. D. H. says the patron saint is Nicholas, but from what authority I cannot say, it being said to be Andrew in Browne Willis's "Parochiale Anglicanum." The description and representation of the carved work at the inn is very just, as far as I can recollect or judge from the rough sketches I took of it some time since, excepting that the characters on the shield in the parlour have a dash over them, which characters may stand for Jesus, the dash showing it to be a contracted word. By the grotesque figure near the sign-post, holding a bottle, etc., the house seems to have been built for the same use it is now appropriated to, viz., for the entertainment of travellers, or, more particularly, for religious pilgrims or Mendicant Friars, as likewise an asylum to persons that fled from justice, it being within the jurisdiction of Battel Abbey; for in Jeake's "Charters of the Cinque Ports," we have an account of one John Burrel, who, in the 8th year of King Henry VIII., having stolen a horse at Lidd in Kent, fled to this village for refuge, there said to be within the jurisdiction of the abbot and convent of Battel; to which abbey William the Norman, as appears by a charter of Henry I., gave the manor and hundred of Alciston, of which Alfriston is a part. The person in the bishop's robes carved on one side of the door, I suppose might be done for an abbot, those of Battel being mitred. The other person represented in a square cap might be a monk of that monastery, who might be at the expense of having this house erected. He might possibly be one of the family of Echingham, who were, some ages past, of great note in this country, and from the fret on the other side of the door, to me it seems very probable, the arms of Echingham being argent, a fret azure. The mantel-tree in the kitchen, to the best of my remembrance, is stone, not wood. Stephen Vine.

[1792, *Part I., p.* 37.]

In the town of Alfriston, in the county of Sussex, but a few years since, lived a Mr. Pendrell, who was a surgeon, and had resided there many years. This person left behind him seven if not eight sons, most of whom, I presume, are still to be found near the same place; the eldest, I recollect, was a miller. These, I should imagine, are the immediate descendants of the famous Pendrell who was instrumental in saving King Charles, as it is well known they receive a pension (which, I think, is thirty marks per annum) on that account, besides the free liberty of hunting, shooting, etc. LUCY S.

[1843, *Part II., p.* 640.]

A short time since, one of the workmen of Mr. Charles Ade, of Milton Court Farm, near Alfriston, Sussex, brought him a small piece of silver, which the former dug up in his garden. It proved to be a penny of Edward the Confessor. It occurred to Mr. Ade that he had two similar coins brought to him some years ago, which were also found very nearly on the same spot. The coincidence induced him to have the site carefully searched, the result of which has been the discovery of a considerable number of Saxon silver pennies, scattered about singly in the soil of the garden. They are of a date just prior to the Norman Conquest, and include specimens of the reigns of Cnut (or Canute), Harold I., Harthacnut, and Edward the Confessor; most of them are in the finest preservation.

Almodington.

[1836, *Part II., p.* 418.]

In the year 1824 while a labourer was grubbing a bank in a field near Almodington Common, about six miles to the south-west of Chichester, he struck his axe against some repelling substance in the earth, which proved to be a coarse earthen pot, containing, as was afterwards ascertained, about 840 denarii. I secured from 250 to 300, and should have been able to have examined the remainder, had not the possessor, under assurances (which were never realized) of being remunerated, been induced to surrender them out of his hands.

The vicinity of Chichester (the Regnum of Antoninus) has been particularly fruitful in objects of antiquarian interest. A short time previous to the above exhumation, numerous denarii of a higher period of the Roman empire were found in digging the basin of the canal at Southgate, in the suburbs of the town. I was not present at the time to ascertain from personal observation the extent of the series, but such as I have seen were of Vespasianus, Titus, Domitianus, Nerva, Trajanus, Hadrianus, Sabina, Lucius Ælius, Antoninus Pius, and Faustina the elder. Throughout the line of the canal numerous coins, lamps, and pottery were from time to time dis-

covered. Among the former may be mentioned a Didia Clara, in silver, found near Mundham. CHAS. ROACH SMITH.

Amberley.

[1795, *Part I., p.* 13.]

Amberley Castle (Plate III., Fig. 1) is situated on the east side of the river Arun, at the foot of the South Downs, four miles north-east from Arundel, having the downs on the south, and a wide extent of level marsh-land on the north, the river Arun at a small distance on the west, and the church and village of Amberley on the east. It is built on a rock, is of a parallelogram form, with an entrance on the south under a gateway between two small round towers, with grooves for a portcullis. It is defended on the south by a foss, over which is a bridge leading to the principal entrance; and on the north and west sides, by the low rocky precipice it stands on, it does not appear ever to have been of great strength, but the ruins of an arch within the walls show the architecture to have been light and elegant. Camden informs us it was built by William Read, Bishop of Chichester, in the reign of Edward III.; it was afterwards leased out to the Gorings, Butlers, Briscows, and Parkers, successive lessees. Its present owner, under the Bishop, with the appendage of a large farm, is Lord Silsea, and the castle is degraded to a farm-house. The village of Amberley is a long, scattered street of mean buildings. The land is rich and fertile: adjoining the downs the soil is chalky, and lower in the valley a rich black earth, producing great crops of wheat. The church is a decent small structure, containing a body and chancel, with a square tower at the west end. The living is a vicarage, valued in the King's Books at £7 5s. 7¼d.; the present incumbent is the Rev. Henry Peckham.

[1795, *Part I., p.* 201.]

Presuming a second view of Amberley Castle, taken from the opposite direction, might be acceptable to your readers, I send you the enclosed sketch (Plate III.), which shows the principal entrance of the castle. The clump of trees seen on the top of the hill in the background is called Fittleworth Tilt, and serves as a sea-mark.

T.

Appledram.

[1792, *Part II., p.* 977.]

The manor-house at Aplederham, or Apledram, being of considerable antiquity, and, I believe, hitherto unnoticed, I have sent you a sketch of it (Plate II., Fig. 1). Camden* informs us the great tower, near the west end of Chichester Cathedral, is said to have been built by Richard Riman, of the stones he had prepared

* Gough's edition, vol. i., p. 186.

to build a castle on his neighbouring manor of Aplederham, which he was not permitted to do. (Tradition says, the building that tower was imposed as a penance.) It is probable R. Riman at the same time built the manor-house at Aplederham, from the antiquity of its style, and the materials being the same kind Chichester bell-tower is built with; and it is likely it was erected on the site he meant to have built a castle on, by its being surrounded by a wide and deep moat, which was filled up a few years ago. The building, seen in the view, adjoining to the right side of the tower, is of brick and of later date (two adjacent meadows are at this time called the Upper and Lower Rimans). Near the manor-house are the remains of a large mansion-house (one wing only remaining), which is used as a farm-house: the style seems about the time of Henry VIII. (Fig. 2); the materials are a mixture of brick and stone; the angles, and mullions of the windows, brick. The stones appear to have belonged to a prior building. The church is a small, plain structure, with a shingled spire. It contains a body and one south aisle, separated from the body by three pointed arches supported by round columns. At the east end, and on each side of the chancel, are three long, narrow-pointed windows, adorned on the inside with pillars.

Aplederham * was one of the prebends of the collegiate church of Boreham. The parish is small, situated about one mile and a half south-west from Chichester, in the rape of Chichester, and hundred of Box and Stockbridge, bounded on the west, and parted from Boreham, by the arm of the sea that forms a part of Chichester harbour; south, by Birdham; east, by Donnington; and north, by Fisbourn and St. Bartholomew (Chichester). There are only three farms in the parish. The land is rich, mostly a hazel loom on a marl; by using which as a manure the lands have been greatly improved within the last forty years, and their value increased to double what they let for at that time. The manor is the property of Walter Smith, Esq., of Stopham. T. S.

Arundel.

[1784, *Part II.*, *p.* 743.]

In the church at Arundel in Sussex is a monument with two human figures, the one jolly, the other emaciated; and the story there is not that he starved himself to death, but that the jolly figure shows what the person was in his health; but that, being wounded by a poisoned arrow, he, before his death, became so emaciated as the other figure represents. Perhaps others of the emaciated figures might arise from some like cause, for I can hardly suppose any man could be so foolish as to imagine he could fast forty days without

* Tanner.

supernatural assistance, which was the case with those who did so fast. T. B.

[1793, *Part II.*, *p.* 786.]

As you enter Arundel by the London Road, you pass through Mary Gate, where, the author of the "Antiquities of Arundel" informs us, Thomas FitzAlan, Earl of Arundel (who died October 13, 1415), founded a chapel in honour of the Blessed Virgin. What he endowed it with I have not been able to learn. It appears to have been a gate belonging to the college of the Holy Trinity, in Arundel; and it is reasonable to suppose, at the Dissolution, it was considered as a part of that foundation, and its revenues included therewith. A few years ago part of the arch of the gateway was standing; but, appearing dangerous to passengers, it was taken down, and left in its present state (see Plate II., Fig. 2). These remains serve as cottages for poor people. This sketch was taken from the north-west. T. S.

[1793, *Part II.*, *p.* 1165.]

Richard II., in the eighteenth year of his reign, granted to Richard, Earl of Arundel, license for founding an hospital in Arundel (called *Maison Dieu*), upon paying twenty shillings to the King's hanaper. He being prevented by death from accomplishing this institution, his son Thomas, Earl of Arundel, appointed by his last will that all his lands and tenements in possession of Robert Pabellow and Thomas Harling, priests, and fellows of the College of the Blessed Trinity in Arundel, by virtue of his father's feoffment (which were four messuages and two lofts), should be amortized for the benefit of this hospital, for the maintenance of so many poor people as the yearly rents would support; the Master and Fellow of the College of the Blessed Trinity to be governors of it, and the Earl of Arundel patron, which they continued to be till the Dissolution. The 26th of Henry VIII. it was endowed with possessions to the yearly value of £23 os. 9d. *clare*, of £89 5s. 2d. *in toto* (Tanner); or, according to Dugdale, £43 3s. 8d., and maintained a master and twenty poor persons. The site was granted to Sir Richard Lee. It stands on the north side of the river Arun, in a low situation, near the foot of the bridge. There does not appear to be any of its ruins left, but the building is represented in the sketch (Plate III., Fig. 1).

S. W.

[1794, *Part II.*, *pp.* 696, 697.]

The ancient baronial castle of Arundel was founded before the Conquest, and is said to have been in a flourishing state in the time of the Saxons. At the Conquest, it was granted by William I. to Roger de Montgomery, first Earl of Arundel, who rebuilt the greater part of it. On the rebellion of his son Robert it was confiscated, and remained in the hands of the Crown till settled by Henry I. on

Queen Adeliza as part of her dower. On the death of the King, she made it the place of her residence, and here entertained the Empress Maud on her first arrival. On the marriage of the queen dowager with William de Albini, that nobleman was created Earl of Arundel by the Empress Maud. On the failure of the Albini family, in 1252, it passed to the FitzAlans (Earls of Arundel); and, that family being extinct in 1579, to the noble family of Howard, the present possessors of the castle and title. The 11th of Henry VI. it was decreed in Parliament the possessor of the castle should be the Earl of Arundel without any other creation. In the civil wars of Charles I. it was garrisoned for the Parliament; but, being surprised by Lord Hoptoun, it received a garrison for the King. The celebrated Chillingworth, having taken shelter in the castle, served as engineer. After the royalists' quarters were beaten up at Alton by Waller, he marched to Arundel, and the castle surrendered upon quarter. Chillingworth, being taken prisoner, was carried to Chichester, and died there from ill-usage, and was buried in the cloisters of Chichester Cathedral, where is a mural monument with this inscription:

"Virtuti sacrum, spe certissimâ resurrectionis, hic reducem expectat animam GULIELMUS CHILLINGWORTH, A.M., Oxonii natus et educatus, collegii St. Trinitatis socius, decus, et gloria; omni literarum genere celeberrimus; ecclesiæ Anglicanæ adversus Romanam propugnator invictissimus; ecclesiæ Salisburiensis cancellarius dignissimus. Sepultus Januar. mense, A.D. 1643-4.

Sub hoc maromre requiescit
Nec sentit damnum sepulchri."

The castle stands in a lofty, bold situation on the north side of the river Arun. It is defended on the south and east sides by the natural precipice it stands on; on the north and west sides by a deep foss. But little of the ancient fortress is remaining: the most striking is the keep, a large round tower on an artificial mount, commanding an extensive sea prospect, backed to the west by the Isle of Wight. There are also two or three towers, a gallery, a few lofty apartments, and the gateway at the entrance, which is between two square towers of flint and stone. The other part of the building is modern. One of the towers is called Bevis's: here that hero seems to have finished his career. About a mile to the north, in a deep bottom close under the hill, seen (with a tree on the top) in the background of the sketch, is a large, oblong-square barrow, called Bevis's grave. The tree on the top of the hill is named Crown-ash. The tower, seen on the right hand in the sketch, was built by the present duke in the summer of 1792, who, since the sketch was taken, has pulled down the remainder of the south front, and has begun to rebuild it on a magnificent plan in the Gothic style, with a square tower at each corner. The present duke has also greatly enlarged the park by enclosing part of the down, which commands most beautiful and extensive prospects both to sea and land. The annexed sketch (Plate II., Fig. 3) was taken in 1792. J. A.

[1800, *Part II., p.* 786.]

Arundel Castle, which is said to confer upon its owner by the mere fact of its possession the Earldom of Arundel, is now receiving such repairs and embellishments as must render it the chief of ancient residences in England. Perhaps no other building of equal date has been retained in a habitable condition without having its appearance and the style of its construction in some degree perverted by additions and alterations inconsistent with the taste of the age in which it was built. Arundel Castle, on the contrary, is but maintained and continued by its present exterior improvements, vast as they are; the design of the original founder is still obeyed; the new walls have risen upon the ancient model, and correspond with the old ones in solidity of fabric, as well as dignity of ornament. The successor of the Montgomerys, the Albeneys, and the FitzAlans, has respected their taste, and that of the ages in which they here held dominion over their ample territories. An entire new front of massy stone differs from the others only in exhibiting the insignia of, the Howards, mixed with those of their predecessors. In raising this front, the Duke has taken an opportunity to enlarge the house and appears to have gained the space now occupied on the basement story by a long range of servants' offices, including a new kitchen, with two fire-places, and grates 12 or 14 feet long. A new dining-room, or rather hall, on the principal floor, is also in this part of the building. The floor of this apartment is not yet fully laid, nor the walls stuccoed, but a skirting of mahogany has been run along them, to the height of four feet, and a music gallery at the bottom is complete. This is one of the most sumptuous and appropriate of the interior improvements. It is constructed entirely of mahogany, richly carved with the foliage of the oak and the vine, and is supported by solid pillars of the same valuable material, embraced by similar ornaments. A beautiful marble chimney-piece also displays some Bacchanalian imagery; but this is intended to be removed, being of a shape somewhat too modern for the style of the apartment, the stucco of which will be a deep brown. The Prince, it is said, will be present at the first dinner that *warms* this room. But of all the modes of liberal and dignified expense displayed in this mansion, that which is peculiar and distinguishing is the use of the richest mahogany in almost every decoration, and for purposes to which ordinary wood is thought sufficient in the finest houses. Thus the walls, being more than six feet thick, form a kind of frame for each window, which is five feet deep on the inside; and the whole of this spacious case, not excepting the top, is lined with mahogany of more than an inch in thickness. The window-frames which hold the magnificent plate-glass panes, three feet each in height, are of course of the same material; and the solid mahogany

doors are held in cases, which the thickness of the inner walls renders, perhaps, four feet deep, all lined with panels of the most beautiful grain. It was once intended to floor all the best rooms with this costly wood; but, when it was tried in one apartment, the effect was found to be too gloomy. We shall not venture to estimate the value of this article, disposed of in mere decoration. The Duke purchased it himself in the gross some years since.

[1829, *Part II.*, *p.* 401.]

As Mr. Duke of Blakehurst, near Arundel in Sussex, was walking over some ploughed ground on his farm during the year 1827, he accidentally kicked against the little curiosity of which I send you a drawing (Figs. 5 and 6). It is of brass, and evidently a hook to place in the girdle from which to suspend a pouch, or, as it would now be termed, a reticule, worn by both sexes in the latter half of the fifteenth century, and as the subject is the female attire of that period, we may suppose it to have belonged to a Sussex lady.

S. R. M.

[1833, *Part I.*, *p.* 68.]

A peculiarly long barrow in Arundel Park, called "Bevis's Grave," was recently opened, in the presence of John Gage, Esq., Director S. A., Frederic Madden, F.S.A., the Rev. Mark Tierney, and other gentlemen. It had evidently been previously opened, as well as several others which were examined in the course of the day, perhaps by the virtuoso Earl of Arundel, or some of his learned friends. A few pieces of Roman pottery only, and some human bones, were found mixed in the soil.

Ashburnham.

[1786, *Part II.*, *p.* 853.]

About twelve miles from Hastings is Ashburnham, the seat of the Earl of Ashburnham, standing in a sheltered bottom, and in a beautiful park, well wooded and watered. The church is behind the house, and in it are monuments for Sir Wm. Ashburnham and his lady, daughter of Lord Butler, of Herts, first married to the Earl of Marlborough, who left her a widow, young, rich, and beautiful. The inscription, written by Sir William, says she was a great lover of and a great blessing to his family. . . . Both their figures are whole lengths, in white marble, hers recumbent, leaning on her hand, his kneeling, in a loose gown and great flowing wig. There is another monument for his elder brother and his two wives, whose figures, in white marble, are recumbent, he placed between them in armour, one of them in a winding-sheet, the other in a baroness's robe. The inscription mentions that his father, through good-nature to his friends, was obliged to sell this place (in his family long before the Conquest) and also the estate he had, not leaving to his wife and six

children the least substance, which is not mentioned to his disadvantage, but to give God the praise, who so suddenly provided for his wife and children, that within two years after his death there was not one but was in condition rather to help others than to want support. His first wife made the first step towards recovery of some part of his inheritance, selling her whole estate to lay out the money in this place. He built this church.

This Mr. Ashburnham contrived the escape of Charles I. from Hampton Court; and the shirt in which that monarch suffered, and a watch which he gave Mr. Ashburnham, are preserved in the chest in the church. L.

Battle.

[1794, *Part II.*, *p.* 948.]

On September 18 the roof of part of Battle Abbey, in Sussex, which has been used for some time as a town-hall, was by the violence of the wind and rain driven in, one part of that noble building totally destroyed, and the inhabitants of the town thrown into a dreadful consternation.

[1801, *Part I.*, *p.* 367.]

On March 20, at about six o'clock in the morning, the new drying-house belonging to the powder-works of Messrs. Harvey, of Battle, in Sussex, blew up with a terrible explosion. One poor man, who happened to be in the house at the time, was unfortunately killed. How the accident happened, as there were no fires in the stoves, no one can tell.

[1825, *Part I.*, *p.* 16.]

In the church of Battle, in Sussex, in the middle aisle, on an almost obliterated brass plate, is this inscription:

"Thomas Alfrage, good curteous frend, interred lyeth heere,
Who so in active life did passe, as none was found his peere;
And Elizabeth did take to wyfe, one Ambrose Comfort's child,
Who with hym thirty-one yeares lyvid, a virtuous spouse, and mild,
By whom a sonne and daughter eke, behind alyve he left,
And eare he fiftie yeares had rune, death hym of lyfe bereft.
On newe yeares day, of Christe his birth, which was just nighitie nine,
One thousand and five hundreth eke, loe here of flesh the fine.
But then his wofull wife of God, with piteous praiers gann crave,
That her own corps wth husbands hers, might joyne in darkso' grave.
And that her soule, his soule might seeke, amongst y^{e} saints above,
And there in endless blysse enjoye her long desired love,
The which our gracious God did graunt, to her of Marche y^{e} last,
When after that devorcement sower, one yere and more was past."

In the chancel is a brass effigy of one of the Deans of this church, and from the mouth on two labels proceed these lines:

"Tædet animam meam vitæ meæ;
Cupio dissolvi et esse cum Christo."

And underneath the figure:

"Hic jacet Johannes Wythines, in prænobili civitate Cestriæ natus, et in Academiâ Oxon. educatus, ibique Ænei Nasi Collegii Socius, Sacræ Theologiæ Doctor, Academiæque Oxon. præd'c'æ Vicecancellarius, hujusque ecclesiæ de Battel XLII annos Decanus: qui obiit XVIII die Martii, Anno Ætatis suæ 84, et Salutis Humanæ 1615.

"Vixi dum volui, volui dum, Christe, volebas,
Nec mihi vita brevis, nec mihi longa fuit.
Vivo tibi, moriorque tibi, dum, Christe, resurgam,
Mortuus et vivus, sum maneoque tuus."

OXONIENSIS.

Bayham.

[1812, *Part II.*, *p.* 507.]

Bayham, the seat of the Marquis Camden, is pleasantly situated on the borders of Sussex, about six miles distance from Tunbridge Wells, and is an object of general attraction on account of the fine ruins of the abbey, a noble edifice of the Gothic order of architecture. This abbey was built (as appears by an inscription on a large stone near the altar) in the reign of Richard I., A.D. 1190, by Ela de Sackville of Buckhurst, as an asylum for the White or Premonstratensian Barons, a religious sect instituted at Premontre in France, about the year 1120, and introduced into England in 1146. From the extent of ground which the ruins occupy, this monastery must have been of the largest dimensions. The principal walls and a few arches only are now left standing, but the plan of the interior can be distinctly traced, particularly the chapel, confessional, refectory, cloisters, etc. To the spectator the remains of this stupendous pile present an air of gloomy solemnity and grandeur; nor can the eye repose on the long majestic aisle, terminating in the distant altar, without the feelings being powerfully interested by the view. The trimmed box and neat gravel walks, however, which decorate the space within offend the taste, and certainly appear rather inconsistent with the dignity of a Gothic ruin. As a relic of ancient architecture, although it cannot be compared with Tintern and Netley, it possesses many claims to the admiration of the common observer, as well as of the antiquary. This abbey was amongst the number of religious edifices abolished by Henry VIII., and having been dismantled of its ornaments, was abandoned to the destructive effects of time and neglect. The only attention which it now receives (as the visitor is informed) is by an annual sum expended in the repair of its ruins! At a short distance stand the remains of a large gateway, once surmounted by the papal cross, underneath whose spacious arch runs the road to the monastery. The mansion, which closely adjoins the ruins, and is reflected in a beautiful basin of water in front, is built in the Gothic style, and thus preserves a strict uniformity with the abbey. This property was purchased by

Lord Chief Justice Pratt, afterwards Earl Camden, and from him has descended to the present marquis, to whom it gives the title of Viscount Bayham.

Bodiam.

[1802, *Part I., p.* 9.]

I send you a sketch (Plate I.) of the north side of Bodiam Castle in Sussex. It is situated on the bank of the Rother, a small river which empties itself into the sea at Rye, about twelve or fifteen miles below the castle; it is very perfect in many of its parts, but uninhabitable except at some periods, when a cottager has been permitted to reside within its walls. It is the property of the Webster family; the late Sir Godfrey having a considerable estate in the parish of Bodiam, and the patronage of the rectory, if I am not mistaken. . . . From its low situation it could never command the country; but I am inclined to think it might be used as a defence against an attack from any invading enemy, for, from a view of the country, it appears as if the sea had gradually declined from that spot. J.

[1837, *Part I., pp.* 263, 264.]

I beg leave to send you drawings of two ancient monumental brasses from the church of Bodiam in Sussex, which have been copied, on a reduced scale, from the impressions of the brasses themselves, taken during a visit in that neighbourhood, in 1835. The tablet or monument to which they belonged is, as far as I can learn, no longer in existence, nor could its former locality be pointed out. When I first saw these brasses, they were lying loose in the church, covered with dust, and only to be found after diligent search; they have been since affixed to the chancel wall, and thus preserved, and brought into notice by the praiseworthy care of the incumbent, the Rev. Sir Godfrey Thomas, Bart.

One is thirteen inches in length, and represents the effigies of a female, enveloped in a loose dress, or winding-sheet. This has been engraved, but not very accurately, in the supplement to Grose's "Antiquities," vol. ii., Plate V., Fig. 2. There is no account of any monuments or inscription by which the name or family of the person represented may be ascertained.

The other is the truncated effigy of an armed man, having the head and part of the legs broken off. This brass, in its present mutilated state, measures fourteen inches in length, and represents a person in the armour of the fourteenth century, with a bodice, or tunic, bearing the arms of Bodiam, viz., A fess dancette bezantée. It is therefore probable that this engraved plate belonged to the tomb of some member of that family, which from the time of the Conquest had been in possession of the manor of Bodiam, as feudal tenants of the Earls or Counts Eu, in Normandy.

The following notices of them occur in the Burrell MSS. in the British Museum and elsewhere: but I shall be greatly obliged to any of your numerous correspondents for further information.

Hugo de Bodeham.

His son, Osbertus, or Osbornus de Bodeham, fil' Hugonis temp. Robt. Com. Augi et regis Will. I. marr. Emma.

Roger de Bodeham held the manor with 4 knight's fees, temp. Hen. 2.

John de Bodeham.

William de Bodeham—attested the Charter of Hen. 6th Earl of Eu (1217) and another of Ralph D'Issendon Earl of Eu. He held 4 knight's fees of the honor of Eu. (Inquis. on his death 45 Hen. 3.)

Hen. Dominus de Bodeham, marr. Margaret.

John de Bodeham, brother of Henry; they both witnessed a charter of Robt. de Glendlew and Margaret his wife.

Thomas son of Lucie de Bodihamme, recovered in the King's Court against Reginald 1 mess. 12 acres of land in Bodihamme, 28th of Edward 1st.

It appears that the manor of Bodiam passed from this family to that of Wardieux; and some time afterwards, by the marriage of Elizabeth, daughter and sole heir of Richard Wardieux of Bodiam, to Sir Edward Dalyngrudge, or Dalyngrigge, Knt., who obtained the Royal license in 1386, to erect a castle on his wife's manor,* the external walls and towers of which remain nearly in a perfect state. Three shields, bearing the arms of Bodiam, Wardieux, and Dalyrudge are still affixed to the wall above the principal gateway.†

The parish church of Bodiam is small, and without any architectural features worth notice. It stands on an eminence, and commands a rich and picturesque view of the undulated country, towards Hawkhurst, in Kent.

The stained glass mentioned in the Burrell MSS. with the arms of Alice, widow of the last Sir John Dalyngrudge, Beauchamp of Powick, and Boteler of Sudeley, has been removed from the windows, and I fear irrecoverably lost. L—.

Bramber.

[1804, *Part I., p.* 806.]

Bramber, one mile from Steyning, is an ancient borough, which sends two members to Parliament, though there are not above ten times that number of houses in the place. The borough is the joint property of the Duke of Rutland, and, I believe, the Duke of Norfolk, but in this respect I am not certain. The church (see Plate I.) is in part rebuilt with the materials of the adjoining castle, which has been

* Pat. roll 9 Ric. II. Quod Edwardus Dalyngrudge possit construere Castellum, super manerium suum de Bodyam.

† See "A Graphic and Historical Account of Bodyam Castle, in Sussex," by William Cotton, M.A. 1831; Rodwell.

very extensive and formidable; but the only remains to be seen now is part of what is supposed to have been the gateway, seen in the view, and a few mouldering walls on the west side. The church is dedicated to St. Nicholas. The living is in the gift of Magdalen College, Oxford; the Rev. Dr. Green is the present vicar. When the church was repaired, a few years since, the doctor erected a handsome window at the east end, over the Communion Table, in which are inserted the arms of the Dukes of Norfolk and Rutland, and those of Magdalen College, by Egginton. There is also a tablet to the memory of the doctor's wife, who died a few years since. The whole has a very picturesque appearance when viewed from the adjoining turnpike-road to Brighton, from which place it is distant nine miles. Bramber gives name to the rape in which it stands. May I take the liberty of pointing out the very decaying state of the ancient and curious mansion at Halnaker, near Chichester, the property of his Grace of Richmond, which is at present in such a state that unless some of your correspondents favour you with a view very shortly, it will be doomed, by its fall, to that oblivion which so curious a place by no means merits? SIDNEY.

[1805, *Part I., p.* 318.]

Since writing my account of Bramber Church, I have been informed that the worthy rector, Dr. Green, whom I before styled Vicar, rebuilt the church himself, about twenty years since, without any assistance except the following: the Duke of Rutland and Lord Calthorpe, joint proprietors of the borough, each gave £25; Magdalen College £50; and Mr. Lidbetter, an opulent farmer in the parish, about £20; but the Duke of Norfolk, Lord of the Manor —nothing! SIDNEY.

[1853, *Part II., p.* 132.]

I have seldom seen anything of its kind more picturesque than the view of the tall, slender fragment of the Norman keep of Bramber Castle, as it looks down upon us from the brow of the wooded eminence on which it stands. As we enter the village, a steep winding walk turning from the road leads us to this summit, and we enter an area of irregular oval form, 560 feet long from north to south, and exactly one half as much in its greatest breadth from east to west. It has been surrounded by a strong wall of flints and rubble, considerable portions of which remain, but almost concealed under a luxuriant covering of plants and bushes. They enclose the whole summit of an elevated knoll, rising boldly out of the plain, and are partly surrounded by a very deep foss and earthen vallum. The entrance was at the southern extremity of the area, immediately above the town, and the ruined gateway tower still remains, adjoining to which was the keep, of which one of the side walls is standing,

with some fragments of the foundations attached. These are the only remains of the Norman castle of the Braoses, to whom this property was granted immediately after the Conquest. Exactly in the middle of the area rises a large mound, which perhaps once supported some of the buildings of the castle, remains of which may be concealed within it; but it still presents a beautiful prospect of the country around, and we feel, when standing upon it, the importance of its position for a fortress or a town, at a time when the flat to the south was covered by the sea, and ships could approach almost to the foot of the hill on which the castle stood.

Bramber was certainly in early times a much more important place than at present. From the mention of it in Domesday Book, we learn that there was a fortress of some kind here before the Conquest. The existing walls of the circuit appear to have been adopted by the Normans when they built the new castle, which was held for several generations by the great family of De Braose. From them it passed to the Howards. THOMAS WRIGHT, F.S.A.

Brighton.

[1766, *pp.* 59, 60.]

Brighthelmstone, in the county of Sussex, is distant from London 57 miles, is a small, ill-built town, situate on the sea coast, at present greatly resorted to in the summer time by persons labouring under various disorders for the benefit of bathing and drinking sea-water, and by the gay and polite on account of the company which frequent it at that season. Until within a few years it was no better than a mere fishing town, inhabited by fishermen and sailors, but through the recommendation of Dr. Russel, and by the means of his writings in favour of sea-water, it is become one of the principal places in the kingdom for the resort of the idle and dissipated, as well as of the diseased and infirm.

It contains six principal streets, five* of which lie parallel with each other, and are terminated by the sea. The sixth† running along the ends of the other five, from the assembly house kept by Mr. Shergold almost to the church. The church, which is a very ancient structure, is situate at a small distance from the town, upon an eminence, from which there is an exceeding fine view of the sea, and in the churchyard is a monument erected to the memory of Captain Nicholas Tettersell (who assisted King Charles II. in his escape after the Battle of Worcester) with this inscription:

"P. M. S. Capt. Nicholas Tettersell, through whose prudence, Valour, and loyalty Charles the IId., king of — England, and after he had escaped the sword of his merciless rebels, and his forces receiued a Fatal overthrow at Worcester,

* East Street, Black Lion Street, Ship Street, Middle Street, West Street.
† North Street.

Sept. 3d, 1651, was faithfully preserved and conveyed into France, departed this life the 26th of July, 1674."

[Verses omitted.]

"In the same chest one jewel more you have, the partner of his virtues, bed, and grave, Susanna his wife, who deceased the 4th day of May, 1672, to whose pious memory and his owne honour Nicholas, there only son and just inheritor of his father's virtues, hath pay'd his last duty in this monument.

"Here also lyeth interred the body of Captain Nicholas Tettersell, his son, who departed this life the 4th of the Calends of October, 1701, in the 57th year of his age."

This Captain Tettersell, according to a current tradition in the town, was at the Restoration appointed at his own request a captain in the navy, from which post he was soon after dismissed for some misconduct in an engagement, with a pension of £400 a year (I think) which some of his posterity enjoyed until lately. It is likewise said that not long ago there were persons in the town who used to boast of their descent from this prince, who, as Dryden justly said of him,

"Scatter'd his Maker's image through the land."

The house in which the King was concealed is kept by a publican, who has hung out the King's head for his sign. The church is a rectory, and the Rev. Mr. Mitchel is the present incumbent; besides the church there are three other places of worship, one for Presbyterians, another for Quakers, and a third for Methodists, which last is lately erected at the expense of the Countess of Huntingdon adjoining to her house, through which there is a communication. There are two assembly rooms, which are opened on different nights, one kept by Mr. Shergold, and the other by Mr. Hicks, who also keeps the coffee-house. The place on which the company usually walk in the evening is a large field near the sea, called the Stean, which is kept in proper order for that purpose, and whereon several shops, with piazzas and benches therein, are erected, as is also a building for the music to perform in when the weather will permit. There is also a small battery towards the sea. At a little distance from the town is a mineral spring, which is said to be a very fine one, though little used. Upon the hills near the church the Isle of Wight is frequently to be seen on a clear day. About the town are very pleasant Downs for the company to ride on, the air of which is accounted extremely wholesome, and about 8 miles from Brighthelmstone on the Downs is one of the finest prospects in the world called Devil's Dyke. Brighthelmstone is 10 miles from Lewes.

[1796, *Part II.*, *p.* 812.]

Being lately at Brighthelmstone, I visited the church. . . . On approaching the font, I found it to be a circular cistern hewn out of one stone, having, on the whole of its outer surface, a basso relievo

of very ancient and rude sculpture, representing the Last Supper in one compartment; in another two figures in a boat, which, from the recumbent posture of one of them, may perhaps be intended to represent that transaction in which Jesus is recorded to have stilled the waves. At each extremity of this compartment is a solitary figure of a person standing by a tree, which may probably be no more than fanciful productions of the sculptor's taste. The other two compartments seem to be subjects taken from Scripture-history. Ancient and rude as the workmanship evidently is, it is nevertheless in perfect conservation. I examined it on all sides, in hopes of finding some date or inscription that might lead to any particulars of its history. But in vain. On the base are the names of two churchwardens, with the figures 1745, deeply cut. But this explains nothing. Whether it was brought at that time from some other place, and whence, or whether anything was then done to it more than the carving of those two names and date, no person about the church could inform me, or seemed to care. . . .

In the churchyard, close before the sill of the door that opens into the chancel, lies a flat blue stone, on which is the following inscription:

"HERE LIETH THE BODY OF MARY GARNER, WHO WAS BURIED THE 14th DAY OF MARCH, 1678."

[Verses omitted.]

"ALSO HERE LIETH THE BODY OF MY DAUGHTER ABIGAL, THE WIFE OF NICHOLAS GARDEN, WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE THE 29th OF DECEMBER, 1699."

EPHRAIM WISDEN.

[1796, *Part II.*, *p.* 906.]

The principal subjects represented on the font at Brighthelmstone are the two Christian sacraments, Baptism and the Lord's Supper. What the vessel with two persons in it, and two seeming to stand on the waves at each end of it, as if steering and guiding it, allude to, is not so easy to understand, unless the ship be an emblem of the Church, like that in Mosaic over the principal entrance of St. Peter's at Rome. There is a principal figure with a crown at the head of the vessel; so there is at the head of the ship on the Winchester font ("Antiq. Rep.," iv., 254); but this ship is supposed to relate to the rest of the history on that font, which is referred to Birinus, who converted the West Saxons, and founded that see. This before us may, therefore, be emblematic of the propagation of the Christian faith. The two single figures, supposed to represent a priest kneeling before a person sitting in a chair, might, if both were only sitting, and not one of them kneeling, be referred to the Deity and Christ, or the Deity and the Virgin.

Broadwater.

[1804, *Part I., pp.* 201, 202.]

I enclose a very indifferent drawing of Broadwater Church (Fig. 4), which, if you think it worth engraving, is much at your service. The fashionable watering-place of Worthing is in this parish, which has of late been much frequented by those that prefer retirement and the best sands on the coast for the purpose of riding or walking. The famous fortification called Cissbury is also in this parish, which perhaps some of your correspondents can give some account of. Mr. Shaw, in the "Topographer," gives some account of the church, to which I can only add, that in the chancel there is a beautiful brass of a priest under a most beautiful canopy, and the monument of Lord de Clifford, who resided at Offington, in this parish, now the seat of William Margesson, Esq. SIDNEY.

[1819, *Part I., pp.* 11, 12.]

Broadwater Church, situated near the entrance of the parish of that name, is a venerable Gothic edifice. . . . It forms an extremely picturesque object from the road, from which it is separated by a row of lofty trees. The tower is in fine preservation, being nearly as fresh as at the time of its erection. The church itself is evidently the work of different periods, being partly of Saxon and of early Pointed architecture.

Before the present incumbent came to the living, the only entrance to it was by a low portico, which faces the north, and which consequently rendered the church damp; but since that period the western door has been opened, on entering which the interior presents an imposing effect.

The nave is supported by massy stone fluted columns, from which spring the arches that sustain the sloping roof. Four columns placed quadrangularly in the centre of the building are connected by elegantly turned arches, upon which rest the walls of the tower.

The chancel still exhibits fragments of an old Mosaic pavement. These consist of small square bricks of a deep red colour, having on their surface, in bright yellow, the figure of a fleur-de-lis. With these the whole of the chancel floor appear to have been originally covered.

At the end of the chancel stands the communion table, surrounded by heavy banisters, profusely carved, and bearing the marks of extreme age; in the centre of the communion floor is a long flag stone, on which is the following inscription:

"HIC . SITUS . EST . EX . ANTIQUA BURTONORUM . PROSAPIA . ORIUNDUS EDUARDUS BURTON . DOMINI . EDUARDI . BURTON . DE . EASTBOURNE . IN . SUSSEXIÆ . MARITIMIS . MILITIS . FILIUS . HÆRESQUE . QUI . POST FELICEM . IN LITERIS . PROGRESSUM . IN . ACADEMIA . OXONIENSIS . SACRÆ . THEOLOGIÆ . PROFESSOR . POST . PROBATAM . PER . ANGLIA' . LITERATURA

CAROLO . PRIMO . A . SACRIS . TANDE'QUE . AQUÆ-LATÆ . IN . OCCIDENTALI . SUSSEXIA RECTOR . QUI . SEMPER . FUERAT . PRESBYTERIANORUM . INVIDIA . ET . MALLEUS . SINE-LUCTA . MARTIS . SUAVITER . OBDORMIVIT . IN . DOMINO AUG. 9, ANNO DOMINI 1661, ÆTATISQUE . SUÆ 67."

In the centre of the chancel floor is a long flag-stone, inlaid with a curious brass figure of an early rector, in a standing posture, with his hands folded in attitude of prayer, encircled by a lofty Gothic arch, highly ornamented. Under his feet is a Latin inscription.

On the right side of the chancel is a superb monument belonging to the De la Warr family, formed entirely of free-stone, and covered with sculpture. Near is a plain stone, bearing the following inscription:

"Here lies the body of the Rev. C. Smith, who was deprived of his livings, Combes and Sompting, in the year 1689. He departed this life Jan. 4, 1724, aged 72."

In the nave is a small stone, with a Latin inscription to the memory of John Mappleton, a former rector of this place.

The transverse aisles of the church (which is built in the form of the cross) are particularly curious. They contain, under a sloping roof on the eastern side of the aisles, stone seats, or stalls, for the officiating priests; three in each. In the side of each is a piscina, and by its side a curiously wrought niche of stone.

These aisles are now used as a cemetery. The oldest legible inscription is 1641.

There is still preserved an old iron helmet, supposed to have been that of Lord De la Warr, and hung as a trophy on his monument; it was afterwards ingeniously converted into a poor's-box, and fixed in front of the pulpit, which may account for its preservation.

The churchyard contains the tomb of Ambrose Searle, Esq., author of "Horæ, Salutariæ," and many other works well known to the religious world.

A fine old Gothic building, belonging to the rectory, and called Parsonage Hall, is now used as a school-house.

Broadwater is a lay impropriation vested in the college of Arundel, and is a valuable living. The present excellent rector is the Rev. Peter Wood. He was presented to the Rectory in 1811. J. F.

Chanckbury.

[1819, *Part I.*, *p.* 510.]

Chanckbury, the Wrekin or Cenis of the South Downs, is said to be 1,000 perpendicular yards above the level of the sea; on the *summum jugum*, or vertex, is a ring of trees planted by the landholder, Mr. Goring of Whiston, within the last thirty or forty years; and if they were arrived at maturity, would form no indifferent imitation of an ancient Druidical grove. J. F.

[1819, *Part II., p.* 36.]

Chanckbury Hill, in Sussex, according to the table in that most useful publication, "Paterson's Road Book," is only 814 feet high, and this, having been taken by Colonel Mudge, may be depended on.

Chichester.

[1792, *Part II., p.* 593.]

In the north aisle of the Cathedral of Chichester are the mutilated remains of a pavement of painted tiles; but, as vaults and memorials for the dead increase, they are destroyed and lost. There remain at present about seventy in number, scattered in different parts of the aisle; the figures of none of them differ but little from the nine enclosed specimens (they are the same patterns with small variations); the size $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches square, of a deep brick-red colour, the enamel or painted figures a dirty white inclining to yellow, except one tile (Plate I., Fig. 9), which is $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches square, the same colour ground as the others, but the outlines of the figures are drawn in black lines, and the enamel or paint a bright yellow, which in some places is worn to a dirty yellow-white; a proof the original colour of the figures on all the tiles was a bright yellow.

St. James's Hospital, Chichester, founded for leprous persons, stands in an open, airy situation, half a mile without the east gate, and quite at the extent of the eastern suburbs, which formerly, we may suppose, did not extend so far as they do at present. Tanner says it seems to have been as old as Richard the First or King John's time, was dedicated to St. James and Mary Magdalen, valued, the 26th of Henry VIII., at £4 14s. 10d. per annum in the whole, and at £4 3s. 9d. clear.* In the inquiry into the hospitals and their state in the year 1686 it was reported to maintain a master and one poor person, in which state it now remains; and the present master is the Rev. Henry Peckham. If we may judge by its ruins, it was a very plain building; it now serves as a cottage for a poor family. S.

[1804, *Part I., p.* 202.]

The enclosed drawing (Fig. 3) represents a small building, which stands about 50 yards beyond an obelisk erected to mark the boundary of the jurisdiction of the city of Chichester by the side of the road which leads from thence to Arundel. There are no traces left to give any idea of its having ever been a large place, but no doubt, from the nature of its institution, it must formerly have been of considerable size; it now bears merely the appearance of a small thatched cottage, and is, I believe, inhabited as such. On the left-hand side of the window, in a niche in the wall is an inscription

* I have been informed the present revenue of the hospital is about £25 a year; £20 to the master, and £5 to a poor person.

denoting for what purpose it was erected, and which declares it to be of great antiquity. It is as follows :

"These are the sacred remains of St. George's Hospital, which was founded in the reign of Henry I. for the reception of persons afflicted with the leprosy."

[1804, *Part I., p.* 313.]

St. George's Hospital at Chichester, inquired after by your correspondent, was the ancient hospital near or without the east gate for leprous persons, described by Tanner, "Not. Mon.," 561, from a record in the First Fruits Office, as dedicated to St. James and St. Mary Magdalen, which seems to have been as old as King Richard I. or John. Leland ("It.," 8, 91, second edition) "Hospitall S. Jacobi leprosi Cicestriæ." In the catalogue of religious houses, etc., at the end of Dugdale's "Monast.," vol. i., p. 1044, is "Cicestria; domus leprosorum juxta eandem, £4 3s. 9d.," existing in 1686, when an inquiry was made concerning the hospitals and the state of them, and had then only a master and one poor person belonging to it. The authority for dedicating it to St. George does not appear, except that in Bacon's "Liber Regis," "Gates, alias Easter Gate, is a rectory dedicated to St. George, in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Chichester," which might lead to the misnomer. Query, is the hospital in the parish of St. George? D. H.

[1804, *Part I. p.* 423.]

Allow me place for an inquiry after the subject of two small prints, second and third of a set, by J. Dunstall, R. Walton excudit, the subject of which is: 1. "A temple by Chichester," and 2. "By Chichester"; both representing the front and back views of the same building, a rotunda with Gothic buttresses. Plate I. is Chichester Cathedral. Plate IV. "A ruine nere Chichester." The last may represent a house or church by the roadside. A fifth view is of Hampnett House, the property of the Duke of Richmond, two or three miles east of Chichester. E. E.

[1829, *Part I., p.* 545.]

The extensive alterations now going on in Chichester Cathedral recently gave occasion to remove huge masses of stone, in doing which there appeared two stone coffins, the lids of which, by having the episcopal staff carved on them, denoted a deposit that eventually proved very interesting. Each of these coffins was of one entire stone.

The one first opened presented the appearance of a body, which at the time of its interment was splendidly decorated in episcopal vestments, with a pastoral staff placed diagonally across it, over the right leg, with the crook across the left shoulder; on the left breast was placed a handsome chalice and paten of pewter. Under the right hand, which crossed the entire body, was found a gold ring with

a black stone, the size and shape of a barley-corn. The second coffin wonderfully eclipsed the first, from the beautiful and once splendid vestments in which the body was enveloped. The skull had left the circular cavity in the stone by sinking forward on the breast, arising from decomposition and the falling of the bones of the neck, which occasioned the inferior jawbone to rest on the sternum. There was no appearance of a mitre or dress on the head, but the remains of a cowl was evident, which had been placed round the neck, and extended to the fourth rib. The inner dress or shroud was wound round the body many times, and over it were the episcopal vestments, fringed across the knees and sides of the legs. Below this fringed vestment there also appeared a skirt reaching to the leather shoes, the high heels of which were raised by means of wood enclosed in the leather. The right arm crossed the body on the hip, in order to hold the pastoral staff, which was placed diagonally across the body. Its ferule rested at the bottom corner of the coffin outside the right foot, continuing over the body and terminating across the left shoulder, with a handsome crook of jet fixed to the staff by a gold socket, finely ornamented with a bird and foliage. The silver chalice and paten found upon the left breast are truly admirable in respect of their perfect state, their elegance of shape, and neat workmanship. The paten, 6 inches in diameter, has an inverted border within an inch of the outside, in the centre of which is engraven a hand giving the Benediction between a crescent and a star. Mr. T. King, engraver of Chichester, was present at the opening, and previously to any of the parts being touched, made a drawing of the remains in the position they had lain for centuries, after which he searched for the episcopal ring, which was found under the right hand. It contains a highly-polished agate stone, oval in form, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in circumference, transparent in some places, and of a deep reddish colour, beautifully set in gold, and as strong as when first mounted. The engraving shows it to have been one of those amulets which are attributed to the sect of Gnostics.* It represents a figure slightly varying from that which appears on the gems engraved in *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1786, part ii., p. 1132 (Fig. 6) and 1805, part ii., p. 905, namely ,a man's body with a cock's head crested and wattled, the two legs terminating in serpents ; in his right hand a staff surmounted by a ball (perhaps a hammer or scourge), and in his left a shield, resembling those of the Bayeux tapestry. It has no inscription. The length of each coffin is 7 feet, and of the pastoral staff 5 feet 8 inches.

[1829, *Part II.*, *pp.* 117-119.]

Having seen Chichester Cathedral in the course of last summer, prior to the commencement of the repairs, I will, with your assistance,

* For an account of which see *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1786, part ii., p. 1132.

take this opportunity of pointing out to the notice of the Chapter a few particulars in which restoration is necessary to give to the cathedral that majesty of appearance which an episcopal church should possess, and at the same time endeavour to guard against such alterations. And first, a few words on the state of the building when I last saw it. Some ten years since a Goth, by some untoward chain of circumstances, possessed sufficient influence with his brethren in the Chapter to induce that body to whitewash the church, and by way of ornament, and with a view to compensate for the loss of the original paintings on the groining of the choir destroyed by the whitewash, the said gentleman had the archivolt mouldings, and all the lines of the building which were in relief, tastefully coloured with yellow ochre. The name of the perpetrator of this outrage on good taste and good feeling it is unnecessary to add, as he will never plan or design any further embellishment to the cathedral, but if any of his coadjutors in the "daubing and smearing line"* have survived him, and still possess influence, I tremble for the effects of the present repair.

The curious chantry of St. Richard in Chichester Cathedral is an object of veneration among Catholics even to our own days, and the elegant stone screen of the roodloft, have been literally plastered with whitewash, the rich sculptured bosses being converted into apparently unshapely lumps of chalk, and the flat spaces within the heads of the Norman arches of the nave, which are sculptured with scales and flowers, are almost reduced to a plane surface. . . . The removal of this rubbish should be a work of time; it should be gradually and effectually performed arch by arch, or its removal may carry away with it many of the sculptures it may conceal. This will certainly be the case if any London architect, with a contractor at his heels, sets about a thorough repair to be completed in a given time. . . .

The more ancient injuries which the appearance of the cathedral had sustained were, in the first instance, occasioned by the erection of a breastwork in front of the triforium, which concealed the bases and half the shafts of the columns; this might now be easily removed, as the object of its erection, to protect from accident the spectators of the ancient processions, has ceased to exist. Since the Reformation a great portion of the nave has been fitted up with pews, the congregation adjourning from the choir to the nave to hear the sermon. I need not point out the injury the nave sustains in appearance from this cause, and many points of perspective, highly picturesque, which would arise from the singular duplication of the aisles of this church, are entirely lost through the existence of the sermon place. . . .

From these main improvements I will proceed to specify several minor ones. To begin then, with the west front, little need be done

* *Vide* Grose.

except filling the principal window with mullions and tracery in lieu of the upright props which now occupy the void. In the south tower the Norman windows having been filled up with brick, and patched with compo, should be opened and glazed, and cement, plaster, or other rubbish, by whatever new-fangled name it may be called, utterly banished. South aisle: The mullions and tracery of the windows restored in place of the ugly stone-work copied by some bungling mason from St. Margaret's, Westminster (as altered by Wyatt), and dwarf spires added to the elegant octagon buttresses. South transept: Gable needs restoration. Lady chapel: East window opened and restored with tracery corresponding with the windows on the flanks. North transept: A gable should be built instead of the present pediment. Aisle buttresses, as in the opposite side, are deficient in the termination; these should be restored, and crosses should be added to all the gables. . . .

Before I quit the exterior, justice demands that I should notice a restoration which has been effected at the north porch, this entrance is composed of a double arch resting on a central pillar. In one of a series of engravings in the "Antiquarian and Topographical Cabinet" the central pillar appears to have been destroyed, and the conjoined archivolt supported on a prop of wood; very recently a column of stone with an elegant leaved capital has been substituted for the prop, and a portion of the archivolt, which was destroyed, accurately restored; if this is to be received as a sample of the repairs, it augurs well of the whole.

In the interior but little need be done beyond what I have enumerated, except the restoration of the groins below the central tower. The removal of the parochial church from the north transept and the library from the Lady Chapel, is more to be desired than likely to be accomplished. The latter measure, however, it is to be hoped, may still take place, and wherever the books find a *domus ultima* is of little consequence, so that the church may be restored to perfection, instead of containing lumber rooms for whatever is wanted to be put out of the way.

I have endeavoured to show, and I trust successfully, that comparatively very little remains to be done to render Chichester Cathedral, if not a first-rate, at all events a handsome, and, in some respects, even an elegant structure.

I will now conclude for the present, with a fervent wish, in which I trust I shall be joined by all your antiquarian friends, that whatever is necessary in the way of restoration may be done, and no more, and that, like the repairs of Winchester Cathedral, the praise will have to be awarded for the restoration of the structure, rather than for any miscalled improvements. E. I. C.

P.S.—On the piers of the great tower, just above the stalls of the

choir, are some exceedingly ancient sculptures, one of which represents the Raising of Lazarus. I beg leave to call Mr. Britton's attention to these interesting specimens of ancient art.

[1830, *Part II., p.* 219.]

A number of houses have been pulled down which formerly hid the cathedral at Chichester from the street. By this means the church is rendered more public than the generality of cathedrals are; at the same time it is very questionable whether this alteration is an improvement. The quiet seclusion of the close is destroyed by the alteration, and in consequence the air of a parish church is given to the building. Instead of an arched entrance surmounted by a tower leading into the cathedral-yard, an iron railing, with a gate of the same, merely divides the enclosed burying-ground from the street.

A small church is building on the site of one dedicated to St. Bartholomew, which was destroyed by the Puritans. It is a plain building, with a square tower in two stories, of Grecian architecture. It is neat and simple, and the tower is rather a pleasing specimen of a modern steeple. The architect, Mr. Draper, of Chichester.

E. I. C.

[1863, *Part II., pp.* 487-490.]

I send you the following extracts from documents in the Muniment Room of Chichester, which I made in preparing a History of the Cathedral, now in the press, the author's profits of which will be given to the fabric fund.

EXPENSÆ FACT' CIRCA REPARACIONEM ECCLESIÆ CATH' CICESTRENSIS PER DOMINUM GOSWELL SUPERVISOREM DICTÆ ECCLESIÆ ANNO M.CCCC.XIIJ°.

Inprimis pro littera missiva d'no Dakers per Johannem Saymour, xii^{d}.
Item ad opus ecclesiæ pro ij^{bus} capistris, ii^{d}.
Item solutum ministris d'ni archiep'i Cant' pro me et m'ro Ibavo in curia de Palenta, ij^{d}.
Item circa operarios in die S^{ci} Dunstani et in vi. diebus sequentibus in potatione, iij^{d}.
Item in j. cistu de calce vivo, v^{d}.
Item Thomæ Knyght sacristæ pro j. cordula pro le Orlege, ij^{d}.
Item pro ij^{bus} lodis de zabulo, x^{d}.
Item in portatione cum Goryng ad recipiendas petras ex legato Hewist, ij^{d}.
Item in reparacione viij. caparum, iiij^{s}.
Item Will° Glasiare pro iij^{bus} pannis Christopheri Katerinæ et Thomæ Matris, v^{s}.
Item Jo. Tyffare ad extirpendas vepres et urticas circa ecclesiam, x^{d}.
Item Joh'i Crakel pro ij^{bus} diebus et dim', xii^{d}.

Item Will° Trepur ij^bus diebus, x^d.
Item Subthesaurario pro zonis emptis, viij^d.
Item Crakall pro vj. diebus circa Ecclesiam, ij^s vij^d.
Item Jo. Glasiare per totidem dies, ij^s iij^d.
Item Will'mo Trepur per totidem dies, ij^s iijd.
Item in j. cable empto apud Hampton, xx^s iiij^d.
Item pro ligatione unius Antiphonarii jacentis ante Juno', iij^s iiij^d.
Item pro ligacione j. libri vocati medulla Gemmaticensis, viij^d.
Item Jo. Glasiare pro emendatione fenestrarum Ecclesiæ pro cclxiij. foraminibus capientibus pro magnis forabris et pannis, j^d recepto in parte solucionis, vi^s viij^d.
Item ligacione unius Soriorum libri, xx^d.
Item in ligacione unius spalterii jacentis coram Johanne Ottebred, xx^d.
Item in Vigilia Assumpcionis B. Marie Joh'i Belhanggere pro ix. diebus et dim., v^s vij^d.
Item pro famulo suo per totidem dies, iiij^s ix^d.
Item Joh'i Crakall pro j. die, v^d.
Item Rich^d Smyth pro clavis et belhangere, xx^s.
Item pro ligacione unius portiphorii jacentis coram Johane Ottebred, iiij^s vj^d.
Item j. gradale coram Succentorem, iiij^s vj^d.
Item ix. modi carbonum, ix^d.
Item fabro in australi strata pro billus et suo labore, xx^d.
Item Jo. Plomer pro iij^bus septimanas capiendo per septimanas iiij^s, xij^s.
Item suo famulo per totidem septimanas capiendo per septimanas iij^s, ix^s.
Item pro Sowder xxiij^li pro li' iij^d, v^s ix^d.
Item in j. cera et clausoempt' pro pardon dor, v^d.
Item in j. lapide furato per Joh' Boby, v^d.
Item in ligacione j. antiphonarii jacentis coram W. Cowper, ij^s iiij^d
Item pro ligacione j. gradalis m. R. Aspnal, vj^d.
Item Ric° Gaynsburgh pro clavis et plombo, xv^d.
Item in ligacione j. libri vocati Collectarium et j. gradale, iiij^s iiij^d.
Item M^ro Jo. Kiblon pro ij. lever [louvre] bords, xii^s.
Item Rob. Glober de Palent pro j. bawderyk, xij^d.
Item Jo. Glasiare pro reparatione j. fenestre, xii^d.
Item pro ligacione magni libri jacentis coram M^ro Wyne, iiij^s.
Item emendatione iiij. furmys, viij^d.
Item Rob. Glover pro j. bawdryke pro campanis, xij^d.

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c. 1496. Solut' pro expencis M^ri Precentoris * et M^ri Moleyns † equitancium ad Wilmington pro curiis tenendis ibidem mense Septemb', lxvj^s iiij^d.

* Henry Hoton, 1496-1520, Communar 1498, Can. Res. 1498.
† Simon Moleyns, Sub-dean and Can. Res. 1498.

EXPENCES IN THE EARLIEST PART OF THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY, *c.* 1500.

Item for a C. wode fo' the Plommery, xxij^{d}.
Item a mason for iiij. days abowt the Chyrch, ii^{s}.
Item hys man iiij. days, iij. pence a day, xii^{d}.
Item payd to the plommer for a moneth for hym and hys man, xxvij^{s} x^{d}.
Item for sowder to the same plomer, xi^{s} x^{d} ob.
Item for a lood of sond, v^{d}.
For the pyns, iiij^{d}.
1 lood of tymber for the bells from Myddyrst, viij^{d}.
1 twyst for the plomery dor, vi^{d}.
for 2 M. tyle for the stypyl, xii^{s}.
for pollyng down of the stypyl, vii^{s} vii^{d}.
for mendyng of our Lady Chapel dor with yryn, iiij^{d}.
. . . . of tymbyr from Mydhurst for y^{e} bells, ij^{s}.
For nayls for the leorps (?), vj^{d}.
to y^{e} Carpenter iiij. days with hys man, iij^{s} viij^{d}.
For two lood of tymbyr from Mydhyrst for the bells, ij^{s}.
For iij. lood of tymbyr from Mydhurst for the bells, vj^{s}.
For the Carpenters ij. men ij. days and dim', ii^{s} i^{d}.
For 2 carpenters for grousellyng . . . . plommery. . . .
For tyllers dawbers certain days for the plom . . .
For the stmyth for mendyng of the loke of the fodenry dor. . . .
For a door with yryn in the Plomeres howse, iij^{d}.
To Gylyam Ryman * for ryban et aliis nessessariis, iij^{s}.
To Geferay Fons for having out the dovys [pigeons] in the church, iij^{s}.
For the sawers iij. days 2 men, a day 12^{d}, iij^{s}.
The Plomer for iij. wekks, hymself 8^{d} by the day, hys man v^{d}, xix^{s} vj^{d}.
Item x. pownd of Sowdyr, iij^{d} the Pownd, ij^{s} vj^{d}.
To the Stmyth for nessessaries to the same, j^{d}.
To Gaymys Borall for nayl to the plomer, x^{d}.
For meal and drink for caryyng of vii. lood tymber for the bells. . . .
To Henry Soke for certayn bord for the Cooper, i^{s} iiij^{d} xiiij^{d}.
To Nycholas Broderer with M^{r} Kybold for men d'yg' of koops iij. day, xviij^{d}.
For ryben bowght of Bensey, xv^{d}.
For thryd, iij^{d}.
For lv. yerds of bokram, ij^{s} j^{d}.

* The occurrence of the name of William Ryman in connection with the Bell Tower is of much interest, and may have been the origin of Hay's and Dallaway's legend of the destruction of William Ryman's tower at Appledram by Bishop Langton, and the origin of the name of Ryman's Tower as applied to this building. None of the bells here mentioned remain; the earliest of those now in the tower are of later date.

For iij. days, ij^{s}.
for thred, ij^{d}.
Item for tymbyr bowght of myldew for the soddene [southern] stepyl, x^{s}.

THE ORDER OF THE QUERE AS CONCERNING THE RECTORS, THE VENYTE LOFFES AND CANDLES, WITH OTHER SUCHE.

Imprimis, two of the Calabre amyces must be the hyghe Rectores in all principall fests and fests of mains duplex. Item ij. of the prests stalls must be the secund Rectores in all the aforesayd fests of principales and mains duplex. Item ij. of the priest stalls must be the hyghe rectores in all fests of mains and inferius duplex. Item ij. de Secunda Forma must be rectores in all maner of fests of ix. Lections and commemorations. Item that every Rectores Curse (course) de secunda forma contynewyth ij. wyks alternis vicibus. Item that there shall none de secunda forma have any candell if there be any priest present. Item there is iiij. candells of wax always distributed at the latter end of Laudes at the iiij. uppermost * bokes to the senior set of the boke to fynd the lyght to the same boke for that tyme. Item every Vycar that cumeth to Matutines shall have a cast of whyt bred and a little cobe thereto so that he cum within gradum chori before the iij. Gloria Patri of the iij. fyrst psalmes be ended, or els to be voyd of all profetts for that tym. Item if there be any person absent from Matutines that is in curse to be rector, he that beryth the cope for him all that matutines from the begynyng to the endyng shall have for his labor a loff called a Venite loff.

CELEBRANS AD MISSAM. CAPELLANUS B. GEORGII.

AD II^{m} MISSAM. Mag. Langley † in die Lunæ et Ven. Mag^{r} Lawrencius Woodcock ‡ in die Mercurii et Sabato. D^{us} Angell in die Martis. D^{us} Hacker in die Jovis.

AD III. MISSAM. D^{us} Lawney in die Martis et Jovis. D^{us} Conceyt in die Mercurii et Veneris. D^{us} Petrus in die lune et Saboti. Capellanus altaris benefactorum pro supplemento.

AD IV^{m} MISSAM. D^{us} Crystmas in die lune et Jovis, d^{us} Hawkyns in die Martis Veneris et Saboti, d^{us} Simon in die Mercurii.

AD V. MISSAM. Alta Missa B. Marie.

AD VI. MISSAM. Unus Capellanus regius immediate post missam B. M. V. Capellanus Okehurst. Cantarista B. Pantaleonis.

AD VII. MISSAM. Alta MISSA.

* Wykehamists will be interested in finding this early use of a familiar term in school.

† William Langley, Prebendary of Exeter.

‡ Prebendary of Bursalis, 1527.

Expences in the Eighteenth Century.

1702. To the carpenter for mending the N. and S. windows, 7li 15s 5d.
1710. Crimson velvet for the Com'union Table, 17li 4s 3d.
Orice for the same, 8s 10d.
Tassels for do, 2s 8d.
1715. To the library to be laid out in books, 42li.
1718. K. George's Picture, with the box, 12li 19s.
1719. The new velvet pulpit cloth and making, 35li.
For lining the seats, 7s 8d.
1720. New Anthem books for organist and choir, and other ornaments, 22li 3s 4d.
1723. To Mr Smart for pavements in St Richd Lane and the Ch. yard, 85li 8s 3d.
1724. Dr Croft's anthems, i. vol., 3li 12s 9d.
1725. Mr Harris for the choir organ, for the trumpet stop, 50li.
For Dr Croft's 2 Vol. of Anthems, 2li.
1728. For a rope for repairing the spire, 7li 10d.
For two silver rods. . . .
1729. for cleaning the church pictures, 3li 12s.
paving the Great Chapter House, 24li 19s 8d.
For the King's picture, 20li 10s.
1730. for repairing an arch in the Subdeanery, 32li 10s.
1731. For wainscot in the Quire, 107li.
For paving the Quire, 104li 1s; for marble steps, 13li 4s 6d, 117li 5s 6d.
To Alder. Harris for cushions, 4li 17s.
To Arthur Lodge for painting the Quire, 11li 9s 6d.
1731-3. For the Iron Gate, 46li.
Gilding the Commandments, to Mr. Ledger, 4li.
Bps Visitation dinner, 11li 16s 9d.
Pro Coronâ aurea de sole, 6s 9d.
Damask for the altar, 10s 6d.
1735. Mr. Smith for a new Catalogue, 5li 5s.
1736. Gilding the choir organ, 5li 15s.
A new floor in the Chapter Ho., 16li 9s.
1738. A new door to the Chapter Ho., 4li 10s.
1739. For the walks in the Churchyard, 17li 4s 10d.

Inventory of Vicars' Common Hall, a.d. 1568.
(Bishop Barlow's time.)

Imp. a maser with silver and gilt, 6 platters, 3 dishes, 2 sawcers of one sort, 2 platters of another sort, 2 table cloths, 4 pewter dishes, and 4 saucers of another sort, a bason and ewer of latten, 11 napkins, 4 brass pots, 1 frying pan, 2 dripping pans, 1 kettle, 1 chaffer, 4 spits,

2 pair of racks, 2 fish pans, 2 pair of pot hangers, 1 trevet, 1 brass ladle, 1 great dressing knife, 3 chopping knives, a gridiron, a fire fork, a pair of tongs, a stone mortar, an ax, a mustard querne, a pair of pot hooks, a coal rake, a dust basket, a bason and chafing dish, pair of old iron andirons, 6 tin spoons, 2 pottle pots of pewter, a saltcellar of tin, a market basket, 8 trenchers, a bread basket.

N.B. In Bishop Barlow's time the vicars began to disuse the common hall.

May I add that any persons who feel interested in the restoration of the tower and spire, but are unable to contribute more than a very small sum, or are unwilling to allow their names to appear as donors, can send their offerings in stamps or money to me at 64, Ebury-street, S.W., and that I shall thankfully acknowledge the gift. MACKENZIE E. C. WALCOTT, M.A., F.S.A.

[1863, *Part II., pp.* 626, 627.]

In Wilkins' "Concilia," i. 696, is a letter of the Dean and Chapter of Chichester, dated 1249, to the following effect:

"By the appointment of our bishops, with the assent of the Dean and Chapter, confirmed by the bulls of Popes Eugenius III. and Alexander III., one half of the revenues of a vacant stall for one year has by ancient custom been assigned to the canons, and the other to the fabric of the cathedral."

The statement referred to is entitled "De domibus canonicorum" (book i., § 11, Statutes, fo. 53), and is dated *circa* 1192.

The following additional and interesting information I have drawn from the Registers at Lambeth, which are now so liberally thrown open to [illegible]ry searchers, with the advantage of the assistance given by the present Librarian, the Rev. W. Stubbs, whose eminent qualifications are well known to your readers.

MACKENZIE E. C. WALCOTT, M.A., F.S.A.

A.D. 1355.—"Simon, etc. Thesaurario* Ecclesiæ Cicestriensis salutem, gratiam et benedictionem. Cùm in visitatione, quam in ecclesiâ Cathedrali Cicestr., nostræ Cantuariensis provinciæ jure metropolitico nuper personaliter canonice celebravimus, inter cætera sit compertum quòd consuetudine laudabili in dictâ ecclesiâ a tempore et per tempus, cujus contrarii memoria hominum non existit, pacifice observatâ, canonicèque præscriptâ ac auctoritate sedis Apostolicæ confirmatâ, primis fructus quarumcunque præbendarum in dictâ ecclesiâ vacantium ipsius ecclesiæ fabricæ pro unâ medietate; ac decano et capitulo ejusdem ecclesiæ pro reliquâ medietate debentur et toto tempore habitationis debebantur; sed quidam ipsius ecclesiæ Canonici, in cedulâ præsentibus annexâ nominati, præbendas

* Stephen de Kettlebury, treasurer, 1349-1362.

in eâdem ecclesiâ realiter assecuti fructus hujusmodi de præbendis suis eidem fabricæ Decano et capitulo solvere distulerunt, quin potiùs notoriè subtraxerunt, ac solvere recusaverunt, in ipsorum ecclesiæ Decani et capituli dampnum non modicum ac prejudicium manifestum. Quidam insuper eorundem Canonicorum, qui in cedulâ prædictâ specialiter distinguuntur, stipendia seu salaria ipsorum Vicariis in ipsâ Cathedrali ecclesiâ ministrantibus, de consuetudine consimili ejusdem ecclesiæ notoriè debita per totum tempus, quo prebendas hujusmodi occupaverunt, indebitè subtraxerunt. Quocirca vobis committimus et mandamus quatenus omnes et singulos canonicos et præbendarios prædictos canonicè vel aliter rite juxta morem ecclesiæ prædictæ moneatis et efficaciter inducatis, quòd, infra certum et competentem terminum per vos canonice moderandum, de primis fructibus supradictis, ac alios qui ut præscripto specialiter distinguuntur, de stipendiis sivi salariis sic per eos subtractis ut est dictum, satisfaciant ; et satisfaciat illorum quilibet ut tenetur : alioquin ipsos ad id faciendum per censuras ecclesiasticas seu sequestrationem fructuum et proventuum præbendarum hujusmodi libère compellatis. Ad quæ omnia et singula facienda et expedienda nobis committimus potestatem. Dat. apud Maghfeld tertio Calend. April. Anno, etc., lv^to^ et cons' n'ræ sexto."—(Islip, 84 *b.*)

"Simon, dilecto filio magistro Will. de Berqevenye, S.T.P., salutem. Cùm nuper in visitatione nostrâ in ecclesiâ civitate et diocesi Cicestr., jure metropolitico per nos nuper factâ sivi exercitâ compertum et dilectum extitit luculenter coram nobis, quòd nonnulli Canonici docte Eccl. Cicestr. et alii beneficiati in eâdem primos fructus prebendarum suarum et beneficorum suorum hujusmodi pro primo anno, quo ipso suas præbendas et beneficia prædicta in ipsâ ecclesiâ fuissent assecuti, fabrice dicte ecclesie juxta antiquam consuetudinem ejusdem ecclesie legitimè præscriptam, et a tempore et per tempus, cujus contrarii hominum memoria non existit, de consensu et assensu omnium Canonicorum ejusdem Ecclesie et beneficiatorum in eâdem, qui pro tempore fuerint pacificè visitatam et approbatam solvere tenebantur et tenentur, etc., ii. Id. Feb. 1359."—(Islip, 157 *b.*)

[1864, *Part I., pp.* 90, 91.]

The genealogy of the family of Ryman long settled at Appledram* having been recently communicated to you by the Precentor of Chichester, I would call your attention to two edifices with which the Rymans are connected, situated at the distance of rather more than a mile from each other, and still in a good state of preservation :

I. The tower built by a member of this family at Appledram, an ancient castellated structure, about which somewhat of myth and legend still lingers.

* See *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1792, part ii., p. 977 [*ante*, p. 185].

II. The bell tower or campanile of Chichester Cathedral, remarkable as affording the only instance of an isolated bell-tower—adjoining an English cathedral, but detached from it—now remaining, since those of Salisbury, Worcester, etc., have been destroyed. . . .

I. The tower erected at Appledram is a quadrangular edifice, 45 feet in height, and having a sectional area of 27 feet by 20. It has two square-headed windows, with an intervening stringcourse on the south and east sides. The work, of the latter part of the fifteenth century, is neatly finished, and it is partially surrounded by a moat. Contiguous to the tower is a building with windows of the same style; this has been carried up to half the height of the tower, and having been left in an incomplete state, has been roofed in, and now forms a part of the residence into which the tower has been converted. From the summit there is a fine view of Chichester Harbour, the Channel, and the Isle of Wight. It is now called Tower House, and is the property of G. Bartelott, Esq., of Stopham. A portion of the adjoining farm is still named "The Rymans."

II. The Campanile, which stands a few yards distant from Chichester Cathedral, towards the north. Mr. Hay in his "History of Chichester," and Mr. Dallaway in the "History of Western Sussex," have supposed that this tower was not built by R. Ryman himself, but by Bishop John de Langton, after purchasing of him the stone of which it has been constructed; and this hypothesis has been supported by a resemblance traceable between the turrets of the Campanile and those of the tower of Chichester Cathedral from which the spire rose. But in this an anachronism is involved, John de Langton having been bishop 1305-1336, whilst William Ryman established himself at Appledram subsequently to this, in the reign of Henry VI., and Richard Ryman lived there at a much later period. In addition to these facts may be quoted the earliest testimony—the positive assertion of Camden ("Britannica," i. 198), who says:

"That great tower which stands near the west side of the church (*i.e.*, on the side of the cathedral facing the west street) was built by R. Ryman, and, as is reported, upon his being prohibited the building of a castle at Apelderham hard by, where he lived, with those very stones which he had provided for the castle."

Dallaway also states that in his time the Campanile was called "Ryman's Tower."

The bell-tower is remarkable for the massiveness of its walls, which are almost destitute of ornament, but are imposing from their massive solidity and strength. It is 120 feet in height, and has double buttresses at its angles; on the side facing the cathedral there is a Pointed door under a square label, and three windows of the same style (fifteenth century), one above another. The upper story is octagonal, very low, and placed upon and within the square tower, which has four angular turrets connected with the octagon by flying

buttresses. Both the octagon and the tower have embattled parapets. From its summit a flag floats on occasions of civic rejoicing.

It should be added that the stone of which the tower at Appledram and the Campanile is constructed is of the same kind, being from the Isle of Wight quarries near Ventnor. F. H. Arnold, M.A.

[1864, *Part I., pp.* 233-236.]

I conclude for the present my extracts from the Muniments of Chichester Cathedral.

Fundatio Cantariarum.

Ter. Celebrans ad *altare B. Thomæ Martiris* orabit pro animâ Will. Decani et animabus patris et matris ejusdem et omnium fidelium defunctorum, et dicet singulis septimanis unam missam de Spiritu Sancto et unam missam de B. Mariâ, ceteris diebus dicet officium quod de defunctis solet cum placebo dirige et commendacione. Celebrans ad altare B. Mariæ orabit pro anima Thomæ Decani et celebrabit singulis diebus pro defunctis tamen si voluerit potest dicere unam missam de B. Maria, unam eciam de Trinitate, et unam de Spiritu Sancto singulis septimanis, dummodo specialem oracionem faciat in dictis missis pro animâ Thomæ Decani, et dicet singulis diebus placebo et dirige in Novem Lectionibus.

Bis. Celebrans ad *altare S. Crucis* orabit pro anima Thomæ Decani et pro fidelibus defunctis.

Bis. Celebrans ad *altare B. Pantaleonis* orabit pro anima Radulphi episcopi et fidelibus defunctis.

Ter. Celebrans ad *altare B. Katarinæ Agathæ Margaretæ et Winifredæ* virginum orabit pro anima Johannis Episcopi II^{di} et dicet quotidie placebo et dirige et commendacionem. Celebrans ad altare B. Mariæ in Cimiterio B. Michaelis orabit pro animabus Johannis Stube et Matildis uxoris suæ et pro animâ Edwardi III. regis Angliæ et animabus progenitorum et successorum suorum, et celebrabit quotidie ad altare predictum et singulis diebus dicet placebo dirige cum commendationibus, et semel in anno psalterium.

Bis. Celebrans ad *altare B. Clementis* orabit pro anima Johannis Cloose nuper decani hujus Ecclesiæ.

Bis. Celebrans ad *altare B. Mariæ ad hostium Chori* orabit pro anima Johannis Arundel nuper Episcopi hujus Ecclesiæ.

Quater. Cantarista celebrans ad *altare S. Johannis Baptistæ.*

Semel. Cantarista celebrans ad *altare S. Annæ.*

REPARACIONS DONE UPON THE CHURCH AND THORNAMENTS OF THE SAME IN THIS YEAR VIZ. DOM. REGIS MODERNI XXXV°. [1544].

Imprimis payd unto the goldesmyth for repayringe of the sylver cheynes of the quotidiane censers in sylver ix^{d}, and for the makinge of the lynkes, iiij^{d}, in toto, xiij^{d}.
Payd unto mother Lee for apparellinge of ij. dosen of children albes agaynste Christmasse, viij^{d}.
For thamendynge of the same, ij^{d}.
For grene rybband sylke for the broderer to amend the crymeson cooppe, iiij^{d}.
For brede of diverse colours, iiij^{d}.
For ij. yerds and iiij. quarters of sylke rybben of tawnye, v^{d} ob.
For caddysse [worsted] rybband, ij^{d}.
For serynge sandell [joining silken stuff], i^{d}.
For whyte threde, ob.
Payd Thomas the broderer for his labors in amendyng of dyverse cooppes vestiments and other ornaments of the church workynge thereabowte by the space of iij. wyks after Chrystmas, vj^{s}.
For his comones so longe, iiij^{s}.
Payd unto John Plumber of Southwyke for castynge of xxviijC. of ledd, ix^{s}. iiij^{d}.
Payd unto hym for a daye and a halfe in layinge of the sayd ledd over the Benefactors Aulter [in the Lady-Chapel], xij^{d}.
Payd unto his laborer for iij. dayes, xv^{d}.
for a loode of wood for the plumber to cast the ledd, xvj^{d}.
For certayn of talle wood [billets] bowghte besyde, viij^{d}.
for ijC. of iiij^{d}. nayles to nayle the newe bords under the said new ledd, viij^{d}.
To a carpenter for bording of the said Ile for a daye and a halfe, x^{d}.
Payd unto Borard for iC. and dim. and vij. fotte of bords unto same work to be layd under the ledd there, iij^{s} viij^{d}.
For iij. ells of bockeram bowghte to lyne the paynted clothe of the Crucifixe over the highe aulter. ij^{s} vj^{d}.
Payd unto the lockear for a locke and a kaye unto the vestrye coffere where the joyells lyethe, xiiij^{d}.
For xvij. quarells newly sette in dyverse wyndows that were faultye, xvj^{d}.
For ij. fotte of newe glasse sette in to the wyndowe the which was blowen downe with the grette wynde, x^{d}.
For castynge of iiC. and dim. of ledde unto Aymand leyd by him in dyverse places that were faultye in the church, ij^{s}.
For that ledd after v^{s} the C. and broughte from Pole, xij^{s} vj^{d}.
For iC. of bryck spent in makyng of a lytell porche in the greate belfrye to serve there stylle for the makinge of the paschall, vij^{d}.

For ij. menys labor a day abowte that same, xiij^{d}.
To Skynner the Carpenter for makinge of a new dore to the Vestre, xx^{d}.
To Richard Glasyer for ij. fotte and half of newe glasse sette into a wyndowe in the southe syde of the bodye of the church, xj^{d}.
unto hym for setting of ij. fotte and halfe of old glasse, iij^{d}.
For rodds twygges and eppares, vj^{d}, and a loode of straw, xx^{d}.
Payd unto Wolsey the masson for amendinge of the tumbe in our Lady Chapell that was broken uppe when the Commissionars were here from the Councell to serche the same,* xv^{d}.
Payd to Hardham the lockear for the amendynge of the church yeard gatte joynynge on to the West Strette, vij^{d}.
Unto hym for iij. lytell kayes newly made unto Seint John Baptist chapell dore with amendynge of the locke of that same, xiiij^{d}.
To hym for makinge of another holy water styke unto the holy water stocke of the Subdeanerye, xij^{d}.
To hym for amendyng of the handes of the chymes, ij^{d}.
For makinge of a peyre of twystys for the newe vestrye dore, ij^{s}.
To him for the new beattinge and dressinge of the clapper of the greate belle in the qweire,† iiij^{s}.
To hym for the heringe of a holye water stycke, ij^{d}.
For a holye water sprynger [sprinkler] of yeren at the greater holye water stocke at the Southe dore.
For one other sprynger to serve to the sylver bouckette in the quyer.
Mem. of xiiijC. of newe ledd spente upon the Ile over Benefactors Aulter after v^{s} a C.
That remayneth in the Plumbe howse for the stoore after the Plumbers accounte of old ledd newelye caste viijC. and odd pounds.
Payd to mother Lee for apparellinge of xv. mens albes, xiiij^{d}.
unto hyr for a dosen of childrens albes, iiij^{d}.
unto her for makinge of a towell, j^{d}.
unto her for eggynge of vi. mens albes with sewinge on of the parells unto that same, viij^{d}.
Payd for a busshell and a half of tyle pynes xij^{d}, for a M. and half of lathe nayles, xij^{d}.

* There can be little doubt but that this was the shrine of St. Richard, standing, as was usual, eastward of the presbytery and high altar. The tomb in the south wing of the transept is known to have been moved from some other position. (See *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1847, pp. 373-375.) The order for removing shrines in cathedral churches is dated October 4, 1541. (Wilkins, "Conc.," vol. iii., p. 857.) Dalloway says the tomb was only coated over with lime, and that "the cist containing the body stands (1815) immediately behind the choir." ("Chichester," p. 133.)

† At the reading of the Gospel "ther thundreth a great bell, by which we do signify our Chrysten, preestly, and apostolycall offyce." ("Old God and Newe," 1529.) One of the Chroniclers of Durham relates a story in connection with the choir-bell.

Payd to the lockear for a kaye to the lodge at the Canon Gatte, iij^{d}.
For a chepe skyn to amend the bellowse of thorgans in our Lady Chapell and for James Joyners labor abowte that same with a lytell waytestone, xx^{d}.
Payd to Bryan for vij. dayes and half makyng clene the horsham stone and amendyng eyge [each] of faultes in north syde of the church in the Passion Wyke, iij^{s} iij^{d}.
Unto Michael Wolseye the mason for stoppynge of the joyntes and poynting y^{m} that same syde of meney places faultye there for ix. dayes, iiij^{s}. viij^{d}.
For a loode of sande unto the same, vj^{s}.
To Adam a laborer to make there morter and bryngen hit upp viij. dayes espace, ij^{s}. viij^{d}.
Unto Richard Glasyer for vj. fotte of newe glasse sette into the grette West wyndowe of the church, ij^{s}. vj^{d}.
For the amendyng of our Lady Chapell wyndows in diverse places sum of new glasse and sum of old, xx^{d}.
To Mother Lee for washynge of a dosen of children albes iiij^{d}.
To Hygecocke for xviij. ells of whytedd canvass to make albes and aulter clothes for the churche, xij^{s}. ix^{d}.
To Mother Lee for makinge of the said albes with aulter clothes and makying unto thaulters and for makinge of the dyaper aulter clothes unto the hyghe aulter, ij^{s} x^{d}.
35 *Hen. VIII.* Cantaristæ. 2 royal chantry priests, one of St. John Baptist, one of St. Katharine, one of St. Thomas Ap., one of St. Cross and Augustine, one of Ly Charnell howse, one of dean Cloes, 3 of St. Mary Mass.
pro antiphonâ Nunc Christe, iij^{s} viij^{d}.
Willelmo Campyon pro organis [in another account, pro pulsatione organorum] in choro, vj. viij^{d}.
Item, eidem pro organis in Capellâ B. Mariæ, iij. ix^{d}.
Arthuro Bode pro munda custodia Cimeterii et repurgatione canalium circumquaque ecclesiam Cathedralem, v^{s}.
pro scopis et alis, ij^{d}.
Eidem pro repurgatione ambonum [rood loft] et candelabrorum, vj^{d}.
"Choral Wine" was distributed on these feasts: Dedication of the Church, at the cost of iiij^{s} vij^{d}, St. Edmund Confessor, xvij^{d}, Christmas, iiij^{s} vij^{d}, S. Wulstan, xvij^{d}, Easter, iiij^{s} iij^{d}, Trinity, iiij^{s} vij^{d}, S. Pantaleon, ij^{s} vj^{d}.
Paid unto Thomas Nowye for pollynge and shavinge of the chorusters crounes for vj. quarters ending at our Ladye in Lente, viij^{s}.
Several payments for choristers' Commons were made to Mother Brodehorne.
Mem. Blewett departed owte of our quere the xxvij. day of Julye at whatte tyme the subdeane carryed hym awaye unto the election in Eton College.

Thome Matthew Sacriste pro les trasches [? nails for tapestry] in die palmarum, ix^{d}.

Cuidam aurifabro inquisitionem facienti inter aurifabros eo tempore quo exspoliata erat Ecclesia Cathedralis per Empson * etc. ante hac non solutum sed sæpissime requisitum pro labore suo, iij^{s} iiij^{d}.

Pro vino dato in Choro vicariis eo die quo canebatur Te Deum ob victoriam obtentam supra Scotos [? Ancram, fought Feb. 17] viz. xxv^{o}. die Maii, iiij^{d}.

Sacristis pro dispositione Cerei Paschalis post Ascensionem Domini, xviij^{d}.

Lamberto pictori eodem die pro renovando Mappe Crucifixi in medio Summi Altaris pro labore suo emendanti, iij^{s}.

Pro expensis factis circa x. pedites viros militares missos in mense Junii ad inserviendum dno. Regi in expeditione sua adversus Gallos pro omnibus expensis ultra omnia donata et contributa per tenentes et firmarios ecclesiæ Cathedralis in eum usum, xvij^{li} j^{d}.

2^{o} die Julii mimis et histrionibus dni principis huc advenientibus, xx^{d}.

ij^{o} Augusti pro candelis seposis consumptis per sacristas singulis hebdomadibus pro 3bus terminis viz. Natal. Annunciat. et S. Joh. Bap., iiij^{s} ix^{d}.

pro duobus torchis consumptis in die Natal., xij^{d}.

Johanni Sommer latomo huc advenienti de Portesmouth ex mandato dni. decani ad supervidendum Turrim et Ly Stiple ecclesie x^{o}. Augusti pro expensis suis et labore unà cum servitore suo ad 2^{o} dies, iij^{s} iiij^{d}.

Jo. Worthial archidiacono vj. Oct. pro xij. parvis libellis processionalibus emptis precii iij^{d}. pro choro et inter eos distributis toto iij^{s}.

1604. To the Stewarde of the Comyn Hall etc. for 6 vicars, xx^{s}.—(fo. 34.)

to iij. lay Vicars, v^{s}.

In 1553 Lambart Barnard the painter received an annual payment of £3 6s. 8d. for his works in the church "in arte suæ facultate sua pictoriâ" (*sic*).—(*Registr. Dec. et Capit*, fo. 132.) This was probably a relative of Bernardi.

1534, March 4. Decanus et Capitulum sigillarunt literas acquierandi Rev. Patri Episcopo Cicestrensi factas de receptione jocalium cum mitrâ estate ad Ciiiixij^{li} xx xiij^{s} vj^{d}, unà cum ornamentis ad summam Cxxxij^{li} xiij^{s} ix^{d}, eis datam per dictum Rev. patrem.—(*Ibid.*, fo. 71b.) *i.e.* 192.

1610. Item pd to John Wygthorppe for the ceylyng of the partition betwixt our Lady Chapell and the church conteynyng xxxij. yeards, 6^{s} 8^{d}.

Item for heyer for the myddle ceylying, iiij^{d}.

* Richard Empson, the rapacious colleague of Dudley.

Item to the saide John for v. days worke with his servant within our Lady Chapell, v^{s}. x^{d}.

The following extract from the Lambeth Registers is of much interest, as it shows that there was a canonical house of reception for non-resident canons :

A.D. 1385.—"LICENTIA AD OCCUPANDAM DOMUM HOSPICIO CANONICALI CONTIGUAM. Willelmus, etc., dilecto filio suo, Willelmo Petteworth, canonico Cicestr., sal. Quoniam, ut intelleximus, in Clauso Canonicorum Cicestrensensi juxta hospitium Canonicale, quod infra eundem Clausum habitare dinosceris, est quædam alia domus Canonicalis dicto tuo hospitio contigua, cum gardino, ab olim per diversos ejusdem Ecclesiæ Canonicos successivis eorum temporibus solita habitari, dum edificata fuerat competenter, jam est canonico cuicumque in eâdem ecclesiâ residere volenti reddita inhabitabilis, et per ruinam domorum quæ erant antiquitùs in eâdem, quòdque hospicium tuum prædictum adeò est angustum, quòd propter ejusdem strictitudines seu foricturam necessaria victus tui ad magnum tui incomodum in aliorum domibus non absque domigio ponere coartaris : considerantes itaque quòd juxta statuta Ecclesiæ memoratæ domus Canonicorum nulli, nisi canonicis ibi residentibus vel facturis in proximo residentiam concedentur ; volentesque tue indigentie in hàc parte prout ad nos (sede dicte Ecc. Cicestr. vacante) pertinet providere, sicuti pertineret ad ibidem pro tempore Episcopum sede plenâ, ut in dictam domum, cum gardino eidem adjacente, hospicio tuo contiguam, ut præfertur, valeas occupare ; sicut etiam nonnulli alii ejusdem ecclesiæ canonici in tuo hospitio ita foricto morantes consueverant, per hujusmodi suis usibus necessariis occupare tibi, tenore præsentium, liberam concedimus facultatem, donec alium ejusdem ecclesiæ canonicum supervenire contingat, qui in dictâ ecclesiâ personaliter residere eandemque domum habitare voluerit, pro suâ habitationis residentiâ faciendâ. In cujus rei, etc. dat. apud Lamb. viij° die Nov. Anno Dni. M CCC LXXXV."—(*Reg. Courtenay.*)

MACKENZIE E. C. WALCOTT, M.A., F.S.A.

[1865, *Part I., p.* 488.]

In the visitation of Bishop Bredeoake, 1675, he represented "necessitates ecclesiæ, in quam tempore motuum nuperorum vis plurima labiesque perduellium incubuerat, queritur dilapsas esse turres, laceratas fenestras, convulsa fundamenta, ruinam minitantia claustra, multaque præterea mala et incommoda quæ gliscente bello ecclesia sustinuerat, quapropter hortatus est, uti quantum res suæ paterentur, quilibet è Dignitariis et canonicis aliquid in usum fabricæ juxta antiquam Ecclesiæ consuetudinem contribueret." The bishop subscribed £100, the dean £40, the præcentor £30, the archdeacon £20, two prebendaries gave £20, two £10, one £6, six £5, two

£4 a-piece, and one 20s. The deanery and chancellor's house were also in ruins at that period.

MACKENZIE E. C. WALCOTT, M.A., F.S.A.

[1865, *Part I.*, *pp.* 767, 768.]

The following priced catalogue of ornaments given by Bishop Sherborne to the Cathedral of Chichester at the beginning of the sixteenth century, is of considerable value to those who take an interest in the former cost of vestments and in ancient inventories.

Imprimis damus mitram nostram de auro et integro fabrifactam cum gemmis margaritis et lapidibus pretiosis ornatam cujus descriptio sequitur, Cxxxiij^{li} vj^{s} viij^{d}.

Item in j. quarter which is the right syde behind, vj. xx xv. perles.

Item on the left syde behynde, vij. xx perles.

Item in every quarter an owche of golde sett with xij. perles and 5 pretiouse stones.

Item in the right syde of the forepart, vij. xx j. perles, and lykewyse in the lefte syde.

Item the border of golde benethe sette with great perles by 4 and 4 to the number of fourscore.

Item in the same place sett with pretiouse stones to the number of 20.

Item in the fore beame xxxvj. perles with viij. pretiouse stones, and in the hynder beame lykewise.

Item in every of the both sydes behynde, xij. perles and iij. stones.

Item sett rownde about the toppe amongst the flours with great perles to the number of xliij.

Item the grownde of the saide myttr and the garnyshing is sett all with perles of ij. sortes.

Item sett in the same labells great perles treyfull wyse to the number of viij. score and xiij.

Item in every labell sixe precious stones sett in golde.

Item in the endes of the labells golde sett with xvj. perles great, and vj. precious stones, and x. wrethed bells of golde hangyng with cheynes.

Item ij. flours of golde sett wyth blew stones which longith to the toppe of the mytar.

Item in j. of the labells there is a wyer of golde broken and lacketh by estimacyon vj. perles.

Item in the other labell a wyre broken lackyng 4 perles by estimacyon.

The som of perles besyde the grownde of the saide mytar, ix^{c}. lxxviij.

The som of preciouse stones iiij. xx vj.

Summa valoris mitre Jewels, Cxxxiij^{li} vj^{s} viij^{d}.

Item ij. Libros Evangeliorum et Epistolarum cum imaginibus Petri et Pauli fabrefacti in tabula argentea et deaurata cum lapidibus preciosis in circumferenciis ponderantibus insimul lvj. unc' per le unc' v^{s}, xv^{li} v^{s}.

A goodly monster curyously wrought and gilt pon. lij. unc' ad racionem vj^{s} le unc', xv^{li} xij^{s}.

A monster with iij. cristalls and a ruby with a cross ex dono illustris comitis Arundell pon. xij. unc' et dim. pretium le unc' v^{s}, iij^{li} ij^{s} v^{d}.

A stondyng relique of Mary Magdalen pon. viij. unc' et dim. per le unc' v^{s}, xlij^{s} vj^{d}.

An Image of S. John Baptiste pon. xl. unc', per le unc' iiij^{s}, viij^{li}.

An Image of S. James pon. xxiiij. unc', per le unc' iiij^{s}, iiij^{li} xvj^{s}.

A standyng table of Crist's passion enamelled and curyously wrought pon. xxiiij unc. per le unce vj^{s} viij^{d}, viij^{li}.

A Crosse gilt with Mary and John with a Pole of coopar and gilt pon C. unc. per le unc' v^{s}, xxv^{li}.

A Paxe crede de Sepulcro Christi pon iiij unc. per le unc. iiij^{s} viij^{d}, xviij^{s} viij^{d}.

A goodly chales enamelled pon. xxiij. unc. et dim. per le unc. iiij^{s}, iiij^{li} xiiij^{s}.

A chales bought of John Lynton pon. xvj. unc. j. quarter, per le unc. iiij^{s}, iij^{li} v^{s}.

A chales ex dono W. Rede qui est ecclesiæ et ideo non sumatur inter bona mea.

A payre of candelsticks gilt with roses pon. xxxv. unc. j. quarter, per le unc. iiij^{s}, vij^{l} xij^{d}.

A wrethid candlestick gilt with ij. snoffes pon. xxvj. unc. j. quarter, per le unc. iiij^{s}, v^{li} v^{s}.

ij. whit candelsticks wrethed pon. xxix. unc. per le unc. iij^{s} iiij^{d}, iiij^{li}.

A payre of rownde crewetts gilt pon. xij. unc. per le unc. iiij^{s}, xlviij^{s}.

A litle bason gilt pon xviij. unc. et dim. per le unc. iiij^{s}, iij^{li} xiiij^{s}.

ij. Litle basons ad usum altaris nostri pon. xviij. unc. per le unc. iij^{s} iiij^{d}, iij^{li}.

j. parva campana cum cathena pon. vij. unc., per le unc. iij^{s} ij^{d}. Ad usum altaris nostri in diebus solemnibus xxij^{s} ij^{d}.

ij. potell pots pon $\overset{xx}{\text{iiij}}$v. unc. per le unc. iij^{s} iiij^{d}, xiiij^{li} v^{s}.

A pax crede gilt pon. iiij. unc., per le unc. v^{s}, xxij^{s} vj^{d}.

A chayre of purpull velvett with iiij. panells and a bosse for the frount of the same pon. xlviij unc. per le unc. iiij^{s}, ix^{li} xij^{s}.

ORNAMENTS.

A Vestment of purpull velvett with the apparell, liij^{s} iiij^{d}.

A Suytt of grene vestments, the grownde sylver, with a coope to the same, xiij^{li} vj^{s} viij^{d}.

ij. copes of red sarcenet with offers of crymson velvet, v^{li}.

A vestment of whit damask with an offer of cloth of golde with his apparell, vij^{li}.

A vestement of grene with flours orfed with grene bawdeken, xxvj^{s} viij^{d}.

A vestment of blacke velvet with offers of purpull velvet tynsilde, liij^{s} iiij^{d}.

A vestment of black tapheta with his apparell, xx^{s}.

A suyte of vestments of black velvet offerd with purpul velvet pro nostris et aliorum missis solemnibus de requiem, xiij^{li} vj^{s} viij^{d}.

A cope of blacke velvet pro eodem usu, iiij^{li}.

iiij. copes of blacke velvet with offers of purpull velvet cum scriptura operibus credite pro rectoribus chori, xx^{li}.

Of the same paned with purpull velvet for the highe altar with Operibus credite, x^{li}.

ij. other fronts in lyke maner pro altare nostro, vj^{li} xiij^{s} iiij^{d}.

A clothe of blacke velvet and paned with purpull velvet for the herse, vj^{li} xiij^{s} iiij^{d}.

iij. fronts pro cotidiano usu altaris nostri, vj^{li} xiij^{s} iiij^{d}.

A pece of arays of costtron pro dorso sedilis altaris nostri, xx^{s}.

A clothe of fyne arays with a border of clothe of golde of Crystys passyon contaynyng vj. yards dim. pro sepulcro, xiij^{li} vj^{s} viij^{d}.

A cloth for the busshopps see of purpull velvet paned with grene velvet cum solita scriptura nostra, vj^{li} xiij^{s} iiij^{d}.

ij. carpets pro sedile episcopatus, xxvj^{s} viij^{d}.

A long quyshion of purpull velvet pro eodem, xl^{s}.

A long quyshion of purpull saten pro eodem usu, xl^{s}.

A quyshion of purpull saten teynsilde pro sedile vel cathedra, x^{s}.

ij. corporax cases of clothe of golde pro altare nostro in quorum uno scribitur operibus credite, xl^{s}.

ij. corporax for the same, x^{s}.

ij. corporax cum tecis pro cotidiano usu altaris nostri, iij^{s} iiij^{d}.

Pro vj. lintheis dicti altaris, xx^{s}.

ij. frounts pro altari nostro of cloth of golde with borders of purpull velvet cum scriptura Soli Deo in litteris aureis et cum armis nostris, xx^{li}.

Vita S. Thome eleganter scripta in pergameno, liij^{s} iiij^{d}.

A payre of curtens of sarcenett with valans, x^{s}.

A vestment of red saten with his aparell, xx^{s}.

MACKENZIE E. C. WALCOTT, B.D., F.S.A.

[1865, *Part II., pp.* 215-217.]

The following list of Bishops of Chichester is taken from a register of the fourteenth century after 1373. I have omitted the notices of Bishops Stratford and Lenne with which the series concludes, as they contain no information of general interest.

MACKENZIE E. C. WALCOTT, B.D., F.S.A.

Catalogus Virorum illustrium ac ven. et sanctorum Patrum Episcoporum in Eccles. Selisie per cccxxxiii. annos ante conquestum Angliæ et in Eccles. Cicestr. sede episcopali Salisie ad ipsam translata usque in presens successive sedentium.

1. S. Wilfridus primus Epus. Selisie primo archiepus. Eborac. sedit annos xlv. anno x. septingesimo nono iij. Idus Novembr. defunctus et in ecclesia de Rypon quam a fundamentis extruxerat honorifice tumulatus.
2. Ordbright.
3. Olla.
4. Sygelm.
5. Selbright.
6. Bosy.
7. Gysluere.
8. Toha.
9. Pelhun.
10. Othelwyf.
11. Bernegus.
12. Cendreght.
13. Godard.
14. Elured.
15. Cadelyn.
16. Algar.
17. Ordbright.
18. Aylmar.
19. Aylbright.
20. Grimketel.
21. Hetta.
22. Stigant. Stigandus sedem Selisiens., que a primo Wilfrido usque ad istum ultimum Stigandum sub xx. episcopis per cccxxxiij. annos prius duraverit, ad Cicestriam transferebat.
23. Willelmus I.
24. Leluaght.
25. Radulphus I. sedit c. Annos Dom. MXCV. et sedit annis . . . hic reedificavit ecclesiam Cic. igne combustam; hic homo robustus et magnanimus qui in omnibus cum Anselmo Cant. Archiep. contra regem Angliæ Will. Rufum viriliter toto exilii sui tempore resistebat.

Et contra ipsius regis mandata qui pecuniam per totam Angliam a presbyteris fornicariis graviter extorquebat, id quidem aliis epis. concedentibus aut saltem metu silentium tenentibus, diocesim suam ab exactione hujusmodi conservavit illesam. Iste Radulphus diocesim suam ter in anno predicando circumivit, et defectus reformando circuibat indefesse, nihil nisi quod ultro sibi offerebantur a quoquam extorquendo.

26. Seffidus I. [in another hand, temp. Will. Rufi].

27. Hillarius sed c. annos MC. . . . qui adquesivit episcopatui Cic. manerium de Oyxele cum ecclesia et hundreda et capellania in castro de Pevenesie.

28. Johannes I.

29. Seffridus II. sedit circa annos Dom. MC. . . . iste reedificavit Cicestr. secundo igne combustam et domos suas in palatio Cicestr. Item dedit ecclesiæ ecclesiam de Sefford salvâ prebenda c^{s}. Item terras in Erlington et molendinum ad ventum in Bisshopton.

30. Symon sedit annis . . . hic acquesivit eccles. Cicestr. cartam multorum libertatum et ecclesiam de Bakechild Cantuar. dioc. quam Johannes rex Angliæ dedit in dotem eccles. Cicestr. noviter dedicatæ; hic et acquisivit de eodem rege episcopatui Cicestr. xii. pedes de vico regio extra muros cimiterii Cicestr.

31. Richardus I. acquisivit eccles. Cicestr. jus patronatus in Ecclesia de Anna porta in Com. South.

32. Ranulphus sedit c. annos Dm. MCC. Iste instauravit episcopatui Cicestr. de cclii. bobus, x. equis ad carrucas, c. vaccis, x. tauris, mmmcl. bidentibus, cxx. capris et vj. hircis imperpetuum permansuris. Item dedit decano et Capitulo, suas domos extra portam de Newgate London. [The episcopal stock is stated more at length in another document.*]

33. Radulphus [de Nova Villa] II. sedit c. annos Dm. MCC. . . .

* Implementum episcopatus Cicestr. per Ranulfum Epum. ordinatum.

In manerio de Bixle xij. boves, x. vaccæ, j. taurus, et l. bidentes.

In manerio de Bysshupeston xv. boves, x. affri ad carucas, et quingenti bidentes.

In manerio de Preston xxij. boves et quingenti bidentes.

In manerio de Hanefeld xxii. boves, xx. vaccæ et j. taurus.

In manerio de Amberle xxiiij. boves, xx. vaccæ, j. taurus.

In manerio de Ferryng xxiiii. boves, v. vaccæ, cc. bidentes.

In manerio de Aldyngbourne xliiii. boves, xv. vaccæ, ij. taurus, c. bidentes, ^{xx} vj. capre, vi. hirci.

In manerio de Sydlesham xxvj. boves, x. vaccæ, j. taurus, et quingenti bidentes.

In manerio de Selesey xx. boves, x. vaccæ, j. taurus et quingenti bidentes.

In manerio de Cakham xliij. boves, x. vaccæ. j. taurus et quingenti bidentes.

Summa bonorum cclii. precium bovis di. marcæ, Summa affrorum per precium affr. iiij^{s}. Summa vaccarum c. prec. vaccæ v^{s}. Summa taurorum x. Summa bidentum M.M.M.C.L. prec. bidentis viij^{d}., vi. hirci ^{xx} vj. caprorum precium capræ ix^{d}.

hic adquisivit episcopatui Cicestr. terram sive gardinum juxta vetus Templum London in vico vocato Chancelleres lane, et ibidem sumptuose edificavit. Item construxit de novo cancellum ecclesiæ Amberle, et capellam S. Michaelis extra portam orientalem Cicestr. in qua statuit ij. capellanos celebrantes pro anima regis Johannis, quorum uterque reciperet vj. marcas annuatim de ecclesia de Slynfolde per manus decani et capituli Cicestr. prout in carta inde confecta continetur. Item dedit ecclesiæ Cicest. terras voc. Greylingeswell et terram voc. Dostus Seman quam habuit de dono Hugonis de Albrinaco Com. Arundell, et cxxx. marcas ad fabricam Ecclesiæ et capellam suam integram cum multis ornamentis.

34. S. Richardus cepit a° Dom. MCC. . . . et sedit annis . . . hic vir sanctus acquisivit episcopatus Cicestr. molendinum de Fetelworth cum porto adjacente. Item acquisivit collacionem vicarie de Stoghton, Conoghton, Clympyng, Cokefeld, Westfeld et Ikelesham. Item ad opus ecclesiæ Cicestr. dedit ecclesias de Stoghton et Alsiston et jus patronatus ecclesiæ de Mendlesham et pensionem xl^{s}. in eadem, et multa alia bona fecit. Obiit autem iij° die mens. Aprilis A.D. MCCLIIJ. et cathalogo Sanctorum ascriptus a Dom. Papa die mens. . A.D. MCCLXIJ. translatus vero fuit in eccles. Cath. Cicestr. xvi° die mens. Junii A.D. MCCLXXVI.*

35. Johannes [Climping] II. adquisivit episcopatui Cicestr. manerium de Durryngwyk quod propriis sumptibus edificavit et instauravit de xx. bovis et x. vaccæ in perpetuum permansuris. Item unum fœdum militare apud Ilesham et redditum viij^{s}. apud Grenefeld in la Manewode. Item dedit eccles. Cicestr. xv. marcas annui redditus percipiendas de prioratu de Michelham et xx^{s}. de prebenda de Erlington et i^{s}. de ecclesia de Resstyngton.

36. Stephanus sedit c. annos Dom. MCCLXXVJ.; hic celebravit translacionem gloriosi confessoris B. Richardi predecessoris sui circa quam expendidit plus quam M. libr. Item idem adquisivit apud Ouxle c^{s}. annui redditus et iiij. acras terræ in eodem manerio. Item alios redditus adquisivit sc. apud Cacham, Selesey et Sydelesham.

37. Qylbertus de S. Leophardo cepit a° Dni. MCCLXXXIX. et sedit annos xvij. hic perquisivit episcopatui Cicestr. maneria de Racham et Norton. Item dedit et acquisivit eccles. Cicestr. manerium de Goring cum instauro ibidem, viz., viij. boves, vj. juvencos, c.

* *The Chantry at St. Richard's Shrine.*—Universis S. Matris Ecclesiæ Filiis præsentes literas inspecturis et audituris Will. permissione divinâ Eccles. Cicestren. decanus et ejusdem loci capitulum salutem in domino sempiternam. Noverit Universitas vestra quod nos divinæ caritatis intuitu concessimus dedimus et contulimus domino Rogero de Mullyngton, Capellano ad Feretrum S. Ricardi Confessoris in ecclesiâ nostra Ciscestr. ministranti, quandam Cantariam ibidem suo perpetuo possidendam et eidem assignamus viii. marcas de fructibus ecclesiæ de Mendlesham Northwicen. dioc. nobis appropriatæ ad duos anni terminos annuatim percipiendas nomine Cantariæ predictæ ad sui sustentacionem et clerici competentis sibi ibidem deservituri. Dat. xiiij. Kal. Sept. A° Dom. MCCXCIV.

multones, et c. oves matrices remansuras in perpetuum. Item construxit à fundamentis capellam B. M. in ecclesia Cicestr. Item dedit ad fabricam Eccles. predicte MCCL. marcas. Item c. annui redditus percipiendis de abbate et conventu de Ponte Roberti ad sustentationem ij. puerorum thurificantium Corporis Christi singulis diebus ad elevationem in majori altare eccles. Cicest. ad magnam missam. Item dedit Præcentori ecclesiæ Cicestr. terras in Ovyng quas emit pro cc. libr. ad celebrandum anniversarium suum singulis annis et ad distribuendum pro eodem per manus Communarii lvj^{s}. viij^{d}. Item dedit ecclesiæ capellam suam cum aliis pluribus jocalibus et ornamentis.

38. Johannes III. dictus de Langton cepit A.D. MCCCV°. et sedit annis xxxij. hic dedit ecclesiæ Cicestr. unum messuagium et iiij. acras terræ dom. et passagium ultra aquam de Geselyngyesbote juxta Sefford. Item expendidit in domo capitulari Cicestr. ex parte australi in quodam muro et fenestris a superficie terræ usque ad summitatem constructis CCCXLI. Item legavit ad fabricam ipsius ecclesiæ c^{li} et totam capellam suam cum multis aliis reliquiis jocalibus et ornamentis.

[1855, *Part II.*, *p.* 418.]

Some excavations having recently been in progress at Chichester, in the Friary Park, a very large earthwork was lately opened. It is the mound on which the keep of the castle built by Earl Roger de Montgomery was constructed, where the strong foundations under the turf are still to be seen. The castle of Chichester was afterwards granted, in 1233, to the fraternity of Grey Friars.

On the removal of the rubbish several fragments of ancient grandeur were found, such as painted glass, Norman tiles, with beautiful devices on them, several abbey tokens in thin brass, and some skeletons of members of the fraternity; they all had their arms crossed over the body, and on one, who was probably a prior, was found a chalice and patten of pewter. On the top of the tumulus, a little under the surface, were found two cannon-balls, weighing thirty pounds each, which were fired against this place when the city was besieged by the arms of Cromwell.

[1860, *Part II.*, *pp.* 165, 166.]

I dare say your attention may have been directed before to the state in which the old building (now called the Guildhall) in the Priory Park at Chichester is kept; but I had occasion to visit that town for a few days last week, and, among other relics of antiquity, visited this most interesting piece of thirteenth-century work, and was so surprised and indignant at the abominable way in which it is

now treated that I consider I can do no harm by attracting your notice to it again.

The building stands in the middle of a spacious quadrangle, surrounded by walls, and appears to have been formerly the chapel of the Franciscans, who had a priory here in the thirteenth century. It is about 80 feet long by 30 feet wide, without aisles, and the roof of timber (now plastered over), with moulded ribs occasionally and plates. There are five windows on each side, of ten lights, with quatrefoils in the heads and drop-arches inside. In the exterior buttresses are placed between the side windows. The east window is of five lights, shafted inside, with floriated caps. At the opposite end is a large moulded arch with shafts in the jambs, now filled in, having a door in the centre, and above it a window similar to the side-lights, so that it would appear that the building had extended still further at one period. There are some arches in one of the side walls, hardly distinguishable now among the fittings and stairs.

The east end is partitioned off into offices of the meanest kind, and the centre taken up with circular galleries, tables, and seats, with three principal places at the eastern part for, I suppose, the judges or mayors. . . .

From what I gathered on the spot, I found that the building was now the property of the Duke of Richmond, and was only used at elections, where the members first meet, and then adjourn to the town.

Setting entirely aside the fact of the present treatment of the building being a flagrant act of desecration and sacrilege, I feel certain that a love and veneration for the things of the past will rouse a just indignation in the hearts of many of your readers when they learn that this fine old structure is suffered to go to decay, and consigned to such miserable and degrading uses. The cry is very general and very urgent that there is a great want of churches at the present time, and clergymen make this an excuse for opening theatres and concert-rooms on Sundays; but it appears to me that in Chichester, at all events, there is a fine opportunity to increase the church accommodation by clearing away the rubbish and filthy accumulations inside this old chapel, and restoring it to its ancient grandeur. Surely it is not of so much value to the mayor and corporation that it needs to be kept in the way it is (perfectly useless to anybody) for a meeting once in three years, or perhaps more, and they would be conferring a benefit upon their fellow-citizens if they were to rescue this sacred edifice from so abominable a condition. EDMUND SEDDING.

Chiddingly and Denton.

[1827, *Part I., pp.* 497, 498.]

Chiddingly Place, in the parish of Chiddingly, Sussex, was in 1574, and probably many years before, in the possession of the family of Jefferay, as appears from a painting upon glass which was a few years ago preserved in one of the windows of the present residence. Beneath the arms and crest of Jefferay was the following inscription :

"1574. Je fferay que diray."

It would seem that the house was rebuilt at this time, for over the porch there were remaining, within the memory of Mr. Lashman of Chiddingly, some Latin verses, of which that gentleman has preserved the following translation.

On the one side :

"This antient house still flourishing,
In name of Jefferay,
Thro' length of time was fractur'd much,
And long in ruins lay.
Until that Jefferay was born,
Who built it more stately,
Always obeying the commands
Of the Queen's Majesty."

On the other side :

"If Christ, who does the stars uphold,
The splendid walls support,
There may the builder build his house,
In large and ample sort ;
An everlasting house, in which,
The just and godly may
Their praises of their God set forth,
For ever and for aye."

This mansion is situated about a quarter of a mile west of the church, but is now reduced to a moderately-sized farmhouse, and in the occupation of its respectable proprietor, Mr. Thomas Gray. Within the memory of many now living the building was much more extensive than at present, and some of the rooms exhibited remains of considerable magnificence. The hall, which was standing half a century ago, and was then in a tolerable state of preservation, was very capacious, having at one end a deep gallery, and enriched with carved work admirably executed. The view in Plate II. was copied for Mr. Horsfield's "History of Lewes and its Vicinity," from a drawing by Grimm.

Adjoining the house is a lofty building, now used as a barn. Tradition reports it to have been the private chapel of the Jefferay

family, and the name it has long borne, Chapel Barn, seems to give countenance to the report, as do also the peculiar form of the large windows that are still preserved, and the traces of a gallery which was taken down some years ago.*

The most curious object in the village church of Denton, Sussex, is a fine old barrel-shaped font, which stands at the western extremity of the building, raised upon a half-decayed slab, about 8 inches in thickness. It is large and circular. The inside is lined with lead; the outside carved with fret-work, between an upper and two lower bands of roundlets. It very much resembles one in St. Anne's Church, Lewes, noticed in the first volume of Mr. Horsfield's "Lewes," p. 267. By favour of Mr. Horsfield, we are enabled to give representations of both these early fonts. (See Plate II. and the vignette in p. 497.)

Cowdray.

[1793, *Part II., p.* 858.]

On the morning of September 25, about one o'clock, a fire broke out at Cowdray, the seat of the Right Hon. Lord Viscount Montagu, which in a short time destroyed that ancient and notable structure, with all its capital paintings, furniture, etc. The flames were so rapid that it was impossible to save anything of value.

[1793, *Part II., pp.* 996-999.]

The late Sir Joseph Ayloffe gave to the Society of Antiquaries an elaborate description of some of the very curious paintings which were at Cowdray, the seat of Lord Montacute, close to the town of Midhurst, in Sussex; and that Society have fortunately preserved some, by having them engraved from drawings taken for that purpose. That noble building, with all the pictures and furniture, was this summer entirely destroyed by the carelessness of some workmen who were employed there; and, as I do not know that there is any complete account of it, any notes which may contribute to make such descriptions as have been given of it more full may be not altogether useless. I therefore trouble you with a few memoranda of what I observed in a visit there in 1784; but will first state what I find already printed concerning it.

Defoe, in his "Tour through Great Britain," first edition (a book less spoken of than it deserves), barely mentions the place.

The enlarged edition, 1778, describes it as "situated in a valley, encompassed with lawns, hills, and woods, thrown into a park, the

* Horsfield's "Lewes," vol. ii., pp. 64-66; reviewed in our number for May, p. 424.

river running underneath. The house square, at each corner a Gothic tower, which have a good effect when viewed from the rising grounds. The hall is ceiled with Irish oak, after the ancient manner. The walls are painted with architecture by Roberti, the statues by Goupé, the staircase by Pellegrini. The large parlour is of Holbein's painting; where that great artist has described the exploits of King Henry VIII. before Boulogne, Calais; his landing at Portsmouth, his magnificent entry into London, etc. In the other rooms are many excellent pictures of the ancestors of the family, and other history-paintings of Holbein relating to their actions in war. The rooms are stately and well furnished, adorned with many pictures. There is a long gallery with the twelve Apostles as large as life; another very neat one, wainscoted with Norway oak, where are many ancient whole-length pictures of the family, in their proper habits. There are four history-pieces, two copies of Raphael's Marriage of Cupid and Psyche, and several old religious and military paintings from Battle Abbey. The park is noble, having great variety of ground in it, abounding with game, and is well wooded with pines, firs, and other evergreen trees, which are grown to a large size; and here are some of the largest chestnut-trees, perhaps, in England. The river Arun, gliding by Midhurst, sweeps through the park. The country adjacent serves as a contrast to this beautiful scenery by its barrenness; some efforts, however, which his lordship has made by fir plantations, may evince that the most sterile soil and dreary region is capable of receiving embellishment. But the situation lying all along between two ridges of downs and hills on the north and south, these eternal barriers exclude all extensive prospect."*

Mr. Gough, in his Additions to Camden, says, that it was in the Crown, was given in exchange to the co-heirs of John Neville, Marquis of Mountague, whose fourth daughter, Lucy, married first Sir Thomas Fitzwilliams, and afterwards Sir Anthony Browne. She was succeeded by her son Fitzwilliams, Earl of Southampton, who built the present house [now the late house], as appears by his badges, arms, etc., in various parts of it, and adorned the rooms with paintings (whose loss we now regret). He dying without issue, Sir Anthony Browne, as heir to their common mother, succeeded. It is built of stone round a square court, entered by a gate in the centre of the front, flanked by two towers, and a larger in the middle, and two hexagonal towers near the end. Over the gate, in capitals, "Loyaulté se prouvera." In all the reparations of this house the ancient style has been very properly preserved. The chapel is handsome, the canopy light and elegant. The hall and staircase were painted by Pellegrini; the parlour by Holbein, or some of his scholars or contemporaries, with the exploits of Henry VIII. before Boulogne (which he enumerates). They were preserved in the civil

* Vol. i., p. 174, eighth edition.

war by a coat of plaster laid over the stucco on which they were painted; but one of the officers quartered here, exercising his partisan against the wall, broke out from one of them the face of Henry VIII., which was afterwards replaced. Mr. Gough mentions Sir Joseph Ayloffe's account, and says, there are other paintings of the principal events of Henry VIII.'s war in France, in which the Earl of Southampton and Sir Anthony Browne bore a part; such as the sea-fight wherein Sir Edward Howard, admiral, was slain; the journey to Spain; Marquis of Dorset, chieftain; the fight of Traport under the Earl of Southampton; the Earl of Southampton, admiral, meeting the Emperor, and conducting him to Dover; Francis I. giving audience to two embassies from England; the Duke of Suffolk and Count de Bure besieging Bray; the winning of Bray and Mont Didiere, and the passage of the Seine, by the Duke of Suffolk; the King's most noble and victorious journeys of Tirvin (Terouenne), and Tourné; the battle of Pavia, etc.; besides a capital collection of family portraits and their alliances from this time.*

Next comes Mr. Shaw, to whom the lovers of togography are already much, and hope to be more, obliged. He has given a very neat engraving of the front of the house, but has merely quoted Mr. Gough's account.†

The notes I took are these:

The river runs through the park in front of the house, though in so deep a channel as to be hardly visible from it. On the porch door, "LOIAULTE SAPROUERA," under it, "W S I P," below, "W S I P." The hall is lighted by windows on one side, and a cupola of three stories in the centre; the roof coved, with carved wood. At the upper end is a buck standing, carved in brown wood; on the shoulder, a shield with the arms of England; under it, the arms of Browne with many quarterings, carved in wood. There are ten other bucks, as large as life, standing, lying, and sitting; some with small banners of arms supported by their feet.

The paintings in the parlour are already mentioned.

In the drawing-room below stairs: a picture of Sir Anthony Browne, taken from a bust, with a long inscription (which I did not copy); Lord Fitzwilliam [or Southampton], and many family portraits, some unknown.

In the inner drawing-room:

Over one door Lord Clifford, over the other Lady Clifford, said to be father and mother of fair Rosamond; William the Conqueror, in armour, holding in one hand a globe surmounted with a cross, in the other a drawn sword; his gloves and helmet, with a plume of feathers, lie on the ground; under him a shield of arms, two lions or leopards.

May not these be the pictures said to be brought from Battle

* Vol. i., p. 198. † "Topographer," vol. iv., p. 279.

Abbey? It belonged to Sir Anthony, who is buried in Battle Church, where there is a sumptuous tomb for him.

On the walls of the staircase the story of Tancred and Clorinda, from Tasso.

In the dining-room above stairs:

Erasmus, by Holbein.

James I. before he came to England.

"Winning of Braie and the passage of the same bi assault; and also the winning of Mount Dere by a pointement, where the Duke of Suff'c was cheiftain."

Machiavel and the Duke of Tuscany, by Titian.

Late Lord and Lady Montacute, by Belle, a French painter.

(From my date of 1784, these were grandfather and grandmother of the last lord.)

"The king's most noble and victorious journies of Tirwin and Tourne."

Mrs. Joanna Dormer; a rich dress of black, much laced, a lace ruff, hair braided high.

"The meeting of the kings betwene Guisnes and Ardes in a place called Valedorie."

A collection of ancient armour in a picture.

General Brown, in the Imperial service, in armour; a full-bottom flowing wig; died 1729.

"I, Earl of Southampton, now Admiral of England, meeting the Emperor on the sea, by the King my master's comandement, open upon Dongion Nesse, I then being admiral; soe conducted him to Dover to the King my said master the same night."

The chimney-piece of Sussex marble; over it, the Judgment of Solomon; over that, the King's arms, with the lion and griffin for supporters. Satyrs, sphinxes, and other figures.

"The Duke of Suffe, and I, Earl of Southampton, being sent in ambassade, in , unto the Frenshe king to treat of matters of greate secresie."

They are standing before the king (Francis I.), who sits under a canopy of state, the back powdered with fleurs-de-lis; in the middle, the arms of France, the letters F. R. on each side.

"The great ambassaie sent to the Frenche king, where therl of Worcester, then lord chambarlain, the Bishop of Ely, the Lord of Saincte Jax, and the Lord Vaus, wer in comesion, with a great nomber of other nobilmen and gentilamen."

In this picture the French king is represented sitting on his throne; in front, the Bishop of Ely is standing between the four English ambassadors, who sit in chairs; he holds his cap in his left hand, and is addressing the king. The backs of these five are to the spectators. On each side sit the French king's counsellors.

"Duke of Suff'c and Count de Bure besieging Braie."

"Driving the French to Treport."

Both these pictures are very dark.

A small whole-length of Sir Anthony Brown, by Isaac Oliver; a small beard, his hair sandy, cut close, a black cap and feather, his clothes slashed, gold lace on the arms; one leg and thigh has a white dress, the thigh part in rolls, puckered, the other leg and thigh striped blue and white, rolled and puckered as the other; the stripes reach to the end of the foot; the shoes terminate in a very broad square, a little turned up. This was the dress in which he was married as King Henry's proxy to Ann of Cleves.

Drawing-room, hung with tapestry. An ebony cabinet with several views at Rome. The inside and outside of St. Peter's, and a long procession at the Pope's coronation. The chimney-piece of black marble; over it the battle of Alexander and Darius.

Another drawing-room:

A piece with two small whole-lengths of John and Thomas Fitzwilliam, who are represented in armour, dead, one run through with a sword, the other with a spear, which remain in their bodies. Under them is written, "In doing their duty against the Scots."

"Ralf Nevill, and Anne, daughter of Lord Audeley."

"Ralf Nevill, of Raby, and Marie, daughter and heire of William, Lord Percy."

Both these men are in armour, helmets on, battle-axes in their hands, a cross on their mantles.

"Richard Nevill, Erle of Salysburi, knight of the garter, and Alyce, daughter and heire of Thomas Montague, Erle of Salysburi."

Her coat of arms is on her gown on the left side; he is in armour, his head bare, a pole in his right hand. Under them the several coats are marked to be:

1. Richard Nevill, Earl of Warwick.
2. George, Archbishop of York.
3. Jane, Countess of Arundel.
4. Margaret, Countess of Oxenford.
5. The name obliterated.
6. Katharine, Lady Boville.
7. Lady Hastings.
8. Lady Stanley.

Near the door:

"Edmonde Fitzwilliam;" "the dau. of Sir Johan Clifton;" an urn and other ornaments between them. He is in armour, a small short stick in his right hand; his and her coats of arms are on her gown. A date 1534.

Below it is another picture of the same gentleman, and of "Maulde, daughter of Johan Hothom, of Holtherness"; an urn between them as above. A date 1534. He is here also in armour, a spear in his left hand. His coat armour, in the first, is on his breast only, in

this, it reaches down to the middle of his thigh; in it a crescent for difference. The upper picture has no beard, this has. His and her coat of arms are on the lady's gown. Hers are, Or, a bend sable, three stars az. pierced.

A closet.

North gallery.

Large copies of Ralf, Lord Nevill, and the daughter of Lord Percy, and of some other of the old pictures.

The battle of Pavia, by Holbein.

In a bow window:

The arms of Browne, with quarterings.

France and England.

England and France.

Another (qy. Fitzwilliam?).

Hunting the stag, by De Vos.

Dame Alice, daughter of Sir John Gage, wife of Sir Anthony Browne, in a black gown, full of long points on the arms, breast, and to the bottom; gold border to her ruff; a chain of gold and pearls from her neck.

A bedchamber.

A whole length of William the Conqueror, said to be copied from a picture in Normandy; a sceptre in his right hand.

A bedroom.

Billiard-room.

Passage.

A bedroom.

A handsome library.

The south gallery, which used to be called the Apostles' Gallery, was then made into a suite of bedrooms, some of which had anterooms.

Breakfast-room.

In this was a cabinet full of ivory turnings by the (then late) Lord Montacute, who used to amuse himself in such work. In one of the rooms was a picture of him at his turning-wheel. They are very neat, and many of them consist of small and delicate flowers.

Views of the Spa.

The famous picture, by Oliver, of three brothers of the family who accidentally met abroad, and their page, whole-lengths.

Lewis XIV. passing the Rhine.

Pass the end of the chapel and come to the stair-head, at the foot of which is the entrance to the chapel, which was most elegantly fitted up. Mahogany wainscot 8 or 10 feet high, and rails of the same to the altar, the edges of the panels gilt; above, it was painted white with gold ornaments. . . .

Probably Mr. Walpole has given some account of these pictures, but I have not his book to turn to. B.

[1794, *Part I., p.* 13.]

Induced by a hope that a view of Cowdray House, in its present state, might be pleasing to many of your readers, I send you the enclosed sketch (Plate II.) taken on the spot.

[1798, *Part I., pp.* 371, 372.]

The drawing from which the accompanying (Plate I.) was taken is, as I am informed, the most accurate representation extant of that once magnificent pile of building, Cowdray House, the ancient seat of the Lords Viscount Montague, of whose illustrious family the male line is apprehended now to be extinct. This circumstance, as well as the manner of the death of the last lord but one, and the mortifying event of the destruction by fire of this noble edifice, and all the invaluable curiosities contained in it, are, I believe, pretty generally known; but there was a coincidence in the two events which, I believe, is not so well known, and which, although purely accidental, cannot fail to excite in the mind an awful and deeply melancholy sensation.

Lord Montague was engaged to the eldest daughter of Mr. Coutts (the present Countess of Guildford), and, with a view to his marriage on his return to England, the mansion house had been for several months undergoing a complete repair and fitting up. The whole was completed on the day preceding the night in which it was consumed, and the steward had been employed during the afternoon in writing the noble owner an account of its completion. This letter reached his hands. On the following day the steward wrote another letter announcing its destruction; but, in his hurry of spirits, he directed it to Lausanne instead of Lucerne, by which accident it was two days longer in its passage to his lordship's place of abode than it otherwise would have been. Had it not been for that fatal delay, in all human probability this noble family would not have had to deplore the double misfortune by which its name and honours have become extinguished; for the letter arrived at his lordship's lodging on the morning of his death, about an hour after he had left them, and, as nearly as can be computed, at the very moment in which he was overwhelmed by the torrent of the Rhine. . . .

The remains of the mansion are now in the possession of William Stephen Poyntz, Esq., who married the only sister and heiress of the last-mentioned Viscount, and who, together with the greater part of the family estate, inherits all those virtues by which, more truly than by their titles, they were ennobled.

I have been favoured with these anecdotes by the same friend who procured me permission to make the engraving, and by whose means likewise I hoped to have been enabled to send you with it an accurate historical account of the place, for which, I understand, there are

very ample materials in the collection of papers made by the late Sir W. Burrell, now deposited in the British Museum.

G. QUINTON.

[1805, *Part II., p.* 705.]

The enclosed sketch of Cowdray House being taken in a different point of view from any you have given, if, on that account, it may be considered worthy of admittance in your valuable Miscellany, it will give pleasure to S.

[1834, *Part I., pp.* 35-38.]

In its present state of ruin, the hall at Cowdray presents as its most commanding internal ornament the bay window, whose ample space appears beneath a broad and very lofty arch, handsomely panelled on the sides, to correspond with the window, whose compartments are formed by five mullions intersected by as many transoms in the front. The form of the timber roof, which was of great magnificence, is still visible on the walls, and the handsome stone corbels on which its beams and arches reposed mostly remain. Its apex was lofty and its ornaments peculiarly handsome. The loover on the outside was a beautiful combination of tracery and pinnacles, and among the ornaments the most conspicuous were nine emblazoned banners, the favourite and characteristic embellishments of this period.

The withdrawing-room, joined to the upper end of the hall, was probably on the principal floor, but the apartment beneath is equally large, though less lofty; each measures 36 feet long and 20 feet broad, and both have windows facing the court and towards the east, the former embayed, and united in one fabric. The communication to the lower room was by a doorway leading into the area of the great staircase, and from thence by a spacious archway to the high pace; but this corner of the building has been entirely destroyed. A richly-ornamented cluster of brick chimneys surmounts a lofty gable in this part of the building. It is the only interesting specimen of the kind that has escaped injury or accident; but the weight presses upon a wall of doubtful strength and security, and both will ere long be precipitated into ruins. The staircase and chapel are on the east side of the hall; the former is now a vacant area 36 feet long and 17 feet wide; but on the walls still appear the marks of ascending flights of steps, which fancy may restore and place at its foot, and at every break in its winding course a massy and curiously carved pillar, terminating with a lion or some other animal erect on his haunches, and grasping the staff of a banner, towards which his eyes are turned, as if to express his readiness to defend the master whose emblem he supports. A noble staircase must have occupied this area, which rivals the extent and altitude of modern dimensions, and is united with admirable skill and convenience to the hall and its

adjoining rooms. The staircase was illuminated by two windows, and on the outside its insulated angle has a slender octagonal turret gradually diminishing from the base upwards, and terminating in a slender turret with a dome and a lofty vane, a solitary specimen of a most elegant ornament which formerly distinguished the parapets of this venerable mansion.

The chapel is suitable both in extent and architecture to the house; it is 48 feet long, and received its light through five lofty windows at the east end, which is of a semi-octagonal shape; their tracery is handsome, and, together with the embattled walls, remains entire and substantial. The sanctuary of the chapel was probably divided from the body by a wooden screen in the centre, from which point the width of the building is increased on the south side only. There are two doorways, one on each side at the lower end; that towards the south opens into a porch which has an entrance on every side. Opposite is a doorway leading to a handsome apartment of the house, 25 feet long; the other openings lead into the gardens. The consecrated enclosure is obstructed by rubbish and overgrown with weeds, and a cluster of brambles flourish on the spot once occupied by the altar.

Beyond the withdrawing-room are four less considerable apartments on the principal floor. One of these is within the hexagonal tower, which has another room above. In the lower story are four more rooms. Two towards the east, with a handsome octagonal staircase turret at the angle, formed part of the state suite, but the others could scarcely ever have possessed the comforts necessary for habitations. The room within the tower is about 22 feet 6 inches in diameter, and groined with plain and very strong ribs of the most compact masonry, springing from the angles, and forming a low domical roof, with a sculptured keystone in the centre. A bow window contains the doorway, and also admits light to the first vault. The hexagon is more scantily supplied, but the blackness of darkness was reserved for a long and narrow vault joined to the hexagon, and also to the outside of the north gallery. It is low, and enclosed by solid walls, which seem never to have admitted daylight to the interior.

The plain and ponderous character of the kitchen tower would render it a fit appendage to a castle, and, when contrasted with the refined style of the other buildings, the idea that it is more ancient than the rest of the house is irresistibly present; but, though its heavy appearance seems to countenance the opinion that this tower has been used for another than its original purpose, a little attention to the design will leave us fully persuaded that, in defiance of its stubborn simplicity, it was a masterly and ingenious contrivance for a use which it never ceased to answer till the accident which now obliges the kitchen to be merely a receptacle for rubbish. The

convenience of the interior required walls of great substance; but, as the same strength was unnecessary throughout the upper part, the walls were reduced in thickness on every face by recesses between broad piers, which, meeting in the angles, are as solid as the basement, and so continue to the parapet, just below which they are formed into rather tall and very strong hexagonal turrets, as severely plain as the tower itself—these are, in fact, the chimneys. There is a room over the kitchen, which, however, was sufficiently lofty for a diameter of 22 feet, and lighted by windows on the sides. Around the basement of the interior are the capacious and deeply-recessed chimney-arches and ovens, at the summit are the windows, and on one side is the doorway opening to a passage for the exclusive purpose of communicating with the hall, which was entered beneath the screen by a doorway, whose carved spandrils exhibit the oft-repeated initials W. S. . . .

The kitchen at Cowdray has the same appearance of close connection with the other rooms as at Eaton Hall, and is similarly detached from them by an uncovered triangular courtyard. Three centuries separate the periods when these houses were built, and this particular portion of an arrangement invented or practised early in the sixteenth century cannot be improved, though it is generally rejected or disregarded. Water, an element no less necessary than fire in a kitchen, was conducted into the middle of the room, and there collected in a large circular basin in which a fountain was perpetually playing, affording an agreeable contrast to the heat by which it was surrounded. The staircase, which communicated with the south side of the quadrangle, but was attached to the tower, also led to the room over the kitchen, and this, if not anciently, was in later times used as a library, but its contents were black-letter books and curious manuscripts, the more useful or more fashionable library having been situated in the south angle of the west front. The contents of the tower were secure from the flames which devoured pictures and furniture beside its massy walls, and here were conveyed such relics of the property as could be hastily snatched from rooms not yet on fire. . . .

But the noble ruins of the house itself are fast hastening to extinction. In windy weather the public are not allowed to approach the walls, lest the fall of some tall gable or lofty window should prove fatal to the visitors, and the owner to avoid a calamity of this kind caused a tower on the south side and some other fragments to be demolished. One of the handsome bay windows near the hall is on the eve of falling; indeed, several mullions have already given way, and a few wooden props once placed by a considerate labourer residing on the spot to sustain the tottering and delicate frame are lying uselessly at its base. BIBLIOG.

Crowborough.

[1795, *Part I., p.* 201.]

I send you a sketch of Hanover Hall, situate on the top of Crowborough, Sussex (Fig. 2).

Crowborough, over which you pass in the road from Uckfield to Tunbridge Wells, is said to command the most extensive view of horizon of any place in England. This hill, for 2 miles at least in circumference, is nothing but a desert, except this house, and a few huts which are scattered here and there. How this place obtained the name of Hanover Hall I cannot find out, and I should be much obliged to any of your learned correspondents if they could give any information on the subject. PICTOR.

Cuckfield.

[1796, *Part I., p.* 96.]

Archdeacon Henshaw is buried at Cuckfield in the county of Sussex, of which place he was resident vicar from 1673 till his death, the exact date of which event is somewhat obscure; the parish register has an entry: "Nov. 25, 1681, Mr. Tobias Henshaw was buried—Nov. 28, received an affidavit for Mr. Tobias Henshaw." This is probably the true date, because the entry of a burial the preceding month is in the archdeacon's handwriting. But the inscription over the grave, after reciting that he was treasurer of the church of Chichester, and was born of the same mother with Peter Gunning, late Bishop of Chichester, but now of Ely, concludes, "Obiit die mensis Decembris, Anno Domini MDCLXXX., ÆTAT. LX."

He gave two silver patines to the church of Cuckfield. N. O.

[1808, *Part I., p.* 105.]

Cuckfield is a well-known little town pleasantly situated on the middle road to Brighton, at the distance of 14 miles from that fashionable watering-place, and about 40 miles from the Metropolis.

From its elevated position the spire of the church has been several times injured by lightning, in consequence of which an electric conductor is now affixed to secure it from the further depredations of that subtle fluid. The majestic range of South Downs is seen to advantage from the churchyard. A few notices of the ancient history of Cuckfield may be found in "Magna Britannia et Hibernia," vol. v., but it is to be regretted that the late Sir William Burrell's collections for a history of the county of Sussex are not laid before the public. WILLIAM HAMPER.

Ditchling.

[1812, *Part II.*, *pp.* 105, 106.]

Ditchling, in the county of Sussex, is a small town situate at the distance of 7 miles respectively from Lewes and Brighton, in the direction of north, bearing a little to the east from the latter place. It has fairs on April 6 and October 12, and in the 6th of Edward II. John de Warren, Earl of Surrey, proprietor of the manor, obtained a Charter for a weekly market on Tuesday, but it has not been kept within the memory of man. Mrs. Attree is the impropriatrix of the great tithes by purchase from her brother, Mr. Thomas Turner, of Old Land, in the adjoining parish of Keymer, whose family has possessed them for many years. The corn tithes of Lower Standean in Ditchling parish were given to the neighbouring rectory of Pyecombe at the dissolution of religious houses.* The manors in this parish are Ditchling Manor, which is the principal one, and belongs to Lord Abergavenny; Ditchling Garden, the property of James Ingram, Esq.; and the Rectory, or Dimock's Manor. The ecclesiastical living is a vicarage in the gift of the Chancellor of the Cathedral Church of Chichester, and the present vicar is the Rev. Thomas Hudson.

The church, whose outward appearance is exhibited in the annexed view (Plate I.) is an ancient cruciform building. The tower, rising upon four pointed arches, is surmounted by a wooden shingled spire after the usual Sussex fashion, and contains five bells and a clock. It has a south chancel, whose windows on the inside (like those of the great chancel) are enriched with mouldings and pillars with foliage capitals. In the north wall of the chancel is a trefoil-headed recess, and in the south wall a double piscina (or rather a piscina and locker, as only one of the niches is perforated at the bottom) with cinquefoil heads, and a large stone seat under a plain pointed arch. The south wall of the south chancel contains a trefoil-headed piscina, and in the north side of the nave there is a small pointed recess. The font is of stone, octagonal in shaft and basin, very plain, and not calculated for immersion.

Inscriptions on slabs within the communion rails:

"Here lyeth the body of Dr. James Hougham, who died the 2d of November, 1700. Also here lyeth Mary his wife, who died the 5th of October, 1688, being of the antient family of the Culpepers."

"Here lies the body of Thomas Turner, youngest son of Richard and Jane his wife, who departed this life the 26th of February, 1745, aged 21."

"Here lies the body of Richard Turner, of Oldland, gent., eldest son of Richard and Jane, his wife, who departed this life the 17th of April, 1754, aged 36."

"In memory of William Turner, of Oldland, in the parish of Keymer, gent., who died the 26th day of June, 1786, aged 65 years. He was the last surviving

* From a note in the Register of Pyecombe, signed "Edw. Bland, rector."

son of Richard and Jane Turner, whose remains are deposited in this Chancel. And also of Mrs. Sarah Turner, the relict of the above-named Wm. Turner, and daughter of the late Rev. Edward Wilson, rector of Westmeston; she departed this life the 3d of May, 1802, aged 77 years."

On other slabs in the chancel (the first two in capitals):

"Heere lyeth buried the body of Richard Turner, late of Oldland, in Keymer, who was the sone of Thomas Turner, being aged sixty-fowre yeeres, and departed this life July the first, Anno Dom. 1681."

"Heere lyeth buryed the body of Thomas Turner, late of Keymer, aged fowr skore and fowr years, who departed this life the aythe day of February, in the year of our Lord 1671."

"Here lieth the body of William Turner, Apothecary and Citizen, who departed this life October the 11th, 1733, aged 33; and left no issue."

"Here is interred the body of Richard Turner, gent., late of Oldland, in Keymer, who departed this life October the 2d, Anno Domini 1720, ætatis suæ 68."

"Here lieth the body of Richard Turner, of Oldland, gent., eldest son of Richard and Sarah, his wife, who departed this life the 14th of May, 1748, aged 59. Under the old stone, South of this also, lieth the body of Jane, wife of Richard Turner, of Oldland, gent., youngest daughter of Thomas and Amy Gratwick, of Ham in Angmoring, who departed this life Sept. the 21st, 1728, aged 37, and left issue Richard, William, Thomas, and Amy."

There are three other slabs of Sussex marble, with inscriptions nearly obliterated.

In the south chancel are two ancient robbed of (*sic.*) brasses, one evidently having borne the effigies of a man and woman with legend at their feet, and the other only a plate for epitaph.

On other slabs in the south chancel.

(In capitals):

". . . . of Dichiland dise ased Maye the first, 1661."

(In capitals):

"1598. Her . lieth . Constanc Havse . widov . who died . the 3 . of Jan."

"To the memory of Ann, wife of Jas. Wood, of this parish, who departed this life the 29th of September, 1776, aged 76 years."

"To the memory of James Wood, late of this parish, who departed this life the 2d of June, 1790, aged 90 years. Also of Mary, daughter of James Wood and Ann his wife, who departed this life the 8th of January, 1736, aged 1 year and 11 months."

On a slab in the south transept:

"In memory of Mrs. Sarah Price, relict of Mr. Nathaniel Price, late of Bermondsey, Southwark, who died December 29th, 1764, aged 75 years."

On a slab in the nave:

"Here lyeth interrd ye body of the Rev. Mr. Edward Powell late Vicar of this parish, who departed this life the 13th day of May, 1746, aged 35 years."

In the north transept is a mural half-table monument, much decayed and injured by whitewash, containing two shields of arms

(defaced) under niches of Grecian architecture, and two others below concealed by pews. Along the frieze is the following inscription (in capitals):

"Here lyeth Henry Poole, esqvier, who dyed the 28th daye of Marche, A° D'ni 1580."

These notes were taken October 12, 1810.

WILLIAM HAMPER.

Eartham.

[1799, *Part I.*, *p.* 13.]

Your classical friends will be, doubtless, much gratified by your presenting to them the following very elegant inscriptions from the church of Eartham in Sussex:

1. On a monument bearing the arms of Hayley and Yates:

"Juxta hoc marmor requiescit cum filio infante THOMAS HAYLEY, armiger, vir liberalis admodum et benevolus his, quos in vitâ fidissimè colebat. In sepulchro iterum adjuncta est MARIA HAYLEY, uxor inculpabilis, parens amantissima. Hoc qualicunque monumentum patri, quem parvulus amisit, et matri, quæ vidua infantibus soliciti semper invigilans, utriusque parentis officio fungebatur, filius consecravit, filius, quem solum illa superstitem visceribus totis animoque amplexa fovebat, 1775."

2. On a gravestone in the churchyard:

"To WILLIAM BRYANT, clerk of this parish, aged 91, and ANNE, his wife, aged 92, this stone was raised by the contribution of their children and grandchildren, 1779."

[Verses omitted.]

3. On a gravestone:

"In memory of MARY, late wife of John Bayley, who died July 24, 1772, aged 39 years."

[Verses omitted.]

4. On a gravestone:

"FRANCES KENT, died October 28, 1777, aged 19."

[Verses omitted.]

The church consists of a small nave and north aisles unceiled, and a chancel very neatly fitted up and ceiled by Mr. Hayley, whose gardens join the churchyard. The entrance is by a Saxon arch supported on each side by a pillar of ancient masonry. In a small wooden turret are three bells.

M. GREEN.

[1824, *Part I.*, *p.* 31.]

Eartham is a small pleasant village situate about eight miles north-east of Chichester, in the hundred of Box and Stockbridge. The lordship belonged formerly to the ancient family of Kemp, whose fine old mansion is at Slindon, about a mile beyond.

But what renders this place an object of our attention is its being the residence of the poet William Hayley, Esq., whose father bought the house and estate here when he lived at Chichester for a hunting seat. On the outside it is irregular, being built part of stone and part stuccoed, but within are some good rooms. About six years ago Mr. Hayley added a part to the south with an arcade and an excellent library over it 24 feet by 33 feet.

Before the north entrance is a neat lawn, well decorated with shrubs, at the end of which is a pleasant circular greenhouse of rough flint work intermixed with brick, and at a short distance from this stands the little spire church.

This delightful retirement is situated on the side of a hill commanding a pleasant view of Chichester, Postdown Hill, near Portsmouth, the sea, the Isle of Wight, etc. The beautiful walks, made about sixteen years, we now wandered along, and first the lower walk to the west, at the end of which you have a picturesque view back upon the house and little spire church.

Turning northward we come to an oval grotto formed of rough wood, flint, and moss. This is called the entrance into Otway's Walk, a beautiful close shade of a gentle curve and exquisitely designed for the meditations of a poet. At the end of this is another small grotto.

Returning from hence we ascend a little to the right to an octagonal alcove in the wood for the purpose of tea-drinking, etc. Pass from hence through a higher serpentine walk with various shades and seats, at the end of which is another seat commanding a fine open view of the prospect before mentioned.

Across the open hill to the north runs from hence a pleasant terrace walk. We now saw the riding-house adjoining, which has not been used some years. Out of this, at one end, is just finished an excellent painting-room for the use of the celebrated Romney, who spends much time here in the summer. We next pass through a lovely shade of filberts and ascend to the mount, which gives a full view around. To the east Lord Newburgh's white house, embosomed in venerable oaks, is a charming object, and the hills towards the north, nobly crowned with wood, are a fine background to the scene. In the same direction are two other elevated walks: one of gravel, and the other grass, with several seats and romantic alcoves. Descending from hence through another serpentine to the house, we have a charming peep into the verdant valley skirted with the wood before mentioned.

The parish church is very small and out of repair, but the chancel is neat and contains several inscriptions. M. GREEN.

East Grinstead.

[1785, *Part II.*, *pp.* 913, 914.]

That stately building, the tower of the parish church of East Grinstead, was rebuilt in 1684 (the old one having been burnt down by lightning in 1683); but had for some years past been in a state of decay, owing to the want of judgment in the architect, bad workmanship, and worse materials. But within this twelvemonth it hastened very rapidly to its dissolution, by showing a large crack at the foundation of the north-east angle, which passed through the stone staircase contained in that angle, and which led to the top of the tower by winding steps. A large part of the outside of the foundation of that angle had at several times fallen down, which discovered the badness of the materials, being nothing but a case of stone filled up with rubbish, and that stone very indifferent. The bells, which were fixed and very heavy and hung in the third loft, had not been rung for some time past, as it was observed they shook the tower very much.

On Saturday the 12th day of November, 1785, a very considerable quantity of stone fell from the north-west angle, some distance up the tower; this brought near an hundred persons into the churchyard. The stones kept continually falling, and many of them, from the violent pressure, flew from the foundation to a considerable distance, as if thrown from an engine; when another large parcel of stone fell from the same angle, and raised a great dust, which served as a warning to the spectators to keep at a greater distance. The grand crack was then observed to run very fast up the tower, and about a quarter of an hour before two o'clock, it gave some dreadful cracks, and stones were heard to fall withinside; when the tower immediately divided north and south at the top, and the north-west minaret tottered for some seconds, which, together with the south-west and south-east minarets, fell down almost perpendicularly. The north-east minaret immediately followed, but unfortunately fell on the roof of the church, and driving one pair of rafters against another, beat down three pillars out of the four, and with some large stones which fell from the south-east angle, unroofed almost all the north and middle aisles beyond the pulpit, and beat down one of the pillars in the south aisle, in such a manner that the roof there also must be taken off; so that it may fairly be said two-thirds of the roof are destroyed by the fall of the north-east minaret, and the stone from the south-east angle. The west part of the tower sinking almost perpendicularly, the stones did not reach so far into the churchyard on the west and south sides as might have been expected; so that none of the houses (though very near) were damaged, and providentially no lives lost, though some persons had been both in the church and belfry but a few minutes before, and

the master and scholars had just left the schoolroom, which was adjoining to the steeple, and was also destroyed.

The tower, being very large and of great height, fell with the most dreadful noise, and shook the earth to a very considerable distance round the town, and the cloud of dust raised by it was beyond description, insomuch that the spectators could not distinguish any object a foot distant from them. Five of the bells lay on the top of the rubbish, only covered by the lead of the roof, but the fourth bell was buried some distance, and has since been dug out, and they are all whole to appearance; but whether any of them are cracked cannot be determined till they are hung up to give their sound.

East Wittering, Ernley and Birdham.

[1804, *Part II., pp.* 1101, 1102.]

The enclosed sketches of East Wittering, Ernley, and Birdham Churches (Plate II.), complete the views of churches, etc., in the hundred of Manhope, or Manhood, co. Sussex. . . . The parish of East Wittering is small, bounded on the south by the sea, on the west by West Wittering, on the east by Ernley, and on the north by Birdham and Itchnor. The village contains a few scattered houses, with a new decent public-house intended for the reception of sea-bathers, for whose accommodation there is a bathing-machine on the beach, which is a fine sand. The views from the beach of the Isle of Wight and Spithead are very pleasing. The parsonage-house has been lately improved, and is a decent dwelling. The church (Fig. 2) is an ancient structure, containing a nave and chancel, with a low wooden turret at the west end. The south doorway is a circular-headed arch with a zigzag ornament and moulding, with columns on the sides, of which the capitals only are remaining, and are of the early Norman architecture. The church has been lately modernized and improved by new paving and new pewing. The three narrow pointed-headed arches in the chancel are beat into one large modern window with a lintel and casement. The narrow-pointed window at the west end is likewise enlarged to a modern square window, to the great injury of the fabric, as appears by the gaping fractures in the walls. The living is a rectory (discharged from tenths), valued in the King's Books at £6 16s. 8d. per annum, the real worth upwards of £300 per annum. The present incumbent is the Rev. — Stevens, who succeeded the late Rev. Mr. Davis. The situation is low and flat (there being no eminence in the whole hundred), the soil rich and fertile.

The parish of Ernley is bounded on the south by the sea, and united on the east to Selsea by a narrow neck of land. It appears by Domesday Book to be called Summerlege (from what is now a small hamlet in the parish). "Rainald holds Summerlage of the

Earl; Helghi held it of the Saxon monarch by allodial tenure. It has always been assessed at one hide. The arable is one plough-land. There is one plough in the demesne; and two villans with three bondsmen have one plough. Here is one minister. In the time of King Edward it was valued at 21s. and such is the present estimate. At the period of the transfer it was appreciated at 15s." The parish is small; the soil in general is rich wheat-land. The church (Fig. 1) is a small, mean structure, consisting of a nave and chancel, with a small turret at the west end. In the south wall of the chancel is a piscina (Fig. 3), divided in the middle by a stone shelf. Ernley with Almodington is a rectory, valued in the King's Books at £7 6s. o½d. per annum.

"William holds Brideham of the Earl, and Nigell is his subtenant. Alnud held it as an allodial land. It has constantly been assessed at three hides and an half. The arable is five plough-lands. There are two ploughs in the demesne, and five villans with eight bondsmen having three ploughs. Here is a mill of 20s., two fisheries, three acres of meadow, and pannage with herbage yielding five hogs. Ansehitil holds one hide and an half in this manor, where he has a plough, a villan, and two bondsmen. The entire manor in the reign of Edward was valued at 40s.; it was afterwards estimated at 30s.; and is now appreciated at 65s." In Jones's "Index" is the following article: "Bridham de Thomâ Shelley, arm. occasionato ad ostendendum quo titulo tenet manerium de Bridham, in comitatu Sussexiæ. Michaelis Recorda, 6 Eliz. Rotulo 71." There is no regular village, but the farmhouses and cottages were scattered on the edge of a large common that has been enclosed within these few years, and now bears large crops of corn. The soil of the whole parish is in general a strong loam, bearing plentiful crops, but mostly of wheat. The church (Fig. 4) is small and plain, containing a nave and chancel, with a square tower at the west end. The font square and plain. The living is a rectory, valued in the King's Books at £10 0s. 10d. per annum. The present incumbent is the Rev. Mr. Joghill, who succeeded the Rev. Mr. Metcalf. S.

Ferring.

[1811, *Part I., pp.* 17-19.]

I send you a drawing of the Church of Ferring in Sussex (see Plate II., Fig. 3) situated about 4 miles east of Littlehampton, and within a quarter of a mile of the sea. The village has many indications of rural beauty. As we have not yet been favoured with a history of this county, the following monumental inscriptions, literally transcribed, may not, perhaps, be unacceptable to your readers.

FREDERICUS.

Ferring Church is a low building, consisting of a nave, north aisle,

and chancel; it is built with flint. At the west end is a small wooden turret.

Against the south wall of the nave is affixed a monument of white marble, with the following inscription:

"M. S. Of Mrs. Barbara Johnson, widow, and relic of Richard J., esq., late of the city of London, and daughter and coheiress of John Minshull, esq., late of Portslade in this county, by Barbara his wife, who was one of the daughters and coheiresses of William Westbrook, esq., late of this Parish. She departed this life the 4th July, 1757, aged 57 years."

Arms: In a lozenge arg. on a pile azure (issuing in chief) three wolves' heads erased of the field; an inescutcheon of pretence, az. issuing out of a crescent a star of six rays arg.; impaling: Quarterly, 1 and 4, az. issuing out of a crescent a star of six rays arg., 3, gu. a leopard's face with fleur-de-lis jessant or., 4, sab. three bars arg.

Adjoining is the following inscription on a monument of veined marble:

"H. S. E. Richardus Westbrook, mercator, filius natu minimus Johannis W. arm. et Barbaræ uxoris ejus; qui apud Cyprum insulam Consulis munere (non sine fructu et honore) functus est. Tandem in patriam reversus, animam cœlo, exuvias hoc loco deponendas curavit. Anno Domini 1700, Aug. 15; ætat. 49.

"——— Hoc est domus ultima, lector,
In quam decidimus, quicquid mortale creamur."

On a monument similar to the former, as follows:

"M. S. Gulielmi Westbrook de Fering, armig. et Elizabethæ uxoris. Obiit ille Feb. 29, anno Domini 1702, ætat. 62. Illa Oct. 16, anno Domini 1694, ætat. 54.

"In thalamo nos junxit Amor: Mors inque sepulchro,
Unà fœlices tandem requiescimus urnâ.

"Hoc Filiæ lugentes posuere Monumentum."

Arms: Gu. a leopard's face with fleur-de-lis jessant or, for West brook; impaling, Sab. 3 bars arg.

Adjoining, on a handsome monument of white marble, as follows:

"M. S. of Mrs. Elizabeth Richardson, widow and relict of Joseph R., esq., late of the Middle Temple, London; and one of the daughters and coheiresses of John Minshull, esq., late of Portsdale in this County, and Barbara his wife, who was one of the daughters and coheiresses of William Westbrook, esq., late of this Parish. She departed this life the 22nd March, 1752, aged 52 years."

Arms: In a lozenge, dexter defaced, sinister in pale, same as her sister's, Mrs. B. Johnson.

Facing these monuments in the nave, on the floor, a large blue stone as follows:

"Memoriæ et Pietati sacrum. Sub hoc marmore depositæ sunt reliquiæ Barbaræ uxoris Johannis Westbrook, armigeri; quæ obiit 30mo die Maij, anno Domini 1657. . . . Johannis, qui ex hâc vitâ decessit . . . die Junij, anno 1666. Ambo sperantes resurrectionem quæ est in Jesu Christo."

Opposite the pulpit in the aisle a flat stone as follows :

"To the memory of Mrs. Barbara Minshull, wife of John Minshull, gent., eldest daughter of William Westbrook, esq., who departed this life June 27. . . ."

The remainder of the inscription is covered by a pew.

There is also another flat stone on which the name of Westbrook is just discernible ; a family long since extinct, but formerly of considerable note in this parish. Their estates, by marriage of a daughter, became the property of the Minshulls ; and from them, by marriage, were carried into the family of the Richardsons, who are at present possessed of them.

At the east end of the nave near the chancel is a lofty monument of various-coloured marble : on the upper part appears a youth whose countenance is expressive of the most poignant grief ; on the lower compartment is the following inscription :

"Underneath are deposited the remains of William Westbrook Richardson, esq., of the Middle Temple, London, barrister-at-law, high sheriff of this county in the year of our Lord 1770. He died July 23, 1771, aged 45 years. The regret of this gentleman's relations and friends is the best panegyric to his memory.

"Here also lies interred the body of Mrs. Barbara R., relict of W. W. R., esq., together with Miss Barbara R., their only daughter, who died young. Mrs. B. R. died April 8, 1774, aged 55 years. To the memory of his ever revered parents, Wm. Richardson, esq., of Findon in this County, their eldest son, erected this monument."

The workmanship of this monument is most beautiful, being adorned with exquisitely rich carving and mouldings of various-coloured marble.

Against the south wall of the nave is an elegant monument of white marble, at the back of which rises a pyramid of black marble, ornamented with an urn, etc., with the following inscription :

"In a vault underneath the Vicar's seat are deposited the remains of Thomas Richardson, esq., of Warminghurst-Park ; high-sheriff of this County, in the year of our Lord 1793. He died August 29, 1797, aged 64."

Arms : Sab. on a chief arg., three lions' heads erased of the field ; impaling, Sable, a lion passant guardant arg. and a chief or.

On a tablet affixed to the south wall of the nave is the following :

"In memory of Anne, wife of the Rev. James Penfold, vicar of this parish, who departed this life the 13th June, 1769, in the 31st year of her age.

"Oh ! Reader, be wise in time, and suffer the great realities of that awful state into which thou must very shortly enter, to exert their full force and influence on thy daily conduct, remembering that the next remove and scene of being is ETERNITY !"

On a flat stone near the pulpit, as follows :

"M. S. Jana filia Johannis Layfield, LL.B., Rectoris de Chiddingfold, in comitatu Surriæ, et Judithæ uxoris ejus, hic jacet, felicem expectans resurrectionem quæ est in Domino nostro Jesu Christo. Nata 31 Martii, renata 14 Aprilis 1670. Denata , . . die Aprilis 1686."

On a flat stone in the nave :

"Underneath lye interred Mrs. Martha Mason widow. She was a most tender mother to the present Vicar of this parish (by her first husband, Mr. William Albright, citizen and goldsmith, of London). She died April 28, 1733, aged near 77. Also Mrs. Sarah Albright, his most excellent wife, who died in child-bed, August 30, 1733, aged near 34. Also William their son ; and (under the stone East of this lies) Dorothy Sophia, their daughter, who both died under two months old. Also underneath lies interred the Rev. William Albright, late vicar of this parish, and of Preston, who died the 8th August, 1766, aged 75 years."

Firle.

[1814, *Part II., pp.* 216, 217.]

In the parish church of Firle, rape of Pevensey, and hundred of Totnore, co. Sussex, are the following inscriptions. O. S.

In the chancel, belonging to Firle Place, on a brass over a tomb, in capitals :

"Hic jacet Edwardus Gage, Miles, et uxor ejus Elizabetha, qui obierunt anno D'ni 1569 ; quorum animabus propicietur Deus."

On the verge of the tomb, in capitals :

"Scio quòd Redemptor meus vivit, et in novissimo die de terra surrecturus sum, et rursum circundator pelle meâ, et in carne mea videbo Deum Salvatorem meum, quem visurus sum ego ipse, et oculi conspecturi sunt, et non alius. Reposita est hæc spes mea in sinu meo. Job. cap. 19 & 25."

Arms, on two brasses : 1. Quarterly, of four coats ; 1 and 4 Gage ; 2 and 3, Sinclair. 2. Quarterly of four coats ; 1, Gage ; 2, Sinclair ; 3, fretty vert and a fess ; 4, quarterly of four coats, 1 and 4, a chevron between three bees, 2 and 3, argent, a bend gules between six tirwhits or lapwings.

On a tomb are the effigies in full proportion of a Knight of the Garter in armour, in his collar of SS. and George, also his lady in the dress of the times, with their hands uplifted ; and on the verge of the tomb, the same passage from Job as above, and the following inscription on a brass :

"Hic jacet Joh'es Gage, preclari ordinis Garterij Miles, quondam Constabularius Turris London. Cancellarius Ducatus Lancastriæ, Dominus Camerarius Hospicij Reginæ Marie."

Arms on brasses : 1. Gage, quartering Sinclair. 2. Quarterly of ten coats ; 1, Gage ; 2, Sinclair ; 3, a saltire between four martlets ; 4, sable, a bend engrailed gules, and a chief argent ; 5, argent, Barry of six, on a chief two pallets between as many piles (no colours discernible), over all on an inescutcheon of pretence three swords meeting in one point ; 6, Sinclair ; 7, Gage ; 8, ermine, on a chevron three crescents ; 9, a fess between three wolves' heads erased ; 10, vair and a canton.

On a tomb are the effigies, on brass plates, of a gentleman in armour between his two wives in the dress of the times, with the

same passage from Job as the above; on a brass fixed in the wall the following inscription:

"Hic jacet Joh'es Gage, armiger, et duæ uxores ejus Elizabetha, et qui obierunt anno D'ni milessimo quingentessimo nonagessimo quinto; quorum animabus propicietur Deus."

Arms: Gage, quartering Sinclair, and impaling a chevron between three escallops.

On the verge of the tomb:

"Joh'is Gage, qui hic jacet, fuit hic monumentu' anno D'ni 1595."

On a slab was a brass of a gentleman in armour, with his wife, a son, and two daughters, infants, kneeling, and the following inscription:

"Hic jacet Thomas Gage, Armiger, et uxor ejus Elizabetha: obierunt anno Domini milesimo quingentessimo nonagessimo; qui habuerunt unum filium et duas filias; quorum animabus propicietur Deus.

*Miseremente mei	Miseremente mei
Saltem vos	Amici mei
Quid Cando'	Quid Vita Flos Pulvis et Umbra."

On a brass, with the effigies of a gentleman in armour, and his wife in the dress of the times, this inscription:

"Hic jacet Bartholomeus Bolne, Armiger, et Aleanor uxor ejus: obierunt anno Domini Mill'imo CCCCVI°. Amen."

On another:

"Here lyeth the body of Mary Howard, daughter of William, Lord Eure. She died at Furle, the 28th of Ienuarie anno D'ni 1638, aged 36 yeares, when shee had beene married 18 yeares, wanting a quarter, to Sir William Howard, eldest sonne to Sir Phillip Howard, sonne and heire to y^e^ Lord William Howard, youngest sonne to y^e^ Duke of Norfolk."

On a brass:

"Here lyeth Alice, y^e^ wife of Tho. Levett, Vicar of this parish, who dyed Mrh 29, 1676. Resurgam."

On a monument:

"Sacred to the Memory of the Rev. Richard Moreton, A.M. Ob. 27 June, 1784, æt. suæ 61. Resurgam.

"Also of Annabella Taylor, daughter of William Moreton, D.D., Bishop of Meath. Nat. A.D. 1687. Ob. A.D. 1774."

Arms: Quarterly of four coats; 1 and 4, a greyhound courant sable, collared gules; 2 and 3, gules, a cross engrailed ermine.

On a brass:

"Here lies the body of Mrs. Taylor, widow, daughter of Dr. Moreton, formerly Bishop of Meath, in Ireland. She died May 25, 1774, in the 80th year of her age. Ossa in pace quiescent."

It appears by Domesday Book that Earl Moreton held Firle in domain, when he had 5 ploughs in demesne, and 80 villeins with 34 ploughs. Here were also 2 mills of 40s., 72 acres of meadow,

* So in our correspondent's MS.—Ed.

and a wood of 40 hogs. 26 Henry VIII. the vicarage was valued at £13 9s. 4d., at which period Robert Ott, clerk, was vicar; and the prebend at 10s., Sampson Mychell, clerk, prebendary.

Fishbourn.

[1792, *Part II., p.* 977.]

On a stone in the wall on the north side of Fishbourn Church is the following inscription:

"HIC JACET . ANTH . WELLS . GWOHOA . DE . BRABRIDGE . IN . COM. SOVTHGVIM SEPVLTVS 8 . DIE MAII . 1394."

[1792, *Part II., p.* 1088.]

I must beg leave to correct an error of "T. S." in the epitaph at Fishbourn. GWOHOA is most probably QVONDĀ and SOVTHGVIM has some reference to the county of Southsex, which is not faithfully represented. R. S.

[1793, *Part I., p.* 321.]

I am extremely sorry to be under the necessity of soliciting the pardon of your readers for having sent you an erroneous copy of the epitaph of Fishbourn. The enclosed copy (Plate III., Fig. 5) you may depend upon to be correct. The stone is without ornament, 15 inches by 6 inches in size. T. S.

[1803, *Part II., p.* 644.]

The engraving of the old epitaph at Fishbourn, "T. S." says, "you may depend on to be correct," but I apprehend that the last three letters of the second line (represented as imperfect) are miscopied and erroneous. I viewed the stone in October, 1801, and then read that part of the inscription, GNTM (the last stroke of the N forming the upright of the T), an abbreviation of the word gentleman, which makes the sense complete. The union of Latin and English in one epitaph is not altogether unusual, as appears by the following on a brass in Pulborough Church, in the same county:

"Hic jacent Edmundus Mille, gentleman, qui obiit in vigilia Simonis et Jude Ao. D'ni MCCCCliio. Et Matilda Ux. ejus. obiit die Ao D'ni M°CCCC° quo a'iabus propicietur Deus. Amen."

WILLIAM HAMPER.

Fittleworth.

[1844, *Part II., pp.* 582, 583.]

In his "History of the Rape of Arundel," Mr. Dallaway, when noticing an estate called Lee, or Lygh, in the parish of Fittleworth, now belonging to the Earl of Egremont, added the following note:

"Over the door of the present farm is an instance of the character of the Arabic numerals, as first introduced into this kingdom." "1891." (1491.)

With his customary inaccuracy, Mr. Dallaway here wrote 1491 instead of 1492. Mr. Cartwright, in his second edition of the same volume, silently corrected this error, retaining Mr. Dallaway's words, and adding a facsimile of the whole date (see woodcut).

Mr. Cartwright, however, thus perpetuated a much greater error than he corrected, and made the matter worse by his far from careful facsimile. It may be confidently asserted that either author, if they had been as much characterized by their antiquarian research as they unfortunately were by a deficiency of that necessary element of a good topographer, might have mounted to the very earliest examples of Arabic numerals, without finding any resembling in form those Mr. Cartwright thus exhibited. As we know not into what elementary or encyclopædic works the error may not be copied in these days of historical compilation, both literary and pictorial, we have thought it desirable to take this public notice of an inscription which in itself would not be deserving of so much notice, and, after giving a more accurate representation of the date, for which we are indebted to Mr. F. A. Malleson, of Pulborough, we will add an explanation of the misapprehension.

The date is 1592. It is clear that an error was made by the stone-cutter, not uncommon with unpractised hands, of reversing the figure 5, after which he cut it again the correct way, and very probably attempted to obliterate his first production by some cement or other material which has long since perished. The stones themselves—for there are two—similar in their intention and in their error, are still perfect, and the cutting of the inscriptions sharp. They are slabs of oolitic sandstone, which must have been brought from some distance, and are let into a wall of red brick.

The Fittleworth date has therefore to be added to the more famous "Colchester date," and various others, which have from time to time misled the views of inexperienced palæographists.

At the date 1592 the estate of Legh belonged to John Lord Lumley, who had inherited it in right of his wife, the co-heiress of the Earls of Arundel; and to him or his tenant must be attributed the erection of the mansion. Dallaway says that it was parcel of the estates of Lord Lumley in 1610, by which he means that, after that lord's death, which occurred April 11, 1609, it was returned by inquisition as a parcel of his estates.

Fletching.

[1805, *Part II., pp.* 601, 602.]

The parish of Fletching, in the county of Sussex, midway between East Grinstead and Lewes, is very extensive, and its church (which is here engraved in Plate I.), is proportionably large; the time of the structure is not known; it is very ancient, and parts of the finishing which remain are in good Gothic taste. There is a very ancient monument in the church without an inscription, but it appears from the arms that it belonged to the family of Dalyngrige, which was very considerable, and frequently represented the county in Parliament. This family built Bodiam Castle, near Battle, of which there are noble remains, and also possessed Sheffield Place, in this parish, now the property of Lord Sheffield, the most ancient and considerable seat in this part of this county, having belonged to Earl Goodwin, the father of King Harold, before the Conquest; it was granted by the Conqueror to his half-brother, the Earl of Mortaigne and of Cornwall, and has since belonged to the Dukes of Lancaster and Norfolk, the Earls of Dorset, Abergavenny, and Delaware. There is also a handsome monument to the family of Leach; but the principal ornament of this church is a beautiful Gothic mausoleum belonging to Lord Sheffield's family (Plate II.), in which the remains of the celebrated historian Mr. Gibbon are deposited, and in memory of whom the following elegant inscription was written by that very distinguished scholar, Dr. Parr:

"Edwardus Gibbon, Criticus acri ingenio et multiplici doctrinâ ornatus, idemque historicorum qui fortunam Imperii Romani vel labentis et inclinati vel eversi et funditus deleti litteris mandaverint omnium facilè princeps; cujus in moribus erat moderatio animi cum liberali quadam specie conjunctâ, in sermone multæ gravitati comitas suaviter adspersa, in scriptis copiosum, splendidum, concinnum orbe verborum et summo artificio distinctum orationis genus reconditæ exquisitæque sententiæ, et in momentis rerum politicarum observandis acuta et perspicax prudentia. Vixit annos L̄ V̄ I mens. VII dies XXVIII decessit XVII cal. Feb. anno sacro MDCCLXXXXIV. Et in hoc mausoleo sepultus est ex voluntate Johannis domini Sheffield, Qui amico bene merenti et convictori humanissimo H. Tab. P. C."

There are several other Latin inscriptions to Lord Sheffield's family; the following to his lordship's father:

"H. S. E. Isaacus Johannis et Saræ Holroyd filius literis humanioribus à pueritiâ usque imbutus, iis excolendis unicè vacavit; et qui ad reipublicæ negotia scientiæ copiam et ingenii ubertatem facilè convertisset, tranquillitati et vitæ umbratilis otio omnia posthabuit, Minimè tamen officiorum oblitum testantur servi, amici, liberi; honesti rigidus sectator, benevolentiâ necnon comitate insignis, optimi cujusque laudibus cumulatus, nemini non desideratus è vita excessit. Natus 1708, vixit annos 70. Familia unde oriundus quæ in villâ ejusdem cognominis agri Eboracensis, sub tempora Edwardi Primi consederat; regnante Georgio Secundo in hâc demum vicinià sedem sibi stabilivit."

The following is in memory of his lordship's brother, who, being

of the forlorn hope, was killed in the desperate assault on the Moro Castle at the Havannah, July 30, 1762:

"M. S. Danielis Isaaci et Dorotheæ Holroyd filii natu tertii, qui militiæ deditus animum strenuum et fortem lepidâ urbanitate ita temperavit, ut nihil illi arduum, ille nemini non jucundissimus. Rei bellicæ sic obivit munia ut veterani nominis adolescens exæquaret gloriam. Annum vicesimum quartum nondum egressus, paucis selectis extra ordinem præpositus est ad arcis Moro oppugnationem in insulâ Cubâ; superatis audacter munitionibus occubuit victor. Tumulum egregio juveni ipso in vallo ubi honos partus mœrentes posuere commilitones."

Fletching is a vicarage in the patronage of Lord Sheffield. The present incumbent is the Rev. George Woodward. M.

Goring.

[1808, *Part I., p.* 121.]

Goring is a small village about half a mile from the sea, and eight from Arundel. There is a machine or two for the accommodation of bathers.

The Church (see Plate II.), which is an ancient building, is served by the Rev. Mr. Penfold, who holds also the adjoining parishes of Preston and Ferring.

On the south side of the chancel is a piscina, as represented in Fig. 1.

In the middle of the chancel is an altar-tomb of Petworth marble (see Fig. 2), in all probability to the memory of the builder of the church and his consort, whose effigies in brass lie on the top of the tomb (see Fig. 3). Round the tomb was an inscription in brass, but now not legible. The shields on the side of the tomb have been charged, but their bearings are lost, so that we are left entirely in the dark as to the subjects of this memorial. Over the brazen figures between the labels is a space, formerly, as I guess by the shape, filled with a sitting figure—perhaps the Blessed Virgin Mary and Infant Jesus. The following inscription is on each of the labels:

"Spiritus sancte Dei miserere nobis."

On the top of a flat stone as you enter the chancel are these arms (Fig. 4): Quarterly, 1 and 4 gutty on a chief azure three crowns proper, 2 and 3 a chevron between three. . . . On each side are two other shields, with the first and fourth quarter, as in Fig. 4, repeated (see Figs. 5 and 6).

The following inscription (in capitals) is on a stone before the altar-table:

Arms: Three crescents, a canton ermine, impaling a fess between three fleurs-de-lis. Crest: a leopard (see Fig. 7).

"Sub hoc marmore jacet quod reliquum est Sussanæ uxoris Johannis Cook de Petworth armigeri. E vitâ tranquillè cessit 19 die Aprilis, anno Domini 1707, ætatis 55. Anima tamen Deum rediet, corpore in futurum redituro."

Near the last-mentioned is the following (in capitals):

Arms: a chevron gules, between three lions rampant (see Fig. 8).

"Here lyeth buried DANIEL HALES, gentleman, who most christianlike departed this lyfe the 11th May, 1600."

On a flat stone in the nave is a brass plate, as shown in Fig. 9, with this inscription:

"Of yo' charite pray for the soules of John Cook and Emme his wyf, on whose soules ihu habe m'cy.

"Nere this place was inter'd ye remains of KATHERINE, wife of EDW. COOK, of Field Place, Esq., and daughter of Thomas Fry, of Battlehurst, Gent., who departed this life Feb. 11, 1649. And also of the above-written EDWARD COOK, of Field Place, Esq., who died January 10, 1661. And also of Anne, widow of said Edward Cook, Esq., and daughter of Robert Barker, of Datchet, in the county of Buckingham, Esq., who died April 11, 1693."

The latter part of the above in capitals.

On a brass plate fixed to a stone in the nave:

"Here under lyeth buried the body of JOHN BARNARD, of Field Place, who departed this life the 19th day of February, anno Domini 1644."

On the stone on which the above inscription is fixed is the following:

"Here lieth interred the body of GEORGE GITTENS, gentleman, who died the 17th Feb., 1713, aged 66 years."

J. SIDNEY.

Guestling.

[1798, *Part I.*, *pp.* 273-275.]

Sir W. Ashburnham, the late Bishop of Chichester, was buried in the family vault at Guestling, near Hastings, in that county, on April 14. The following inscription, which I copied from his coffin-plate, will ascertain his age:

"Sir William Ashburnham, Bart., born 16 Jan., 1710; died 4th Sept., 1797."

That on the coffin-plate of his lady is thus:

"Lady A., born April 14, 1712; died August 29, 1780."

If I mistake not, the Bishop had two sons: 1. William, who married Anne, daughter of the Rev. — Woodgate, of Marefield, in Sussex; by whom, who lies buried in Guestling Church, he had four sons and one daughter. 2. John, who died unmarried; and three daughters (unmarried, Margaret, Frances, and Katharine).

The seat of the Ashburnhams is named Bromham, and is in the parish of Guestling. The late Bishop was lord of the manor, patron, and rector of Guestling, which came into the family by the marriage of Richard Ashburnham, second son of Thomas Ashburnham, temp. Henry VI. (the eldest, John, was ancestor to the Earls of Ashburnham); with a daughter and heir of Sir John Stoneling, of Bromham, Knight. . . .

The church at Guestling, which is dedicated to St. Lawrence,

consists of two aisles, paved with brick; it is kept in very bad order, and claims not the least pretension to neatness.

On a monument against the wall of the south aisle, in which is the Ashburnhams' family vault, is the following inscription:

"Here lyeth buried Adam Ashburnham, esquiex, son'e and heir of Laurence A. and Eve Adames, who had issue livinge at his death, by his wife Elizabeth Twisden, Elizabeth Laurence, John, Roger, Charles, and Edward A. He dyed the v. of Iune, 1597, of the age of 40 yeres. Will God and I shall."

There is a shield containing ten quarterings, but scarcely distinguishable.

Against the wall of the chancel, on the north side of the communion-rails, is a monument, much broken and defaced, on which are two figures in marble, kneeling, viz., a man in armour, and a woman in the dress of the times; behind them are a little girl and a child in a cradle. On the tablet is this inscription:

"Here lyeth buried the body of John Cheyney, esquier, who marryed Elizabeth, the daughter of Iohn Palmer, of Lingcoln's Inne, esquyer, and had issue by her one sonne and one daughter, who ended his life the xxth of September, An'o Dom. 1603."

Arms: Ermine on a bend, s. 3 martlets or, impaling a coat which is broken and defaced. Crest: on a wreath, a bull's scalp a. attired o.

The Rev. Robert Bradshaw, who was rector of Pett and Guestling (and who married Bridget, the youngest daughter and only surviving child of Sir Denny Ashburnham, by his first wife Frances, born 1632, daughter of John Ashburnham of Ashburnham, Esq., of the bedchamber to King Charles I.), got £10,000 in one of the State lotteries, £1,000 of which he gave to the Corporation of Clergymen's Sons (after his decease, which happened July 20, 1736, aged about 80), paying him £4 per cent. while he lived. He built a new house near the church, and bequeathed it to the living; so that there are two parsonage-houses—this, and another, about half a mile south of the church. He also founded a school for twenty poor children of the parish, and left £15 per annum for the master's salary; and £15 per annum to an apothecary to attend the poor of the three parishes of Guestling, Pett, and Fairlight. The schoolmaster and apothecary are appointed, annually, on May 1—the former by the owner of Bromham and the rector of Guestling; the latter by the rectors of the three parishes. Mr. Bradshaw bequeathed lands for the endowment; but not dying till after the Statute of Mortmain took place (though the will bore date before), his heir contested the validity of these bequests. In the contest so much money was spent that his will could not be fulfilled till after the death of his widow, when her jointure of £100 per annum fell in, A.D. 1769; the estate was then sold for almost twice as much as he expected, and all his legacies were increased proportionably.

Some land now let at £4 per annum was left by —— ——, to be given to four poor widows (two belonging to Guestling parish, and two to Icklesham), who are to keep the (Cheney's) monument clean. For the two Guestling widows there is also a house and a little plat of about half an acre. The owner of Bromham is trustee, and the late Mr. Bradshaw augmented the salary of the two Guestling widows by leaving £50 to be laid out in land, for their use.

William Fletcher, of C·ghurst, gent., buried November 25, 1712, left an annuity of £1 10s. as a dole to the poor of this parish for ever.

Guestling, Gestelinges, Gestlinge, Gesseling, Gestling, Gestlyne. Dedication: St. Laurence. Patron: Sir W. Ashburnham, Bart. Deanery: Hastings. King's Books, £12 os. 7½d. Tenths, £1 4s.

21 Ed. I. Ecc'ia de Gestling, xx m'r's, Pope Nicholas's taxation.

Halnaker.

[1812, *Part I., p.* 409.]

The venerable remains of the castellated mansion of Halnaker are situated about 4 miles north-east of the city of Chichester. Grose informs us the honour of Halnac, Halnaked, or Halnaker, was given by Henry I. to Robert de Hay, or Haya, who dying without issue male, it, with other estates, devolved to his heiress Ciceley; she marrying Roger de St. John, the son of Adam de Port, and Mabel the heir of Robert de St. John, carried it into that family, where it continued till the 3rd of Edward III., but how long after is uncertain. In the 31st of Henry VIII. it was the property of Thomas Lord de la Warr, whom that King partly obliged to exchange it with divers other estates, for the site, circuit, and lands, of the dissolved abbey of Wherwell. It remained in the Crown till the 19th of Elizabeth, when that Queen granted it to Henry Lord Arundel for his life, and afterwards to the Lord and Lady Lumley, and their heirs. In the 29th of this reign it was alienated by Lady Lumley to the Morleys, and afterwards belonged to the Earl of Derby, who obtained it with his wife, the daughter and heir of Sir William Morley. In 1752 it was bequeathed by Lady Derby to Sir Thomas Acklam, who sold it to his Grace the Duke of Richmond, in whose possession it now remains. The great hall of this mansion is enriched with curious carving, done about the reign of Henry VIII., where, besides various ornaments, are escutcheons of the arms of the De la Warrs, Camois, etc., and in a panel near the centre of the room the arms of England. Over the doors leading from the hall to the pantry and cellar are half-length figures of men holding cups, and seemingly inviting strangers to partake of the hospitality of the house. Over the head of one is a label containing these words, "Les bien venue," and over the other, "Come in and dringe."

The mansion was built round a courtyard, the entrance under an

embattled gateway on the south side, with a square tower at the south-west angle (the castle form and entrance was not yet disused, and the warlike baron cast a lingering look at his former greatness). The chapel, now in ruins, and other apartments on the east; the hall and principal apartments on the north. A part of the buildings have been taken down by order of the present owner; and in the summer of 1804 the brick building on the east (or right side in the view) fell down. It stands on a gentle decline on the South Downs, commanding a fine view of the sea in front, Highdown Hill on the East, and the Isle of Wight on the west, the spire of Chichester Cathedral contributing to enrich the scene. The surrounding park is well wooded with venerable oaks, chestnut, beech, and maple, and is at this time well stocked with deer. Since the death of Lady Derby (whose deeds of charity and hospitality are yet held in grateful remembrance), the mansion has been slighted, and inhabited by poor people, and is now going fast to decay. The annexed (Plate I.) shows the hall and principal apartments on the north side of the courtyard. T. S.

Hardham.

[1795, *Part I., p.* 376.]

The priory of Heringham, Herningham, Heretham, Eritheham, or Hardham, stands on the hundred of Westenswright and rape of Arundel. It is said to have been founded in the time of Henry II. by one of the family of Dettant Roy, who were formerly of great note in that part of Sussex. The foundation was for five brethren, canons regular of the order of St. Augustine, or black canons. Edward I. granted his license to William Payanell, or Paynell, to grant to this house the manor of Cookham, and thirty-two acres of land in Lanucyng, with the ferry of New Shoreham, for the support of four secular chaplains to celebrate for his soul in their church. Upon the petition of Maud, the niece and heir of the said William, exhibited to Edward II. in Parliament, that King granted for the future the prior might appoint four regular canons of his own house for that office; and Edward III. granted his license to appropriate the hospital of St. Antony, at Cookham, to this house. They were also possessed of the patronage of several rectories, wherein the canons officiated as incumbents on festival days. What the amount of its revenues was is uncertain. The priory being dissolved by common law before the statute of dissolution of monasteries, Sir William Goring, who was of the bedchamber to Henry VIII. being heir to the founder, entered upon the priory and lands, thereunto belonging by agreement with Pricklow, the last prior. At what time it passed out of the family of the Gorings does not appear. A few years ago it belonged to Nicholas Turner, Esq., of Pigna Park, who sold it to — Pike, of Portsmouth, whose daughter carried it

in marriage to the present possessor, — Benham, Esq., of Petersfield. The priory stands on a rising ground on the banks of the Arun, commanding a pleasing view to the south over the green levels bounded by the Downs, the ruins of Amberley Castle, at the distance of about two miles, helping to enrich the scene. But little of the ancient building remains; the principal are arched vaults, serving as offices to a farm-house. On the north side are the remains of a building with three elegant pointed arches ornamented with a zig-zag moulding. Of this building I will send you a sketch at a future time; that now given (Plate II.) was taken from the south-west, 1793. W.

[1796, *Part I., p.* 113.]

Hoping a second view of Hardham Priory, Sussex, may be acceptable, I send you a sketch (Plate II.), taken from the north-west, as promised in my last. S.

Hastings.

[1786, *Part II., pp.* 649-651.]

Enclosed you have a few drawings, with observations, on some antiquities, etc., collected in a late journey (1785) in Hastings, in Sussex. This is an ancient incorporated town, and one of the Cinque Ports. It is situated north and south between two high hills, and consists chiefly of two parallel streets, about half a mile in length, divided by gardens, at the division of which runs a mean brook, called by the inhabitants the Bourne, which flows into the sea. The town has two churches, the first, at the entrance, and east side, is named All Saints; the other, on the west side, and near the bottom of the town towards the sea, St. Clements. Divine service is performed in the first at morning, and evening prayer at the last, at both of which the mayor of the town attends, with a white rod in his hand, preceded by two sergeants-at-mace, in silver-laced blue cloaks and hats, each bearing a silver mace on his shoulder, but unattended by any other of the Corporation. The Town Hall, over the Market-place, is a modern building, erected in 1700. In a frame hung up in it is a long list of its mayors, the first of which was sworn as such in the year 1560, before which time a bailiff was the chief magistrate; the list commences in 1500. Near it the arms of France is fixed, largely carved on wood, and painted in proper colours, with embellishments, and was presented to the Corporation by one of the officers (a jurat of Hastings), who was at the reduction of Quebec, where it was fixed over one of the gates of that city, all which is inscribed in a tablet under the arms. Over the mayor's seat in this hall are the arms of King Charles II., with the date of his restoration, 1660. This port had anciently a strong pier, built of massy stones and piles of wood; the remaining stones (of which

there are a great number), are of a prodigious bigness, and the piles of wood still appear in rows at low water. This pier has been long ago demolished by the raging sea and violent storms; but at what period I could not learn. Near this ruined pier is a strong palisaded platform, with several large pieces of cannon on it; and a little to the west is a neat room, built for the reception of company who frequent this place; and adjoining is a well-gravelled walk, and sheltered seat for repose after walking. This town, from its pleasing situation near the sea, its bathing-machines, the many pleasant walks and rides about it, diversified with the most agreeable prospects, is become, in proper season, the resort of a numerous and genteel company.

On the summit of the western hill, towards the sea, are the ruins of an ancient castle (Plate I., Fig. 1), but of what antiquity, history, and even tradition are silent regarding any memorials of it. The fragments of walls surrounding the ground within are extensive, and towards the west are more entire, with pretty lofty remains of two towers; a deep ditch to landward renders the approach to the castle on that side almost inaccessible. There was a parish church or chapel within its walls, dedicated to St. Mary, now united to St. Clement's in the town; but though there are many remains of ruins dispersed over the ground, no part can with precision be fixed on as the spot where it stood. Within memory a large part of the wall of this castle, projecting over the cliff, fell down, and though falling from so great a height, the stones were so strongly cemented together, that the whole lies on the strand beneath, yet disunited, and is supposed to weigh more than fifty tons. On the side of the same hill, to the right of the castle, at a little more than a quarter of a mile distant, is a cavern (Fig. 2), which an old man and his wife have made their habitation from the year 1783, having been discharged from the town workhouse for repeated misbehaviour. The company who come to this town frequently visit this gloomy abode, and from them the poor creatures pick up a few pence, and, with what they can otherwise collect, drag on a miserable existence, sleeping on the bare rock, without any door to their cavern, or any other clothes to cover them than the rags on their bodies. The cavern is of no great extent, reaching but a few yards to the left from the entrance; to the right is their fire-place, the fuel for which they collect from the neighbouring fields and brakes. The smoke is discharged from an aperture into a channel cut in the rock, which is seen in the drawing. I incline to think that this cavern has been in ancient time a hermitage, as on the inside, opposite the entrance, there is a cross cut in the rock, and by its side a niche for the image of some saint (Fig. 3).

In St. Clement's Church is a curious octagon antique font (Fig. 4), on the squares of which are carved, in relievo, the instruments of our

Lord's Passion (Fig. 5). There are also in this church some ancient gravestones, most of which are robbed of their brasses, with which they were once inlaid. There are two brass chandeliers; that towards the east has the following inscription engraved on it:

"The gift of Edward Milward, William Ashburnham, John Pelham, Luke Spence, Richard Ridout, and Rose Fuller, Esqrs., Barons of this port, who supported the canopies at the coronation of King George III. and Qu. Charlotte, Sept. 22, 1761."

The lower chandelier was given by the three parishes of All Saints', St. Clement's, and St. Mary in the Castle. The front of the pulpit is covered with flowered silver tissue, with a gold fringe at the bottom, and silver ditto at the top, and was part of the canopy held over King George I. at his coronation.

On the south side of the chancel is a well-carved monument, with this inscription:

"Sacred to the memory of John Collier, esq., who (tho' not a native) yet was an inhabitant of this corporation for upwards of fifty years, many of which he was town clerk, and several times mayor thereof. He had also the honour of being one of the canopy-bearers at the coronation of their Majesties King George II. and his royal consort, Queen Caroline. He was bred to the practice of the law, by which he acquired an ample fortune with a fair character, and at the same time eminently displayed his benevolence and hospitality. Tho' possessed of these and many other moral virtues, yet he thought the duties of religion indispensable, therefore constantly attended divine service. He was an active and humane magistrate, an indulgent husband, a tender parent, a kind master, and, respecting the community, a worthy member of it. Thus happily endowed whilst living, he died lamented on the 9th day of December, 1760, in the 76th year of his age, leaving behind him a widow and six daughters."

At the upper end of the south aisle is a small monument thus inscribed:

"To the memory of Capt. Thomas Delves, brother of Nicholas Delves, of London, alderman. He had the honour of being one of the barons of this ancient towne and port, who carried the canopy over King Charles the Second at his coronation. He was Capt. of the trained bands for many years, and he was five times mayor of this towne. He finished his course the 4th day of Septem., anno Dom. 1669, aged 57 years.

"To the memory likewise of Nicholas Delves, eldest son of Nicholas Delves, of London, alderman, who departed this life the 4th day of March, anno Dom. 1682, aged 34 years and 11 months.

"To the memory likewise of Mrs. Anne Delves, wife of Thomas Delves, capt. Shee finished her life the 23th of Febararey, anno Dom. 1686, 3 scor yeares and 10."

Under this monument, on the floor, is an ancient tombstone, with a Calvary cross on it, but no inscription. A large vault is under the chancel, which had a door and stairs descending into it on the north side, now covered with wainscoting. What the use of it was anciently is uncertain, but at present it is used as a cellar for liquors.

The church of All Saints has no monuments, and but one ancient gravestone (Fig. 6), at the higher end of the north aisle; the figures of the man and woman on it are cut in lines, as drawn; it had an

inscription round the edge, which by the wear of feet is quite obliterated, excepting the word "anno." The lower end of this aisle is partitioned off for a vestry-room. On a ledge under the window are placed two human skulls, but when or why placed there I could not be informed. Fine painted glass was in the windows within the parish clerk's remembrance, but now gone, their stone imposts and Gothic tracery demolished, and wood frames inserted in their place. Over the south porch is a cross and two small niches (Fig. 7), in which anciently were two figures, probably of Mary and John, which with the crucifix composed what was called the rood, and was in all churches before the Reformation. In the wall on the south side of the communion-table is an ancient seat of three arches (Fig. 8); by the perforations in the sides of the middle arch, it is supposed to have been a seat for hearing confessions. At the head of a grave in the churchyard is a stone thus inscribed:

"In memory of Thomas Noakes.* He died May 22, 1783, aged 24 years.

"May it be known, tho' I am clay,
A base man took my life away;
But freely him I do forgive,
And hope in heaven we shall live."

A very large silver punch-bowl, weight 166 oz. 18 dwt., is kept at the Swan Inn, and is called the corporation bowl. It has an inscription engraved on it intimating that it was made with the silver covering the canopy staves used at the coronation of King George II. and Queen Caroline. The figures of the King and Queen are also engraved on it, sitting in the ancient chairs, as at their coronation, in their royal robes; the weight of the bowl is engraved on the bottom. It is remarkable that there are no dissenters from the Church of England of any kind here, though a pretty large town, and computed to contain near 3,000 inhabitants.

Some time since mention was made in some of the public papers of an ancient subterraneous vault lately discovered in the borough of Southwark; it would doubtless give great satisfaction to your antiquarian correspondents if any person who has visited the place would favour them with their observations on it, opinions of its use, and a sketch of it. MATT. SKINNER.

[1786, *Part II., pp.* 852, 853.]

The arms of France, brought from Quebec, were given by General Murray to one of the jurats, who has a house between this town and Battle.

The remains of piles, which seem to have once formed a pier, are amongst some large stones on the beach opposite the town; but the same sort of rocks are found on the shore far to the east and west of this place.

* He was a smuggler, and was shot by an officer of the customs on the sea.

On the platform are eleven pieces of cannon. The garrison, in time of peace, consists of a gunner (who has lately had a house built for him under the castle-hill) and two invalids.

The fragment of the square tower in the castle is said by the inhabitants to be that of the church of St. Mary in the Castle, in which parish part of the town is comprehended, and which is united with All Saints, not St. Clements. This tower is in the northern wall, in the thickness of which is a narrow passage out of this tower, just wide enough for one person to pass, leading to a door some height above the ground, on the outside. Mr. Grose calls it the sally port.

The other tower (which is near it) has a semicircular projection beyond the wall, and in it has been a circular staircase. Thin stones are placed at the turning, in the herring-bone way. The mortar used in the walls is made with small pebbles, very hard and firm.

Probably there was no wall on the southern side next the sea, the perpendicular and lofty cliff being a sufficient defence. If ever there was any, it has long since fallen down with that part of the rock on which it was built. That the rock formerly extended further toward the sea is manifest, because a fragment of the eastern wall now projects beyond the cliff, suspended in the air by the strength of the mortar. Caverns are dug in these rocks by children employed to fetch sand for the inhabitants of the town, and large pieces sometimes tumble down.

The castle was built by William I., and is now the property of Lord Pelham.

The town was defended towards the sea by a wall extending from the castle hill across the hollow in which the town is situate to the hill on the other side, which rises very high, and the face of which is a steep perpendicular rock. In this wall (a good deal of which remains) were three gates: one below the Swan Inn; one across the little stream which runs through the town; and the third on the eastern side of it. Some of the hooks on which the gates were hung are remembered in their places. It does not appear that there were any walls on the land side; nor indeed do they seem to have been very necessary for preventing the sudden incursion of a foreign enemy, as that towards the sea, with the castle, and the natural fortification of the rocks, would protect at least against any sudden attack.

On the castle hill was another church, dedicated to St. Andrew, now wholly dilapidated.

At the foot of this hill is a large limekiln, where great quantities of chalk are burnt into lime; and a little beyond it, in the bottom, was a priory of canons regular, of the order of St. Augustine, part of which now remains in a barn; and there is a small piece of the

old wall near the farmyard. It belongs to Mr. Milward, and is extra-parochial.

Beyond this, to the west, the hill rises again very sharp, with cliffs to the sea, as before. On this hill a windmill, next the sea, is the only building in the parish of St. Michael. The foundations of a church or chapel may be found near it.

North-west of this is a barn, made out of a chapel, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen. The west end is entire, in which was a door with a sharp-pointed arch, and over it a long, narrow window, with a round arch, both filled up. The walls are built with stones, some round, some thin and flat, some square; the mortar made with small pebbles.

The road from Hastings to Bexhill and Eastbourne is on the beach, at the foot of the rocks, which extend near three miles, when there is a valley, leading to the seat of Mr. Pelham, under the hill which is passed in going from Battle to Hastings. In his park, though so near the sea, are fine woods, which do not seem hurt by the sea air. Crossing the end of this valley the ground rises gently to a public-house called Nunhide Haven, near which are the ruins of a chapel. This is a small distance from the sea, and is said here to have been the place of the debarkation of William I. A stone under the rocks between this and Hastings is shown as the table on which he ate his dinner. Pevensey, where our historians say he landed, is eight or ten miles west of this; but they add that he marched along the shore to Hastings, and stayed there fifteen days. . . .

There is a little silk weaving carried on at Hastings by one man, but no other manufacture, the town being wholly employed in fishing and smuggling. There are about fifty small boats employed in fishing, and they send a good deal to London. They catch soles, haddock, mackerel, herrings, whiting, maids, skate, plaice and dabs, which are sold reasonably. About Michaelmas they begin a herring fishery, which is at its height from November to Christmas. . . . A small fish is caught on the sands, which they call pandells; they are bigger than shrimps, smaller than prawns, and differ from them, though they much resemble them. Their claws are not like those of a lobster, but shut up like a knife with a short blade.

Dugdale, in his "Monasticon," vol. ii., p. 84, seems to understand that the church of St. Mary, in or under the castle, and the priory were the same place; but I have some doubts on this head. He quotes Leland, "Coll.," p. 82, in the margin, and gives this title: "Novus prioratus de Hastings. Walterus Bricet Miles fundator. Modemus . . . Pelham Miles." He gives a charter of 22 Edward I., rex., etc.: "Inspeximus cartam quam Henricus quondam Comes de Ango fecit ecclesiæ S. Mariæ de Hastingiis quæ est libera capella nostra et canonicis ejusdem ecclesiæ in hæc verba; Henricus Comes

de Ango omnibus, etc. Sciatis quod confirmo præbendas ecclesiæ S. Mariæ de Hastingiis ab antecessoribus meis in liberam et perpetuam elemosinam concessas, sicut carta Henrici avi mei testatur; et ideo volo ut fructus præbendarium ubicunque sint canonicis ejusdem ecclesiæ integre persolvantur. Præterea concedo et confirmo redditus ad thesaurarium ejusdem ecclesiæ pertinentes scil., etc. Willielmus autem, filius Wiberti, quia de vicecomitatu comitatus quem tenuit, retinuit decimam, dedit thesaurariæ et ecclesiæ supradictæ de sub castello perpetue remanendam." The King confirms this grant.

He then gives letters patent of 14 Henry IV., reciting that the church of the Holy Trinity and the habitation of the prior and convent of the said church at Hastings had been overflowed and wasted by the sea, so that they could not stay there any longer; and that Sir John Pelham had given to the prior and convent certain lands and tenements at Warbilton, upon which they had begun to erect a new church and habitation in honour of the Holy Trinity; and the King thereby gives them the manor of Withiam, part of the possessions of the alien priory of Morteyn, then in his hands by reason of his war with France, for twenty years.

The first-mentioned church, we see, was dedicated to St. Mary, but the priory was originally dedicated to the Holy Trinity, and continued so to be on its removal. The church of St. Mary seems to have been on the castle hill. The priory was at the bottom, where it might be overflowed. I wish some of your correspondents would clear up my doubts on this matter. L.

[1792, *Part I., p.* 113.]

The shield represented in Plate III., Fig. 3, was taken from off one of the gates of Quebec, in the year 1759, and was presented by General Murray to the Corporation of Hastings. As this trophy commemorates so noble a conquest, and the inscription does honour to the general who made a present of it, the inserting both of them in your Magazine will oblige. LINCOLNIENSIS.

"This shield was taken from off one of the gates of Quebec at the time that a conquest was made of that city by his Majesty's sea and land forces, in the memorable year 1759, under the commands of the Admirals Saunders and Holmes, and the Generals Wolfe, Monckton, Townshend, and Murray, which latter, being appointed the first British Governor thereof, made a present of this trophy of war to this Corporation, whereof he at that time was one of the Jurats."

[1807, *Part I., p.* 105.]

I send you two views, one of St. Clement's Church, the other of All Saint's Church, Hastings (see Plate I., Figs. 1 and 2).

The livings are consolidated, and the service is performed alternately. S. R.

[1824, *Part II.*, *pp.* 173, 174.]

Orders have been given for the excavation of the ground within the walls of Hastings Castle, which are of great thickness. The men began to dig at several places, in one of which, under the wall, they found a perfect stone step. They continued their labour, and found twenty-six regular stone steps, winding round a strong stone column underground. At the bottom of these steps they came to a doorway, the frame of stone, and in good condition; indeed, the hobs where the hinges, locks, bolts and bars went are very perfect. They are now digging a little more towards the sea, on the level with the bottom of the stone steps, and opposite the doorway, where they are come to a vault, containing stone coffins, which have been opened, and shown to the public. The visitors to this spot are innumerable. The coffins contain the remains of persons of extraordinary size, and in perfect preservation; the teeth in the jaws are sound and good; the coffins are made similar to the steyne graves now made, excepting they are made to fit the bodies, particularly the head; they are first built in the shape, and the bodies afterwards put in, and large stones laid over, no person being allowed to touch the bones. The immense height of the ground on which the ruin stands occasions it to be very dry. The coffins must have lain many hundred years, but nothing has been found to discover any date. The workmen also discovered a well, at the bottom of which some human bones and other things were found. A drawbridge has been discovered near the foundations, which are to be carefully excavated and examined.

Heathfield.

[1794, *Part II.*, *p.* 1163.]

I send you a drawing of Heathfield Tower (Fig. 2), a stone building, 57 feet high. The bottom is an octagon, with recesses. This beautiful edifice, which, being situated on an eminence, commands a view of the whole country around, was built by Francis Newberry, Esq., who has a fine seat, called Heathfield Park, about half a mile distant, in honour of the late Lord Heathfield, the gallant defender of Gibraltar. Over the door is inscribed, "Calpes Defensori," the letters of which were cast from the brass of one of the floating batteries taken from the Spaniards in that memorable siege.

PICTOR.

Hellingly.

[1845, *Part I.*, *pp.* 271, 272.]

The old moated manor-house of Horselunges, in the parish of Hellingly, co. Sussex, is well deserving of a visit from the antiquarian tourist. From evidence given below it appears to have been erected in the reign of Henry VII., and during the primacy of Archbishop Morton. It occupies a low site on the little river Cuckmere, which

feeds its moat. Externally the building, which is now tenanted as a farmhouse, presents nothing remarkable. The front is timber-built, and, for a house in the style to which it belongs, is remarkably destitute of ornament. Some of the doorways of the interior have the flattened arch of the period, with foliated and other ornaments in the narrow spandrels. Several of the windows contain armorial bearings in good preservation.

As remains of the last-named description are constantly disappearing under the devastating hand of time, or being swept away by the still more ruthless hand of modern improvement, I venture to place on the permanent pages of the *Gentleman's Magazine*, for the information of future antiquaries, a record of the blazon.

In the room now occupied as the farmhouse kitchen, but which appears once to have been the principal apartment, are two windows of large dimensions, each containing three shields.

East Window.—Shield, No. 1, Quarterly, gules and ermine, in the first and fourth a goat's head argent, Morton; impaling in the sinister the arms of the see of Canterbury. This shield has evidently been reversed. No. 2, Ermine, a bordure engrailed azure, on a chief dancetté of the second three crowns, or Lytton; impaling quarterly, 1 and 4, Azure, a fesse between six cross-croslets, or St. Omer; 2 and 3, Quarterly sable and argent, Hoo. No. 3 as No. 1, but in its proper position, Morton, Archbishop of Canterbury.

South Window.—No. 1, Or, a saltire engrailed between four cross-croslets fitchée argent, a fleur-de-lis for difference. The field should be vert, for Devenish. No. 2, Devenish, impaling, quarterly, 1 and 4, Argent, a cross moline ——; 2 and 3, Azure, a fret or. No. 3, Devenish, impaling Hoo.

In the kitchen chamber:

First Window.—No. 1 (much mutilated), Or, a lyon rampant sable, Welles, impaling the quartered coat of St. Omer and Hoo. At the lower part of this shield some ignorant glazier has added a fragment of another, containing a repetition of the quartering of St. Omer. No. 2, Quarterly, Devenish and Hoo, impaling Lytton.

Second Window.—No. 1, Devenish; No. 3, Devenish impaling Hoo; No. 2 is a roundel, composed of fragments so jumbled that the collective wisdom of the Heralds' College would be at fault in attempting to describe it. An admirable piece of glaziers' marshalling!

Hall Chamber.—No. 1, Arms of Archbishop Morton; No. 2, the same.

Horselunges was the residence of Sir John Devenish in 33 Henry VI. He married Elizabeth, daughter and co-heir of Thomas Lord Hoo and Hastings by Eleanor, daughter of Lionel Lord Welles; Sir Richard Devenish, his son, married Faith, daughter of Sir Robert Lytton; Thomas Devenish, his son, was of Horselunges and of

Westhampnett, co. Sussex. The latter estate he acquired *jure uxoris*, viz., Anne, daughter and co-heir of Wm. Tawke of that place. After this marriage the principal branch of the family resided in Western Sussex, until its extinction in the reign of Elizabeth. Two younger branches (unnoticed in any genealogical account of the family I have seen) established themselves at Burwash and at Brede, in the rape of Hastings.*

St. Omer is one of the quarterings of Lord Hoo, but some of the other bearings I cannot bring into the Devenish pedigree. The arms of Archbishop Morton occur no less than four times, and are not in any instance marshalled with the Devenish arms or quarterings. I am desirous of being informed why they are introduced into a mansion built by and for this family, or why they occur at all in connection with Hellingly, which is not one of the Archbishop's peculiars. A friend suggests that these coats were brought hither from one of the many palaces of the archbishops in Kent and Sussex, which were dismantled at the Reformation; but a strong argument against this hypothesis presents itself in the resemblance which they bear in execution, and in the style of the surrounding foliated ornaments to the others, which were unquestionably painted expressly for the position they now occupy.

Were there any evidence that Sir Richard Devenish, the probable founder of the mansion, was an aspirant after court favours, we might fairly suppose that he placed this achievement in his windows as a compliment to the presiding genius of the seventh Henry's court—the "wise and eloquent, but harsh and haughty,"† John Morton, Archbishop of Canterbury, Cardinal and Lord Chancellor of England.

MARK ANTONY LOWER.

Hove.

[1792, *Part I.*, *p.* 105.]

Hoove, by some spelled "Hove" or "Hova," lies on the road between Brighthelmstone and New Shoreham, about two miles from the former and four from the latter. It was one of the many lordships in the county of Sussex which the Conqueror's survey records to have been the estate of Godwin Earl of Kent, in Edward the Confessor's time, and which after his death passed to his eldest son Harold, who being afterwards King, was slain by the Norman Duke, who seized his lands and gave them to his followers. Long after this time, this place was as large and as considerable a village as the county could boast; but it is reduced, by the encroachment of the sea at different times, to about a dozen dwellings. This place gives title to a prebend in the cathedral of Chichester; and the living, which is a vicarage united to Preston, is in the gift of the

* Their wills are registered at Lewes.

† "Athen. Oxon."

prebendary. Divine service is only performed in the church once in six weeks, and, by appearance of the ruinous state in which it at present is, that will be soon entirely neglected. J. Mossop.

Hunston.

1792, *Part II., pp.* 805, 806.]

Hunston Church (Plate II., Fig. 1) is a small ancient structure with an angular turret for two bells, which hung exposed, a form uncommon in this part. It contains a body and one (south) aisle, which is separated from the body by three pointed arches supported by neat and light round columns. The entrance from the south (the only one it appears originally to have had) is through a Saxon arched doorway adorned with a waved ornament and moulding (Fig. 2). From the alteration in the windows, additional buttresses, etc., it appears to have undergone various alterations by repairs. The roof of the church is now much lower than when first built, as is evident by the angle of the roof in the wall; the porch is also of later date, as appears by its patched materials, and the east side wall of the porch being close to the side of the doorway; part of the moulding round the doorway is also chipped off to make way for the roof. There is not one monument within the church, nor the appearance of there ever having been any. It is now in so decayed a state that its utter ruin seems unavoidable before long. In the 48th of Edward III. it belonged to the priory of Boxgrave. The living is a vicarage, in the deanery of Boxgrave and diocese of Chester, valued in the King's Books at £9 4s. 7d. per annum; the present incumbent is the Rev. Richard Green.

Hunston lies about two miles south-east of Chichester, in the rape of Chichester, and hundred of Box and Stockbridge; it is bounded on the south and east sides by Mundham; west, by Donnington; north, by Rombald's Wyke. The land is principally enclosed; a small part of the arable, but the greater part of the meadow and pasture, is in common. The village contains about a dozen houses, most of which are round the verge of a small common, on which, and in the common meadow, after the festival of St. James, the farms have leases for turning out cattle in proportion to their size. A cow is valued at 12s. 6d.; a horse double; or two cows may be turned to common on one horse-lease. Land lets for 20s. per acre and upwards, 120 rods, hedges included, to the acre. The situation is low, the soil wet, and in general is a strong loamy earth bearing plentiful crops of wheat. T. S.

Hurstmonceaux.

[1772, *p.* 562.]

Being lately on a journey into the county of Sussex, I was induced to go a few miles out of my way to see a celebrated house, situate

in the parish of Hurstmonceux, in the same county. I must own I was abundantly made amends for the pains I had taken in going over this extensive and noble Gothic pile, which is a quadrangle about 66 yards in front and 70 yards the sides, with a hollow square in in the centre, agreeable to the ancient mode of building, surrounded by a broad and deep moat, over which is a drawbridge, and must have been a place of great strength before the invention of ordnance. I should have been glad to have sent you a sketch, but having no skill that way, must forego that pleasure. If any of your ingenious correspondents can, through your entertaining Magazine, communicate when and by whom this ancient place was built, it will be a great satisfaction to many of your readers, particularly W. W.

N.B.—Hurstmonceux House has not been inhabited for several years, yet is kept in good repair.

[1773, *p.* 63.]

The parish of Hurstmonceux, originally written Herst, Hyrst, or Hurst, derives its name from its woody situation. The soil, for the chief part, is of a rich light mould, and may justly be allowed to be one of the best cultivated spots in the county of Sussex, and produces fine barley and other grain; and the marsh land in Pevensey Level, belonging to the parish, is rich pasturage for cattle, which has been greatly improved within this fifty or sixty years by draining. The manor was possessed soon after the Conquest (and probably before) by the family of De Herst, who afterwards took the name of Monceaux, by which alteration the parish had its additional name. Male heirs failing in John Monceaux, Maud, his sister or daughter, married John de Fienes, of Old Court, in the adjoining parish of Wartling. The said John de Fienes died 25 Edward III. Sir Roger de Fienes, his descendant, Treasurer of the Household to Henry VI., had license 1 Henry VI. to embattle his seat here, which he rebuilt in a magnificent manner, as it now stands, which, perhaps, is one of the largest and firmest pieces of brickwork in the kingdom for the time it has been built; a good view of which may be seen amongst Buck's "Views of Castles," etc., and a copy of it in the "Description of England and Wales," published by Newbery. From the Fienes it came by marriage to Sampson Lennard, Esq., who thereupon became Lord Dacre, whose descendant sold it to George Naylor, Esq., the sister of whom married Dr. Francis Hare, Bishop of Chichester, and his son Francis Hare Naylor, Esq., now enjoys it. The moat round it has been kept dry for many years, and the sides planted with fruit-trees, but is easily filled by ponds above it. The park surrounding this seat is well stocked with beech, which have been esteemed the largest and finest in the kingdom. Adjoining to the park stands the church, in which are some curious monuments of the Lords Dacre.

S. Vine.

[1786, *Part II., p.* 853.]

Not far from Hastings is the famous old house called Hurstmonceaux, now reduced to a shell, Mr. Hare Naylor, the present owner, having pulled down all the inside, and left only the outer walls standing. He has built a smaller house in a better situation in the park. L.

[1804, *Part II., p.* 875.]

There is a curious room in Hustmonceaux Castle, of which the dimensions, which were very lofty and spacious, are still traceable, and from which the "Drummer, or the Haunted House," had its origin. The furniture and woodwork of this apartment has been carried away to the modern house in the park, built by Mr. Hare, known by the name of the Leveret.

Hurstpierpoint.

[1805, *Part II., p.* 1112.]

In Botingelle hundred Robert holds Herst of William. Earl Godwyn held it; it was then assessed at 41 hides; it is now not rated, because it was always exempt from the land-tax; at the time it was transferred there were only 18½ hides; there are 3½ hides in the rape of the Earl of Moreton, and 19 hides in the rape of William de Braiose: the arable is twenty-five ploughlands; there are two ploughs in the demesne; and thirty-five villans and eight bondmen have twenty-one ploughs and a half. Here is a church, eight ministers, three mills of 9s., 80 roods of meadow, and a wood of fifty hogs; William holds 3 hides of this land, Gilbert 3½ hides, which villans formerly held: the total value in the time of King Edward was £36; it was subsequently reduced to £9; and the whole is now estimated at £12. This manor remained in the Warren family many successions, but at length came into the family of the Pierpoints, who yet hold it of those earls; and when they claimed an independent right, William de Warren commenced a suit at law against Simon de Pierpoint, which was at length thus compromised: the earl, in consideration of a goshawk given to Simon, obtained leave for himself and his heirs to hunt the buck, doe, fox, hare, or any other wild beast in any of these lands. Being long in this family, it had the name given it of Hunt Pierpoint. John de Warren, Earl of Surrey, procured a fair yearly, to be held here on the feast of St. Lawrence, August 10, 6 Edward III. In the year 1635 this manor was in possession of George Goring, whose seat was at Danney, in this parish: afterwards it belonged to the family of the Shaws, of Eltham, in Kent, who held it, together with the advowson of the church, for many generations. A few years ago the present Sir John Shaw, Bart., sold the manor to Wm. John Campion, of Danny, Esq., in whose possession it now remains. In the church are many fair monuments of the families

of Courthope and Campion, who have been long residents here; also one to Dr. Christopher Swale, whose epitaph has been recorded in your Miscellany.* There is also one monument to the memory of a Mrs. Thorpe, descended from the ancient family of the Culpeppers, with many quarterings of arms; likewise a very ancient figure of a man in complete armour, lying upon a tomb surrounded by iron railing. When Sir W. Burrell visited this church some years ago, he was anxious to know the name and rank of the warrior who was deposited in the tomb; in consequence of which some boards, etc., that were placed before it were removed by his orders, when three shields were discovered upon one side of the tomb; but unfortunately, to the great disappointment of that eminent antiquary, the arms and colours were so entirely defaced that nothing could be discovered of what family he was. There is also another stone figure of a warrior lying cross-legged, under an arch in the chancel, which Sir W. Burrell judged by his appearance to have been a knight templar. I regret that I have not time at present to transcribe the epitaphs on the monument, and only beg leave to add that the church is a rectory in the diocese of Chichester, and archdeaconry of Lewes, was dedicated to St. Laurence, and charged in the King's Books at £15 9s. 4½d.; and the present rector is the Rev. John Dodson, D.D., and the living is in the gift of Sir John Gregory Shaw, Bart., of Eltham House, Kent. I. E.

[1806, *Part II., pp.* 897-900.]

I beg leave to present you with a view of the church of Hurst-perpoint, etc. (Plate I.), together with the monumental inscriptions, and a few remarks relative to the place and neighbourhood.

The church consists of a nave, with gallery at west end, south aisle and gallery, a small north transept, and two chancels; that which ranges with the south aisle is called the Danny Chancel. At the west end is a substantial tower, containing six bells, a clock, and a set of chimes (but this last harmonious musician, through age and infirmity, is now silent), above which rises a wooden shingled spire of considerable height.

A piscina and stone seat on the south side of the chancel are shown in the plate, as is also the font, which seems very ancient, and is, perhaps, the only relic of the church mentioned in Domesday; see the plate.

Inscriptions on mural monuments in the chancel:

1. (In capitals.)

"Death hath added to y^e^ ornament of this place y^e^ blessed memorialls of the right vertuous and worthy gentlewoman Mrs. Elizabeth Thorp, wife of John Thorp, of Cudworth, in y^e^ coun. of Surr., esq., and daughter of Sir Anthony

* See *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1804, part i., p. 408.

Colepeper, of Bedgbery, in y^e^ County of Kent, knight, chief of that noble and numerous familie justly graced with honorable antiquite. She left issue 3 son'es, vid'., Anthony, John, and Thomas (which Thomas dyed an infant), and one daughter, named An'e; and haveing lived prudentlie, piouslie, and charitablie, chainged t^s^ life for a better, in y^e^ 29th yeare of her age, 24 Aprill, a^o^ d^ni^ 1624."

2. (In capitals.)

"To the memory of the venerable and pious Christopher Dodson, fifty-one years rector of this parish; and of Mary his wife, daughter of Thomas Marchant, gentleman.

"This tablet, the tribute of dutiful esteem and gratitude, is erected by their children. He died March 14th, 1784, aged 78 years. She died Feb. 28, 1747-49, aged 35 years."

3.

"M. S. Rev^di^ Viri Johannis Clark, S. T. P. qui optimarum artium studiis addictus, et singulari morum simplicitate spectabilis. Coll. Oriel. Oxon. Socius ornavit, Tutor auxit; eidem deinde Præpositus summâ cum laude præfuit. Decessit ex hâc vitâ (meliorem in cœlis Christi sanguine redemptam humillimè sperans) 21^mo^ die Nov^bis^, anno Salutis humanæ 1781, æt. suæ 48. Dilectissimo Marito Uxor mœrens P."

4.

The epitaph on Dr. Christopher Swale (printed in vol. lxxiv., p. 408).

On a slab within the rails of the communion (in capitals):

"The remains of the Rev. Minhardes Shaw, A. M., rector of this parish, who dyed Feb. 17th, an. Dom. 1701, ætatis suæ 59. He tooke to wife Eliz., daughter of Geo. Duke, of Surrey, esq., and left issue 1 son and 2 daughters."

On mural monuments in the Danny chancel:

1. (In capitals.)

"Nere this place lyeth interred Peter Courthope, esq., late of Danny, sometimes of Cranbrooke, in the county of Kent. He took to wife Elizabeth, daughter of John Sharpley, of Staplehurst, in y^e^ said county of Kent, gent., by whom he had issue two sonnes, Henry and Alexander, and one daughter, Frances. He after married Jane, y^e^ daughter of Henry Smith, of Pepperharrow, in the county of Surrey, gent., the relict of Ninion Burrell, of Cuckfield, in the county of Sussex, esq., by whom he had only one daughter, Elizabeth.

"He departed this life August 15°, anno Sal. restitut. 1657, ætatis suæ 80°."

2. (In two compartments.)

"Under the adjacent arch lyeth interr'd the body of PETER COURTHOPE, late of DANNY, esq., who departed this life on the 13th Feb., A. D. 1724, in the 86th year of his age. . . .

"He marryed Philadelphia, daughter of Sir John Stapley, of Patcham, bart.; and left issue Barbara, marryed to Henry Campion, esq., of Combwell, in Goudhurst, in the county of Kent.

"In the chancel are also interred the bodys of Philadelphia, Frances, William, and Barbara, children of the said Henry and Barbara, who died in their infancy.

"In a vault at Goodhurst Church is deposited the body of Peter Campion, second son of Henry and Barbara, who died on the 8th August, 1723, in the 17th year of his age." . . .

3.

"Reader, bewail thy country's loss in the death of Henry Campion. In his life admire a character most amiable and venerable, of the Friend, the Gentleman, and Christian. . . .

"He died Ap. 14, an. Dom. 1761, æt. 81.

"He married Barbery, daughter and heiress of Peter Courthope, esq., of Danny, who is buried in the same grave; a woman truly pious and virtuous, an affectionate wife and parent, a generous and charitable neighbour. They left issue one son, William Campion, esq., of Danny, and one daughter, Catherine, married to George Courthope, esq., of Whyligh, in Sussex."

4.

"In this chancel lie the remains of William Campion (son of Henry and Barbara), late of Danny, esq., who died 1st of Aug., 1778, in the 71st year of his age; and of Elizabeth, his wife, the daughter of Edw. Partheriche, of Ely, in the county of Cambridge, esq., who died 6th of Oct., 1768, in the 61st year of her age. . . . Both exemplary for Christian faith, devotion, and charity. This marble is erected to their memory as the best of parents."

5.

"In this chancel lie the remains of Henrietta, wife of Henry Courthope Campion, of Danny, esq., and daughter of Sir John Heathcote, of Normanton, in the county of Rutland, bart., who died 6th Feb., 1771, in the 34th year of her age. . . .

"In the same vault are deposited the remains of Bridget, only daughter of Henry Courthope and Henrietta Campion, who died 13th Feb., 1797, in the 28th year of her age."

[Rest of inscription omitted.]

6.

"Near this place lie the remains of Priscilla Campion, daughter of William and Priscilla Campion, of Lewes, in this county. She was born April ye 10th, 1781, and died Feb. ye 6th, 1795."

[Rest of inscription omitted.]

On slabs in the Danny chancel:

1. (In capitals.)

"Here lyeth the body of Philadelphia, eldest daughter of Sir John Stapley, knight and baronet, and wife of Peter Courthope, esq., to whom she left issue John, Barbara, and Peter, and departed this life on the 18th day of October, anno Dom. 1676, ætat. suæ 25."

2.

"C. H. T. Comitijs regni nuper designat. Morbiliis correptus (proh dolor) fato succubuit Martij 11°, 1698, ætatis suæ 26."

3. (Partly hid by pews: in capitals.)

". . . s Pet. Court- . . . de Danny . . . & Phil. uxoris . . . v maximus . . . ditatem melior' . . . mè desperamus . . . to redemptam . . . acturus . . . o ætat. limine . . . ptus obiit, . . . sc. ix° Dec. v° . . . 1672. . . . q intus pos. . . . M. L."

4. (Partly hid by pews.)

". . . Philadelphia . . . daughter of . . . mpion, esq., & . . . his wife, who . . . on ye 13th day of . . . 02, & died on . . . of May, 1705."

5. (Partly hid by the pews.)

". . . epositum . . . i Courthope, fil. . . . eniti Henrici . . . arm. et Barbaræ . . . qui natus 14° die . . . 704, obijt 4° die . . . ni 1705."

6. (Partly hid by pews.)

". . . positum . . . fil. secundo genitæ . . . Campion, arm. . . . ræ uxoris, quæ . . . ie Martij 1703, . . . die Junii 1705."

In this chancel are also the ancient monuments described by I. E. When Sir William Burrell viewed them, he was accompanied by that excellent artist, Mr. Grimm, who made drawings of them, among other antiquarian subjects, for Sir William's collections.

On a mural monument in the nave:

"In a vault at the foot of this pillar lyeth the body of Elizabeth, relict of John Stone, of Rusper, in the county of Sussex, gent., and daughter of Jeremiah Johnson, late of Charlewood, in the county of Surry, gent., who left issue only one daughter. Obijt 13° Decris 1723, ætat. sue 84.

"In the same vault are deposited the remains of Catherine, daughter of the above-named John and Elizabeth Stone, relict of Thomas Beard, late of this parish, gent., by whom she left issue only one son, Ralph Beard. Ob. 8° April, 1736, ætat. suæ 64."

On slabs in the nave.

1. (In capitals; the top obliterated.)

"Here likewise are interred the remains of his eldest son, Thomas Beard, esq., who departed this life June the 26 . . . anno Domini . . . ætatis sue . . ."

2.

"Thomas Beard, second son of Thomas Beard, of Hurst-per-point, esq., lies here interred, who took to wife Katherine, the only daughter of John Stone, of Nunnery, in the parish of Rusper, gent., by whom he left issue only one son, Ralph Beard, and departed this life September the 22, anno Domini 1700, ætat. suæ 42.

"In the same grave are deposited the remains of Mr. Ralph Beard, attorney at law, who married Mary, daughter of William Constable, esq., of Burwash, and left issue five daughters. He was an able and honest lawyer, a friendly and generous neighbour, and respected by all that knew him. He died Sep. 22, an. dom. 1754, æt. 59. Catharine, daughter of Mr. Ralph Beard, died April 6, A. D. 1743, æt. 12."

3.

"Here lyeth the body of Mary, second daughter of Nicholas Monke, of Hurton, esq., wife to Thomas Beard, of Hurst-p'-point, esq., to whom she left issue Thomas and Barbara. She departed this life Jan. 12, 1688, aged 57."

On mural monuments in the north transept:

1. (In capitals.)

"Sacred to the memory of Barbara, wife of William Borrer, who departed this life the 12th of April, 1795, aged 73 years; also of William Borrer, who departed this life the 21st of Jan., 1797, aged 72 years."

2. (In capitals).

"Sacred to the memory of John Borrer, late of Henfield, who died the 11th of Sept., 1793, aged 32 years."

The stone pillar, with dials, in the churchyard, seen in the view, is called Brand's Monument, having been erected by a mason who is buried under it. I have heard the following lines (not very creditable, indeed, to the character of the deceased) repeated as his epitaph :

"Here lies the body of William Brand,
Who work'd thro' life in lime and sand,
And 'cause he would not be forgotten,
He built this tomb for his bones to rot in :
But where he's gone no one can tell—
Some say to Heaven, but some to Hell,
For that's the place where Atheists dwell."

In a writ, "Pro Expensis Hospitii Regis," 7th of Henry IV. (A.D. 1406), is the following curious entry :

"Decem libras nobis de firmâ Ecclesiæ de Perpondeshurst in comitatu Sussexiæ, occasione Utlagariæ, in Johannem Wellys, personam ejusdem ecclesiæ, de felonià judicatum, ad sectam nostram promulgatæ, debitas ; ac etiam firmam decem librarum per annum, de ecclesiâ prædictâ, pro hujusmodi expensis, quamdiu eadem firma in manibus nostris fuerit ex causâ supradictâ." Rymer, "Fœdera," tom. viii., fol. 442.

The fair on August 10 interfering with the necessary duties of harvest, was, about forty years ago, changed to May Day. Its chief articles are pedlary and toys.

Danny is the name of Mr. Campion's respectable old mansion, which deserves a drawing and description, though at present I am unprepared with either. It stands at the foot of Wolstanbury, one of the most prominent hills of that majestic range called the South Downs ; and may, perhaps, have received its appellation of Danny from ðæne, *i.e*, Vallis, *vel locus sylvestris*.

A plan of the camp on Wolstanbury is given in Plate I. The present name is evidently derived from some Saxon chieftain named Wolstan (ƿulfstan-beorg—*oppidum Wulstani*), of whom the neighbouring inhabitants still retain a traditionary remembrance ; but its circumvallation was probably the work of British warriors, though subsequently used by Romans, Danes, and Saxons, who would all find advantage in possessing this elevated and commanding station, which overlooks a considerable portion of the weald of Sussex, and forms a very important link in the extensive chain of encampments on the South Downs.

That the Romans occupied it is ascertained from their coins, which are not unfrequently discovered within the Roundel. Middle brass of the lower empire are in the possession of Mr. Weekes,

surgeon, of Hurst-per-point, who has formed a little museum of collections in natural history and antiquities.

WILLIAM HAMPER.

Itchenor.

[1803, *Part II., pp.* 813, 814.]

The parish of Itchenor, in Sussex, is situate about five miles south-west of the city of Chichester, in the rape of Chichester and hundred of West Wittering, In the time of the Conqueror's survey, it is said, "Warren holds Icenor of the Earl (Roger). Lewin held it of Earl Godwin. It has always been assessed at one hide. The arable is one plough land. There is one plough in the demesne; and three villans with three bondsmen have one plough. Here is one acre of meadow. In the reign of the Confessor the value was 20s.; subsequently 15s.; but the modern estimate is 22s. One hide in Icenor belonged to this manor (Boseham) in the time of the Saxon prince, which Warin, an homager of Earl Roger, now occupies."* The situation is low and flat, bounded on the west by the arm of the sea that forms Chichester harbour; on the north and east by Birdham; and on the south by East and West Wittering. The land is in general a strong loam, which is much improved by chalking, and produces large crops of wheat. The village consists of two public-houses and a few cottages near the sea. The Duke of Richmond has a neat house and pleasure-grounds adjoining the street, with a hot-bath on the shore. A few years past the *Belvidere* and the ill-fated *Halswell*, Indiamen, were built here; and about three years ago a vessel on a new construction, carrying five masts, was built here; but nothing has been attempted since. The church (No. 2) stands south of the village, on a small rising ground, about a quarter of a mile distant from the sea, which appears to have formerly come almost up to the churchyard. It is a small low building (of flints with stone quoins), containing a nave and chancel, with a low modern turret at the west end. The doorways are circular-headed arches ornamented with a plain moulding springing from leopards' heads. In the north wall of the chancel is a square recess, and in the chancel is a curious ancient oak chest (Fig. 3). The living is a rectory, valued in the King's Books at £6 14s. 2d. The Duke of Richmond is lord of the manor. S.

Lancing.

[1828, *Part II., p.* 256.]

The Roman building recently discovered on Lancing Down, Sussex, exhibits a gallery of 40 feet square, which has an apartment in the centre 16 feet square, with a tessellated pavement. It is supposed to be the remains of a Roman temple, as various circumstances combine to confirm. Divers coins, ancient British, Roman,

* Domesday Book.

and Saxon, all in a state of excellent preservation, besides bracelets, rings, combs, beads, styles, fibulæ, etc., were found in the said apartment, mingled with the ashes of the dead.

Lewes.

[1825, *Part I., p.* 113.]

The Church of St. Mary in Foro, Lewes, was one of the four ancient churches included in the modern parish of St. Michael, and which, together with St. Andrew's and St. Martin's, certainly were part of the possessions of the priory of Lewes, and are so described in the grant of them by Henry VIII. to Thomas Lord Cromwell, in 1538, and in the confirmation charters of Ralph and Seffrid, Bishops of Chichester.

In an inquisition taken 6 Henry VI. the value of this church was returned at xiiis. iiijd. per annum. In Bacon's "Liber Regis" it is stated Eccles. £10, Priori de Lewes, 5s., Duci Norf., 5s.; and Ecton, in his "Thesaurus," fixes the value in the King's Books at £7 6s. 10½d.; yearly tenths 14s. 8¾d. Among the possessions of the Church of Chichester, in the "Valor Ecclesiasticus," 26 Henry VIII., is the following entry relating to this church: "Porc'o sive pensio de Lewes, 30s."

The sketch of the remains of the old church, from which the annexed is taken (see Plate II.), was made by Mr. Lambert about sixty years ago, when it was inhabited. The western wall continues to this day nearly in the same state as when the drawing was made. The building is now occupied by Mr. William Lee.

The churches of St. Peter and St. Mary Westout are now included within the parish of St. Anne. They were both in being at least soon after the Conquest; for as soon as the Monastery of St. Pancras was erected, these two churches formed part of the endowment. The parish of St. Peter was small, and its population inconsiderable. In the Inquisition of 6 Henry VI. the church was valued at lvis. viijd. per annum; and in the latter part of the reign of Henry VIII. was so poorly maintained that the parishioners were unable to induce any clergyman to become rector of the parish. In consequence of this, application was made for uniting the two parishes of St. Peter and St. Mary, which was accordingly done by the Bishop of Chichester, by deed dated Aldingbourne, March, 1538. The sum paid by these parishes to the Priory of Lewes was 21s. 8d.

The Church of St. Peter stood partly on the site of the parsonage-house of St. Anne's parish, and nearly opposite the present Free Grammar School. Scarcely a vestige of the old building remains, although in 1773, as will appear from the annexed sketch (see Plate II.), copied from a drawing then made by Lambert, a part of the tottering edifice had been converted into a dwelling-house.

[1825, *Part II., p.* 215.]

The handsome monument of Sir Nicholas Pelham, Knt., is on the north wall of the Church of St. Michael, at Lewes, and bears the following remarkable inscription:

"Here under lye buried the bodies of Sir Nicholas Pelham, Knt. (son of Sir Wm. Pelham, of Laughton), and Dame Anne, his wife, daughter of John Sackville, Esq., grandfather of the Right Hon. Tho. (late) Earl of Dorset. They had issue six sons and four daughters. . . .

"Obiit 15 Decembris anno D'ni 1595, ætatis suæ 44."

[1845, *Part II., pp.* 580-584.]

On the morning of Tuesday, October 28, a most interesting discovery was made by the workmen employed in forming a cutting for the Lewes and Brighton Railway, through the ground formerly occupied by the great Cluniac Priory of St. Pancras, at Lewes. It is well known that the original founders, in 1078, were William de Warenne, Earl of Surrey, of a great Norman family, and his wife Gundred, the daughter of William the Conqueror and his Queen Matilda; that they pulled down an old wooden church to replace it by a stone one, and that after their deaths in 1085 and 1088, they were buried in the chapter-house of their priory. So effectual, however, was the destruction of the buildings in 1537 by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners of Henry VIII. that the very site of the church has been uncertain, and there has long been nothing visible of the ruins but a confused mass of broken walls and arches half-buried under the soil. The bold intrusion of a railway into these hallowed precincts has thrown light upon this obscurity, and in the course of their excavations the workmen have found, covered by some slabs of Caen stone, two leaden chests containing the bones of the founders, and inscribed with their names. They are not coffins, but cists or chests, and are both of similar form and dimensions, ornamented externally by a large net-work of interlaced cords moulded in the lead. The cist of William de Warenne measures 2 feet 11 inches long, by 12½ inches broad, and is 8 inches deep, all the angles being squared, and the flat loose cover lapping an inch over. On the upper surface at one end is inscribed in very legible characters "WILLel*Mus.*" The cist of the princess his wife is 2 inches shorter and 1 inch deeper, and the word "GVNDRADA" is very distinctly inscribed on the cover. It is worth remarking that her father, the Conqueror, in his charter, calls her Gundfreda, and her husband, who survived her, calls her Gundreda in his charter.

It is obvious, from the length of these receptacles, that their bones have been transferred to them from some previous tombs, and it is not difficult to suppose that, the chapter-house not being built at the time of their deaths, the founders were buried elsewhere until its completion, and that the bodies were then found so decayed that

their bones only remained for removal to a more distinguished situation, and were, on that occasion, placed in these very leaden chests. A rebuilding of the Priory Church was begun on the anniversary of William the founder's death in 1243, and from the antique form of the letters G and M, the inscriptions cannot be fixed at a later period. The characters, indeed, more resemble the form used in the twelfth century. Of the genuine antiquity of these relics there cannot be the slightest doubt. It is locally notorious that the black marble slab which formerly covered the remains of Gundrada, beautifully carved and bordered with nine Latin verses in her honour cut in the rim and down the middle, was discovered in 1775 in Isfield Church, misappropriated as a tombstone over one of the Shirley family, and by the care of Sir William Burrell removed to the church of Southover, immediately adjoining the ruins of the Priory. It is very singular that now, after an interval of eighty years, her very bones should be brought to the same church (under the superintendence of the Rev. Mr. Scobell), there to undergo a third burial under Gundrada's marble slab.

The tombstone of Gundred Countess of Warren was discovered about the year 1775, by Dr. Clarke, Rector of Buxted, in the Shirley chancel of Isfield Church, forming the table part of a mural monument of Edward Shirley, Esq., by whose father probably it was preserved at the demolition of the priory, and conveyed to Isfield, his manorial estate. At the expense of Dr., afterwards Sir William, Burrell, it was removed from its obscure station, and placed upon a suitable shrine, in the vestry-pew of Southover Church, that being the nearest convenient spot to its original station. The stone is of black marble, sculptured in very high relief. The lower end had been broken off before its discovery at Isfield. Around the rim, and along the middle, is the following inscription:

"Stirps Gundrada ducum, decus evi, nobile germen,
Intulit ecclesiis Anglorum balsama morum,
Martir [is hanc ædem struxit Pancrati in honorem].
Martha fuit miseris, fuit ex pietate Maria;
Pars obiit Marthe, superest pars magna Marie.
O pie Pancrati, testis pietatis et equi,
Te facit heredem, tu clemens suscipe matrem.
Sexta kalendarum Junii lux obvia carnis
Fregit alabastrum, [superest pars optima cœlo]."

Another leaden coffin, full of bones, but without any inscription, has also been found, longer than those of the founder's, having a semicircular top, and six large rings of $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches diameter attached to the outsides. At a little distance from the two small chests, there was also found the remains of an ecclesiastic, buried without any coffin, but lying upon a bed of coarse gravel within a hollow space formed by large flat stones. His hands were in a position indicating that they had been joined together in the attitude of prayer over his

breast, as usual. Not only his bones, but much of his thick woollen gown, his under-garment of linen, and his leather shoes have been preserved. These, too, have been carefully transferred to Southover Church. It has been conjectured with much probability that these remains were those of Peter, the son of John, Earl de Warren, the patron of the monastery, who was appointed prior contrary to the nomination of the Pope in favour of John de Curtenay, in 1330, and there is this probability in favour of the suggestion that the re-interment of the remains of the founders took place about the beginning of the thirteenth century.

The antiquarian public, now a numerous class, are deeply indebted to the foresight of the owner's legal adviser, who secured these and such relics from injury by the prudent insertion of a clause reserving all such treasures found in the excavations at the time of surrendering the land to the railway company.

Every day fresh discoveries have been made. As the excavation advanced towards the east several more skeletons were found, lying parallel to each other, and all with their feet to the east. The bones of a child have also been discovered among them, and probably this was one of the founder's kin, on that account admitted into the sanctuary of the grateful monks. On October 30 there was added the discovery of another body at the eastern end of the excavation, which was distinguished from the rest by having a very remarkable leaden chest at its feet. The form is that of a drum, 11½ inches high, and the same in diameter, slightly ornamented by straight lines down the sides, at intervals of 3 inches, with a leaden top, now loose, but which has been soldered on to the lower part; no inscription can be detected. The interior is nearly filled up by an urn of coarse earthenware, fixed into its position by a quantity of red clay occupying all the space between it and the outer case; the urn contains a quantity of saline liquid, in which are the human entrails of the adjoining body, but without the heart, according to medical testimony. About 2 inches from the bottom of the leaden case there is a small projecting tube, now closed at the orifice, which appeared to have been designed as a drain to the vessel. The person thus carefully buried was probably a dignified one, but whether layman or prior nothing now remains to denote.

On Tuesday, November 11, the workmen uncovered another sepulchral enclosure, resembling those previously found. The bones, which were those of a rather tall man, were lying with the feet eastward, upon a bed of mortar, 1 inch deep, within a rude enclosure formed of several small squared slabs of chalk, placed upright, about 1 foot high, and 3 or 4 inches thick. The interior dimensions were 7 feet 6 inches long and 20 inches wide; rectangular —not coffin-shaped, but with a recess of 6½ inches by 11 wide for the head, formed of three pieces of chalk. No covering of wood or

stone seemed to have protected the corpse above, and no traces were found of any dress or ornament, but fragments of two iron rings lay near the feet, which were probably used for the ropes by which the body was let down from above into this grave. The same inference may also be drawn from the fact of the body lying not in the middle of the grave, but much nearer to, indeed touching, one side of the chalk. From this simple style of burial we may consider the person here buried to have been one of the Cluniac monks, not distinguished by any rank.

On Friday, November 21, the workmen exposed the skeleton of a man, 6 feet high, lying about three feet north to the site on which Gundreda was discovered, and about 2 feet deep in the earth. There was not a stone cist, but from the circumstance of several decayed nails being found, it is fair to conjecture the body was originally buried in a wooden coffin. A tile also was found, on which were imprinted three lions rampant, in yellow on a dark brown.

A passage has also been laid open, supposed to be connected with the chapter-house, and a doorway leading to a room or passage, in which is the foundation of a column, which evidently supported two arches, springing from the side walls, near to which a piece of leaden pipe of nearly 20 feet in length below the pavement was discovered. Several large tiles and portions of a red tile pavement have also been found. The walls near the tiles were lined, partly with Caen stone and partly with chalk; but not enough was uncovered to decide to what part of the conventual buildings they belonged.

Although the Priory Church was undoubtedly the largest and most important in Lewes, yet now, after three centuries, no one can point out its situation, even after all these late researches, with any certainty.

While the rich and powerful are buried with pomp under sculptured marble, it is given in compensation to the bones of the humble peasant to lie more free from insult and disturbance. The fate of the royal Gundreda's bones is only similar to what befel those of both her kingly parents. Although each were buried in noble churches of their own foundation, both the great Conqueror and his Queen Matilda have suffered frequent insults and removals. In 1522 the curiosity of a French cardinal led him to open the tomb of William I., at Caen, and ascertained him to have been very stout and tall. A few years later, in 1562, only one bone, a femur, escaped the rude scattering of the Huguenots, and, though a new tomb was afterwards put up in 1642, it was again moved in 1742, and utterly demolished in 1793. Queen Matilda, who died two years before her daughter Gundreda, endured the like dispersion of her remains by the Huguenots in 1562, and her tomb, though restored in 1707, was again destroyed in 1793. Some of her bones, however, were

found in a leaden chest in 1819, and again honoured with a monument. Of Gundreda's sister, Cecilia, who died the Abbess of her mother's foundation in 1126, there are no traces at all.

List of Distinguished Persons Buried in the Priory.

(From Horsfield's "History of Lewes.")

1088.—William de Warren, the first Earl of Warren and Surrey, and founder of the monastery, was buried in the chapter-house, in a tomb adjoining that in which his Countess Gundreda was laid. The Earl died on the 11th of the kalends of July, in the year 1088, in the 11th year of the foundation of the priory, and the 23rd year from the Conquest. A marble monument was erected over him, bearing an inscription.

1085.—Gundreda, wife of William de Warren, first Earl of Surrey, was interred in the chapter-house.

1131.—Isabella Countess of Warren, wife of William, the second Earl, died on the ides of March, and was buried in the chapter-house.

1138.—William second Earl of Warren and Surrey, died May 11, in the 50th year of his earldom, and was buried in the chapter-house, at the feet of his father.

1155.—Ralph de Plaiz. Hugh de Plaiz his son gave to the monks of Lewes his windmill at Iford, for the health of his own soul and the soul of his father—*qui jacet in Capella de Lewes.*

1179.—Roger Earl of Clare, who married Hawisia de Gurwaiz. A short time before his death he gave to the Priory of Lewes the church of Bletchingly.

1188.—Sir William Sydney.

1199.—Isabella Countess of Warren, wife of Hameline, the fifth Earl of Warren and Surrey, died on the 13th of July, and was buried in the chapter-house.

1202.—Hameline Earl of Warren and Surrey, obiit 12th of May, and was buried in the chapter-house, near his Countess Isabella.

1215.—Matilda, the daughter of William de Albini, Earl of Arundel, was the first wife of William the sixth Earl of Warren and Surrey. She died on the 6th of February, and was buried in the chapter-house.

1236.—Matilda, his second Countess, was daughter of William Mareschal, Earl of Pembroke, and widow of Hugh Bigod, Earl of Norfolk. She died March 31. The Register Book of the Priory professes not to know where she was buried, but tells us that her heart was deposited before the high altar at Lewes.

1239.—Earl William followed his two Countesses to the grave on the 5th of the kalends of June, 1239, says the Register Book of the Priory (p. 134), but Matthew Paris, Leland, and Dugdale say in

1240. He died in London, and was buried in the choir of the abbey of Lewes, *in medio pavimenti coram summo altari.*

1239.—Roger Sydney, Esq.

1286.—William de Warren, son of John seventh Earl of Surrey, lost his life at a tournament at Croydon, in Surrey, December 15, and was buried "before the high altar, in the abbey of Lewes."

1290.—Alice, daughter of Hugh le Brun, Countess of Warren, and consort of John the seventh Earl, is said by Matthew Paris to have died in 1256, but the Register of Lewes fixes her death in 1290. She was buried in the Priory of Lewes, before the high altar, under a marble monument whereon was sculptured a dragon (or what the heralds call a wivern), with a branch in its mouth, the crest of the Warrens.

1293.—Joan, daughter of Robert de Vere, Earl of Oxford, and wife of William de Warren, whose untimely death is above mentioned, died the 11th of the kalends of December, and was buried near her husband, under a raised tomb.

1304.—John, the seventh Earl of Warren and Surrey, died at Kennington, near London, upon the 5th of the kalends of October, and was buried in the midst of the pavement before the high altar of Lewes Priory.

1341.—Edward St. John, knight, was buried in the chapel of St. Martin, in the monastery.

1347.—John de Warren, the last Earl, died June 29th, and was buried under a raised tomb near the high altar, in the abbey church of Lewes.

1372.—Eleanor de Lancaster, wife of Richard Fitz-Alan, Earl of Arundel, and daughter of Henry Earl of Lancaster, died the 11th of January, the third year before her husband, and was buried in the chapter-house.

1375.—Richard Fitz-Alan, Earl of Arundel and Surrey, died on the 9th of the kalends of February, in the year 1375, and was buried, according to his wish, in the chapter-house, near his second wife Eleanor.

1385.—Elizabeth, daughter of William de Bohun, Earl of Northampton, and wife of the unfortunate Richard Fitz-Alan, Earl of Arundel, who was beheaded in 1397, was buried before the high altar, in the southern pew.

1385.—Johanna, wife of Edward St. John, was buried near her husband.

1392.—Sir John Falvesley. He was Lord of Falvesley, now Fawsley, in the county of Northampton, and served in Flanders and Spain. By his will, bearing date 8th September, 1392, he bequeathed his body to be buried on the left hand of the image of St. Pancras, in the Priory of Lewes. He died probably the same year.

1397.—Richard Fitz-Alan, son of the above-mentioned Earl of

Arundel, by his will, dated 1382, bequeathed his body to be buried in the Priory of Lewes, behind the high altar, in a place which he had pointed out to John Cariloco, the then Prior, and to Thomas Ashbourne, his confessor. On his attainder his will was disregarded, and his remains were interred in the Church of the Augustine Friars in London, on the 11th of the kalends of October. The tomb, which had probably been erected some years before his death by the Earl, in the Priory of Lewes, long continued there, and on the restoration of the family to its privileges and honours this cenotaph recorded his virtues.

1492.—Sir George Neville, Lord Abergavenny, died on the 20th of September, in this year. By his will, bearing date the 1st of July, in the year preceding, he "bequeathed his body to sepulture in the monastery of St. Pancras, called the Priory of Lewes, on the south side of the altar, where he had lately erected his tomb." He also appointed that twenty-four poor men, clothed in black, should carry torches burning at his exequies, and that masses should then be performed for the repose of his soul, for which services each of them was to receive eight pence in money. He bequeathed two hundred marks to the Prior of Lewes, to cause daily mass to be sung at the altar, near the place of his burial, and to observe the anniversary of his death.

Lindfield.

[1845, *Part II., p.* 260.]

I lately visited the fine but sadly dilapidated old church at Lindfield, co. Sussex, where there is a chapel at the east end of the south aisle. It is of the fifteenth century. Projecting from the wall on each side of the eastern window is an angel supporting a shield. That on the north is charged with ten . . . 4, 3, 2 and 1, and has something in chief—what, I could not make out, through the many successive coats of whitewash with which it has been enshrined. The other is intelligible from its repetition in the glass of one of the windows; it is, Vert, on a chevron sable, between three leopards' heads or, three escallops argent. I have not been able to identify it with any Sussex family.

Littlehampton.

[1834, *Part I., p.* 597.]

Littlehampton has acquired many warm friends, who consider it unrivalled by any watering-places on the Southern Coast for the conveniences of bathing, and the salubrity and free circulation of fine air.

The principal houses stand on a terrace placed about 200 yards from the sea, a distance which is increased to half a mile at low water. In front of the houses is a common of about 100 acres, on which sheep only are permitted to feed; and children can therefore

enjoy their pastimes thereon with perfect safety. An abundance of mushrooms may be gathered on this common at the proper season. At its termination next the beach is an esplanade about half a mile in length, in the centre of which is a building containing hot and cold baths. On the retiring of the sea, the sands are of the finest kind, firm and dry, and may be passed with horses and carriages so far as Worthing. They even occasionally form a racecourse, at which subscription cups are given, and one is presented by the Earl of Surrey, who has a large house at the eastern extremity of the terrace. His seat at Michelgrove is about eight miles distant, and his ancestral castle of Arundel about four.

At no great distance the river Arun empties itself into the sea, defended at its mouth by a small pier of about 80 yards in length. There is a dockyard for building vessels of several hundred tons burden; and the trade of the port consists chiefly in timber and coals. At the neighbouring ferry a large barge or raft is employed, worked by a windlass; it has carried over two coaches with four horses each, and is capable of conveying 350 soldiers if necessary. The Portsmouth and Chichester Canal joins the Arun about half a mile above the town of Littlehampton, which itself is situated about half a mile from the sea. The mildness of the climate is shown by the myrtles, which grow in the open air against the houses.

The old church, of which an engraving is annexed (see the Plate), being small and incommodious for a large population, was removed in 1825. In the chancel was an open arcade, intended to receive a tomb, and ascribed by Mr. Dallaway (in his "Rape of Arundel") to the fourteenth century, as is the great east window, which, together with a circular doorway and the font, were preserved by the exertions of the late Mr. Cartwright, and have been retained in the new structure. The latter is not remarkable for any skill or elegance of design. Its body is nearly 100 feet long, and it has two small entrances in the centre of each side somewhat resembling transepts. The tower rises very slightly above the roof; it has only one bell, but also contains a clock with three faces. The interior is neat, with a small organ. The whole cost only £2,600. In the churchyard was interred the late Rev. Edmund Cartwright, M.A., F.S.A., the author of the "History of the Rape of Bramber," and vicar of the adjoining parish of Lyminster.

The benefice was formerly vested in the College of Arundel, which did not appoint a perpetual vicar, but only a *clericus conductitius*, or curate removive. In the reign of Elizabeth it was one of several impropriations exchanged by the Crown for manors with the Bishop of Chichester, and the tithes have been ever since demised by lease from the Bishops. No vicar was presented from the reign of Elizabeth until 1802, the duty being performed, as of old, by a nominee of the impropriator. A moderate income has at length

been raised for the minister from Queen Anne's Bounty, private benefactions, and a charge upon the pews of the new church. The present vicar is the Rev. Anthony Plumley Kelley, M.A., instituted in 1824.

Little Horsted.

[1809, *Part I., pp.* 112, 113.]

The Church of Little Horsted, co. Sussex (Plate II., Fig. 1), is situate on a pleasant eminence between Uckfield and Lewes, being two miles from the former and six miles from the latter place. It consists of a nave and chancel, with a square tower containing three bells. The belfry is open to the church, and has a large window. A pointed arch leads into the chancel, where there is a neat mural monument:

"In memory of Anthony Nott, esq., Patron of this Rectory, and Lord of the Manor, who dyed in the faith of Christ the 27th of June, 1791, in his 86th year, being born 21st June, 1705. He married, 13th April, 1732, Prudence Warden, great-niece of Charles Sergison, esq., of Cuckfield-place, in this county, for whom a monument is erected in that Church; she dyed 27th Nov., 1786, in her 74th year, and is here interred.

"Mrs. Julia Nott, obiit March, 1793.

"Let your lingering pain
Be your everlasting gain."

On the floor of the chancel is an ancient slab, engraved with a cross fleurie on three grices, and an inscription round its edges, but too much obliterated to be read.*

The following inscriptions are on slabs in the nave:

"In memory of Mrs. Elizabeth Hay, relict of an antient family resident in this parish.

"Here lyeth interr'd Mary, the wife of Richard Hill, of this parish, who died in childbed, was buried March ye 20, 1744, aged 37 years, and with her their infant, named Elizabeth. And also Richard, their son; buried 8th of July, 1738, aged two years.

"Here lyeth interred the body of William Hill, late of Steyning, in this county, apothecary and surgeon, who marryed Mary, eldest daughter of Richard Hay, esq., of Battell, in the same county. Obt. May 15, 1738, ætat. 51."

[Rest of inscription omitted.]

"Here also lyeth ye body of Mary Hill, relict of the said gentleman; she dyed Feb. ye 13th, 1730, aged 44. Her death was constantly prepared for by the religious duties of a Christian conversation. Her piety was exemplary; her faith well grounded; her charity sincere; and her hope eternal."

The pulpit is of oak, and the panels curiously carved, with the Prince of Wales's plume and motto, "Ich Dien," in two of them. On its door is the inscription represented Fig. 2, the date of which is evidently 1634 (the latter figure being strictly the half of an angular

* The editor of the "Topographical Miscellanies" (4to., London, 1792), p. 35, says: "The beginning may be guessed to be, 'Hic jacet Willielmus Dean, Armig.,'" etc.

eight), though in "Topographical Miscellanies" it is stated to be 1683. The font is of stone (Fig. 3), with "G. S. I. S., 1666," embossed on it, the other compartments being filled with ornaments.

The following is inscribed on a stone in the churchyard near the north wall of the chancel:

"Here resteth the body of Charity, wife of John Davies, minister of this parish. She lived 73 years, and dyed y^e^ 11th day of January, 1729. Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord."

Mr. Davies became Rector of Little Horsted at the beginning of the year 1686, and was buried April 2, 1741, having, consequently, held the living fifty-five years. His daughter Lydia was married to Thomas Hamper, of Hurst-per-point, from whom Mr. Urban's present correspondent is descended. The rectory stands in the King's Books, under D. Pevensey, in the Archdeaconry of Lewes and Diocese of Chichester, at £7. Yearly Tenths, 14s.; Episcopal Proxies, 1s.; Synods, 1s. 6d.; Archidiac. Proxies, 3s. 4d. Jo. Hay, Esq., patron in 1685; Anthony Nott, Esq., in 1760-84. Rev. Anthony Nott is the present rector. WILLIAM HAMPER.

Lurgashall.

[1867, *Part I., p.* 91.]

The church of Lurgashall, which is now undergoing complete preservation and repair, consists of a nave and chancel, with a tower and spire on the south side. The chancel (Early English) was rebuilt some years since. It is in the nave that the most remarkable peculiarities are now brought to light. On the north side is a tall narrow doorway, certainly antecedent to the Norman period, and therefore probably of Saxon work. The lower part of the walls is of herring-bone masonry, the finest I have ever seen, and of very high antiquity. On a thin coating of plaster in the interior are the remains of several painted shields, one of which is at present unidentified. One of them is the coat of the family of Dawtrey or De Alla Ripa, of Petworth, and another that of Lewes Priory. The presence of the latter is accounted for by the fact that Seffrid II., who was Bishop of Chichester from 1180 to 1204, granted this church to the Priory of Lewes, and it continued an appendage to that establishment until the Dissolution. Adjoining the south entrance is a kind of open cloister of timber frame, which is said to have been built for the accommodation of remote parishioners, who therein ate their dinner between morning and evening service. Altogether this is a most interesting church, and the grand and picturesque scenery which surrounds it is equally deserving of notice. The remarkable hill, called Blackdown, is worth a pilgrimage, as, from its bold elevation of 800 feet, it commands certainly the grandest and most varied, if not the most extensive, view in Sussex.

I think the painted shields are of the thirteenth century. That which I cannot at present make out appears to be 10 roundels, 4, 3, 2, and 1. Glover's "Ordinary" has no such coat, but if 5 more roundels could be added in an upper row, it might stand for the coat attributed to the county of Cornwall, which was held at this date by the younger brother of Henry III., Richard, titular King of the Romans, and Earl of Cornwall. He adopted the bezants as a bordure to the lion rampant—his personal coat. The possibility of this unidentified shield having been placed here in his honour is supported by the fact that some time since a tile of the thirteenth century, bearing his arms, was found during repairs in the chancel. It is now in the possession of the rector, the Rev. Septimus Fairles.

MARK ANTONY LOWER.

Lynch.

[1799, *Part II., pp.* 641, 642.]

Wolinchmere, Silebred, or Shulbred, a priory of five black canons of the Order of St. Austin, is situate in Linch parish, on the borders of Hampshire and Sussex (Plate I., Fig. 3).

This religious house owes its origin to the piety of Sir Ralph de Ardern, an English baron, in the early ages of superstition, who endowed it with ample provision, and dedicated it to the Virgin Mary. In 1240 the patronage of the priory, with the third part of a knight's fee, was sold to William de Percy by Robert de Ardern, one of the founder's descendants. This family afterwards proved benefactors to the canons; for Henry de Percy gave them a mill to grind their corn, and enriched them with the patronage of many livings in Sussex.

It stands in the midst of a fruitful valley, nearly encompassed with lofty woods; and, viewed from the rising grounds, has a romantic appearance. As it was chosen for religious retirement, the site was well calculated for its institution; for in this secluded spot the canons had but little intercourse with mankind; and their dreadful oath might be observed in the days of its prosperity. A delightful stream flowed through the valley and watered the gardens of the priory.

Upon its suppression, in 1535, its endowments were valued at £79 15s. 6d. as Speed; but, according to Dugdale, £72 15s. 10d. only; it is therefore probable that the difference of these sums, amounting to £6 19s. 8d., was paid away as pensions to the canons upon leaving their priory. In 1538 the site was granted to Sir William FitzWilliams; and in 1545 to Sir Anthony Brown, in whose descendants it now remains.

Soon after its dissolution it appears to have been converted into a farmhouse, and has thereby escaped the fate of many of our monastic ruins. The entrance is through a large doorway which opens into a

passage leading to the common hall. On each side of the passage are several gloomy cells, the ceiling arched, with intersecting angles of ancient workmanship. Hence a flight of several massive stone steps, worn through age, leads the inquirer through a dark vaulted passage to the rooms above, one of which (tradition says the prior's) claims our notice. The walls of this room were ornamented by some humorous monk with paintings in fresco, but executed in a very homely style. It is now nearly defaced, yet the remains of it represent figures in the dress of ancient times—country amusements, a view of the priory, and, upon a square tablet, the following ludicrous representation of the nativity of our Saviour:

"Ecce, virgo concipiet, et pariet filium, et vocabitur nomen Jesus.
"*Cock.* Christus natus est.
"*Duck.* Quando! quando!
"*Magpie.* In hâc nocte.
"*Bull.* Ubi? Ubi?
"*Lamb.* In Bethlem.
"Gloria sit tibi, Domine, qui natus est de virgine, cum Patre, et Sancto Spiritu, in sempiterna sæcula. Amen.
"Om'is spi' laudet Dom^m."

The priory is now dwindling to decay, and a few years more will level it with the ground. No remains of this venerable structure will then exist to show the antiquary where it stood. FATHER PAUL.

Mayfield.

[1776, *p.* 464.]

There are still noble remains of the ruined palace belonging to the See of Canterbury at Mayfield, in Sussex. I find, by the lives of the Archbishops in Harris's "History of Kent," that several of them died there, viz., Simeon Mepham in 1333, John Stratford in 1348, and Simon Islip by the hurt he received by a fall from his horse going thither in 1366. The last-mentioned Archbishop built Canterbury College in Oxford, and endowed it with the churches of Mayfield and Pagham, in Sussex. When and by whom this palace was erected I find no account, or when alienated from the see. It was in a much more perfect state about forty or fifty years ago, when the roof and floors were taken down, and a great deal of the stone and other materials put to other uses; but the lofty stone arches which supported the roof are still left standing—not with any intention of showing to posterity its ancient grandeur, but because the materials were judged inadequate in value to the expense and danger of throwing them down. The east end is now, and has been for many years, converted into a farmhouse, and on a stone mantel of one of the chamber chimneys is the date 1371. In this house is kept for a show what they call Dunstan's tongs, anvil, and hammer, which appear to have been forged long since Dunstan's time. The house and estate are now the property of — Baker, Esq. If any of your

antiquarian correspondents can give a further account of this ancient palace, I shall take a pleasure in seeing it in your Magazine.

STEP. VINE.

[1786, *Part II., pp.* 216, 217.]

Eadmer has informed his readers* that in the process of dedication of the church at Mayfield, in Sussex, whilst Dunstan, with his usual solemnity, was walking round the church, he observed that it was by no means directed to the equinoctial rising of the sun; but that, by gently pressing his shoulder against the fabric, the position of it was changed, and, agreeable to his wish, turned to the middle east tract. The monkish historian mentions its being a church constructed of wood, and his having related the miracle from common report; but his additional remark implies his believing that the Archbishop did not want faith to have removed a mountain with a word. From this legendary tale we may, however, fairly conclude that Dunstan was one of the few persons of that age who could ascertain the four cardinal quarters of the sky at every season of the year. For, with regard to the placing of churches, I rather suspect it to have been a general rule to assume that for the east point, where the sun rose on the morning, when either the ground-plan was marked out or the foundation-stone laid. The present church is, I understand, a stone building, and it is to be hoped that the architect of it strictly adhered to the true east line so marvellously fixed by a prelate who afterwards, perhaps partly for that reason, became the tutelar saint. Should this be the case, the builder will have perpetuated a more authentic memorial of this wonder-working prelate than are the "lately-forged tongs, anvil, and hammer" which, according to your Enfield correspondent,† are exhibited as relics of Dunstan by the domestics of a farmhouse that was once an archiepiscopal palace.

W. D. P.

Middleton.

[1796, *Part I., p.* 369.]

Middleton lies in the rape of Arundel and hundred of Avisford, is bounded on the south by the sea; the situation is flat, but dry and pleasant. The parish contains only a few scattered farmhouses and cottages; the soil a rich strong loam, bearing great crops of wheat. When the tide is out they dig chalk on the sea-beach. The

* Eadmerus de vita S. Dunstani Archiepiscopi Cantuariensis ("Angl. Sacr.," vol. ii., p. 217): "Quam ipsemet dedicans, dum ex more circumiret et eam ad æquinoctialem solis ortum minime versam perciperet, fertur, quod transiens humero suo illam aliquantulum pressit, moxque mutatum a proprio statu in mediam orientis tramitem pro voto convertit. Quod ipsum facile potuisse efficere nemo ambigit, nisi qui verbis Domini Christi, quibus fidem sicut granum sinapis habentibus promittit quod etiam montem dicto transferant, incredulus existit."

† See *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1776, p. 464, *supra.*

chalk appears to lie in a narrow vein, from 2 to 10 feet under the surface of the earth. The living is a rectory in the deanery of Arundel, valued in the King's Books at £5 10s. 10d.; the present incumbent, the Rev. — Durnford. The church stands on a low earthy cliff against the sea, and appears to have contained a nave, chancel, and south aisle, divided from the nave by four pointed arches. The font is of an uncommon form. Monuments there are none. Great part of the chancel, and all the south aisle, is demolished. What was the occasion of the demolition of the south aisle I could not learn. From a Gothic doorway, built in one of the arches, it should seem to have been destroyed a great number of years, apparently long before the sea made its encroachments so near, which on this coast gains on the land in a rapid manner: it has devoured the churchyard, with great part of the chancel, and threatens the whole fabric, which, from the ruinous and desolate situation it is in, appears to be irreparably hastening to its total dissolution. Tradition reports the parish to have extended near two miles to the south. Certain it is a large tract of land has been swallowed up. On the south side of the church is a remarkably large ivy stem, whose spreading foilage nearly covers the south and west sides of the roof.

The sketch that accompanies this (Plate I., Fig. 1) was taken from the south-east. In the first distance is seen the signal-house, with Bognor, and the peninsula of Selsea beyond, with the Isle of Wight hills in the background. S.

[1797, *Part II., p.* 729.]

I was lately amusing myself with a portfolio of drawings, taken during a summer's ramble on the coast of Sussex in the year 1790, when the enclosed poor remains of Middleton Church struck me as worthy of preservation in your Magazine, not from any beauty that it can boast, but from its remarkable situation, then half swallowed up, and perhaps now entirely so, by the devouring ocean. Small and insignificant as the church appears, yet, as the site of it has been immortalized by the pen of that poetess of the county, Mrs. Smith, in her volume of "Sonnets," those who have read her pensive strain (Sonnet 44), written in the above churchyard, will perhaps be pleased to see the same scene humbly attempted by a sister-art (Plate I.).

In her notes, p. 101, 6th edition, the fair authoress thus elucidates the subject:

"Middleton is a village on the margin of the sea in Sussex, containing only two or three houses. There were formerly several acres of ground between its small church and the sea, which now, by its continued encroachments, approaches within a few feet of this half-ruined and humble edifice. The wall which once surrounded the churchyard is entirely swept away, many of the graves broken up,

and the remains of bodies interred washed into the sea, whence human bones are found among the sand and shingles on the shore."

[1805, *Part II.*, *p.* 801.]

Middleton Church, Sussex (a sketch of which I beg leave to enclose you), has no claim to celebrity from its architectural properties. Its singular situation has, however, attracted the attention of Mrs. Charlotte Smith, who has honoured it as the scene of one of her beautiful elegies, and I trust it will be considered no improper subject for your publication. It affords a flagrant example of the depredations made in that part of our Southern coast by the daily encroachments of the sea; for, notwithstanding it is at present situate so near the verge as scarcely to admit the safe passage of an individual, an elder inhabitant of the parish perfectly remembers that he in his youth has assisted in agricultural employments upon many acres of land beyond the church. Its insertion in your Magazine will perpetuate the representation of an original which in a few months may be reduced to ruins. G. I. B.

Midhurst.

[1803, *Part II.*, *p.* 922.]

Epitaphs in the church at Midhurst:

"Near this stone was interred the body of the Rev. Serenus Barnett, who, curate of this parish XL. years, ob. Dec. 14, 1757, æt. 80."

[Verses omitted.]

"Sub hoc tumulo quiescit Anna, Rev. Gul. Swinburn, B.D. (Vindomis in hoc comitatu nati, ita prideus vicarii), et Annæ, uxoris ejus filia, atque Rev. Fr. Atkins, A.M., hujus par. ministri, nuper conjux amans dilectissima; quæ animam efflavit 9 die Jan., A.D. 1775, æt. suæ 30."

[Rest of epitaph omitted.]

In a south chapel at the east end is a monument of Anthony, first Viscount Montacute, in his robes, armour, ruff, large beard and hair, kneeling to a square pedestal, on which lies his helmet. By him, on each hand, his two wives; at the right, Jane Ratcliffe, under whom kneel two girls; at the left, Maud Dacre, under whom kneel two men and two women; at his feet, a bull; at the corners, a pyramid. Against the wall, a man and woman kneeling, Francis Brown (probably the brother of the Viscount) and his wife, a Courtney). Against the north, near by the pulpit:

"Robert Robert, rector of Mersey, Stedham, and Heyshott, dioc. Chich., died Nov. 4, 1782, aged 67. Jane, his daughter, died Feb. 21, 1786, aged 33. Jane, his relict, daughter of Thomas and Jane Allen, died Jan. 12, 1793, aged 74."

In the south aisle, a man and woman in relief on a slab, labels round their heads, angels in spandrils, and in pediment a spread eagle. No inscription. Q. Q.

[1803, *Part II., p.* 1121.]

On reading "Q. Q 's." account of epitaphs in Midhurst Church, I was struck with two egregious errors. On the north wall, within the church, he says, is the monument of Robert Robert, Rector of Mersey. Now, there is no such name or place. The inscription is, upon a neat marble tablet:

"Robert Robson, rector of Merston, Stedham, and Heyshott, aged 61."

As I know your accuracy in all your antiquarian researches, I would also beg leave to inform you that the person alluded to was the eldest brother to Mr. Robson, the respectable bookseller in Bond Street. T. T.

New Shoreham.

[1798, *Part I., p.* 115.]

I send a correct drawing of the church of New Shoreham, which I wish to see engraved (see Plate II.). And I hope some correspondent will, in a future number, send a particular account of it.
A. Z.

North Chapel.

[1833, *Part II., pp.* 317-319.]

North Chapel Church consisted of a single aisle and chancel, with a small wooden bell-turret; it was 60 feet long and 20 feet wide, and the side walls about 8 feet high. The roof was of Horsham stone, a very heavy material, formerly much used for covering churches in the weald of Sussex. The whole building was entirely free from any pretension to ornament, except a Decorated window in the chancel (which is still preserved); from which it would appear that the church had been erected probably about the middle of the fourteenth century. The view is from a drawing by Grimm, preserved in the Burrell Collections in the British Museum. There is a neat little square font of Sussex marble, dated 1662, which stood formerly near the west door; it is now removed into the body of the church.

North Chapel was formerly a chapel-of-ease to the northern part of the parish of Petworth, as the name implies; until by Act of 4 and 5 William and Mary this chapelry, and the chapelry of Duncton, were separated from Petworth and erected into distinct parishes. In consequence of this arrangement they are exempt from the payment of first-fruits and yearly tenths, and all other ecclesiastical dues. At this period the registers of North Chapel commence, and continue entire to the present time. Baptisms and burials, however, took place at North Chapel long before its separation from Petworth; but until that time the registers were

preserved with those belonging to the mother church. In the first register-book is the following entry:

"Mem. This Register begins at Lady Day, A.D. 1716, at which time the chappelry of North-Chappell was (as it ever had been) a part of the rectory of Petworth, and so continued till the 17th of March, A.D. 1717, when at the decease of Dr. Edw. Pelling, Rector of the said parish of Petworth, and by vertue of an Act of Parliament made (at the request of their Graces, Charles and Elizabeth Seamer, Duke and D^ts^ of Somerset, y^e^ joint patrons) in the reign of K^g^ William and Q^n^ Mary, the said Chappellry of North Chappell became a distinct Rectory of itself, and, as such was, on the 8th day of July, A.D. 1718, presented by the above said patrons to Samuel Meymott, A.M. and Fellow of S^t^. Peter's Coll. in Cambridge, who was instituted July 14th, and inducted July 18th, 1718, into the said Rectory of North Chappell. Witness my hand,

Sam. Meymott, Rector."

"In the above said year 1718, John Rapley of New House, and Rich. Boxall, of y^e^ Pheasant Court, were Churchwardens."

Mr. Meymott was a man of great simplicity of character, and was a most attentive and useful clergyman; his name is revered in the parish to this day, so that in him is verified the expression of the Psalmist, "The righteous shall be had in everlasting remembrance." He died December 16, 1770, universally regretted at the age of seventy-nine years, fifty-two of which he was resident rector of this parish; having at all times discharged the duties of his humble station with the most unaffected piety.

> "Remote from towns he run his godly race,
> Nor e'er had chang'd, or wish'd to change, his place."

The next incumbent of North Chapel was Dr. Colin Milne. This gentleman never resided in the parish; he was an accomplished scholar, and in 1770 published a botanical dictionary, and was the author of some other papers on botanical subjects.*

Dr. Milne was succeeded in 1816 by Dr. John Johnson (the two first rectors having held this preferment during the long period of nearly 100 years). Dr. Johnson was Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, and retained this living with his Fellowship; he died in 1831, and left by his will a communion-plate and a sum of money in aid of enlarging the Parish Church. He was a man greatly respected for the kindness and benevolence of his disposition. The present incumbent is the Rev. Robert Ridsdale, M.A., late Fellow of Clare Hall, Cambridge.

* See *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1815, part ii., p. 380.

MONUMENTS.

On the north side of the altar is a marble tablet with this inscription:

"P. M. S.

"In a vault under the altar lieth y^e^ body of Dorothy, the wife of Samuel Meymott, A.M., Rector of North Chappell, and daughter of Mr. John Allison, Citizen of London. She died Nov. 21, 1750, in y^e^ 53d year of her age. Of 13 children, 7 survived her, viz., 5 sons and 2 daughters.

"What wife, what neighbour, would you know what mother;
All virtues practice, you'l be such another.

"In the same vault are deposited the remains of the Rev. Mr. Samuel Meymott, M.A., and Rector of this parish 52 years. He died on the 16th day of December, 1770, in the 79th year of his age."

On the other side of the altar is the following:

"'Ον φιλει Θεος
θνησκει νεος.

"Near this place lieth the body of Dorothy Meymott, eldest daughter of Samuel Meymott, M.A. (the first Rector of this parish), and Dorothy his wife. She died Sept. 13, 1734."

[Rest of inscription omitted.]

On the north side of the aisle, on a black marble slab:

"In the church-yard, near this window, lieth the body of Mary, the wife of Edward Upfold Mercer, who died March y^e^ 4th, 1747, aged 69 years."

[Rest of inscription omitted.]

"Also in memory of Mr. Edward Upfold Mercer, who died Oct. the 18th, 1770, aged 85 years."

Under a window on the south side of the aisle is a slab of Sussex marble, with this inscription:

"Near this window lieth Mary Taylor, who died a virgin, Aug. 11, 1733, aged 72."

[Rest of inscription omitted.]

The aisle of the church is paved with large flat stones, which have probably at different times been removed from the churchyard. All these appear to have once had inscriptions; most of them are now, however, entirely effaced, and those which are still legible must, in a few years more, be totally obliterated.

On a stone in the chancel:

"Here lyeth the body of Mrs. Ann Woollven, who was buried Jan. 6, 169½, aged 76 years."

On a flat stone, opposite the reading-desk:

"Here lyeth y^e^ body of William Roadway, who died April y^e^ 27th, 1728, aged 83 years.

"Here lyeth y^e^ body of Anny, wife of William Roadway, who died Jan. y^e^ 17th, 1729, aged 67 years."

Opposite the south door is a stone commemorating William Stent, of Kirdford, and Ann his wife.

In the churchyard there are but few gravestones except some of quite modern date. A tomb surrounded with palisades near the west door has inscriptions :

"In memory of William Collens, who died Dec. 11, 1811, aged 72 ; James Collens, Jan. 12, 1752, aged 52 ; Elizabeth his wife, Oct. 30, 1789, aged 86 ; Elizabeth their daughter, died Nov. 4, 1789, aged 52 ; James their son, May 10, 1762, aged 27."

On a tomb near the south door :

"Mr. John Tullett, died Sept. 12, 1748, aged 59 ; Mr. James Tullett, died Dec. 18, 1777, aged 86 ; Elizabeth, daughter of William and Jenny Heath, died June 10, 1764 ; Mary their daughter, Sept. 27, 1745."

On a tomb very near the south side of the church :

"In memory of John Rapley, who died Nov. 9, 1760, aged 89 ; Margaret his wife, died Oct. 17, 1762, aged 82."

On a broken stone :

"Peter Bridger, died Feb. —, aged 46. Mary, daughter of Peter and Elizabeth Bridger, died April 6, 1732, aged 2 years and 8 months."

On a broken stone :

"Jane, daughter of Edward Eede, bvried April 25, 1665."

"William Hawkins, son of John and Frances Hawkins, died April 20, 1792, aged 27."

"Mary, daughter of Richard and Mary Baker, died Jan. 13, 1759, aged 20 years and 3 months. Ann, John, and Richard, their sons."

"Henry their son, died July 11, 1770, aged 33. Sarah their daughter, died July 15, 1770, aged 18."

"Thomas Tayler, who departed this life Sept. 14, 1763, aged 56 years."

"Ann Tayler, who died June 13, 1779, aged 71."

From the register of burials are the following :

"May 2, 1721. William Collins of Switch House was buried.

"April 4, 1736. Edward Cock was buried, aged near 100.

"June 21, 1738. Elizabeth Sadler was buried, aged 96.

"Feb. 22, 1781. The Rev. Thos. Hall, Curate of this parish.

"Aug. 15, 1790. Ann Coward, wanting half a year of 100.

"Mem. There was no burial in this parish from y^e^ 3d of March, A.D. 1722, to the 7th of May, A.D. 1724. Laus Deo. op. max.

"Mem. From the 12th day of May, 1744, to Dec. 27, 1745, there was not any one belonging to the parish of North Chappell buried. SAMUEL MEYMOTT.

"N.B. It was one year, seven months, and fifteen days, between the above said burials. Laus Deo."

From the Register of Baptisms :

"Jan. 25, 1720. Margaret, daughter of Samuel Meymott, Rector, and Dorothy his wife, was baptized by Mr. Cobden.

"March 19, 1724. George, y^e^ son of George Petow, and Elizabeth his wife, was baptized by Mr. James Bramston.

"Aug. 14, 1726. Ann, a negro belonging to Mr. Glanvile, of St. John's Town in Antegoa, was baptized by me, Samuel Meymott.

"May 4, 1732. William, the son of Samuel Meymott, Rector, and Dorothy his wife, was baptized by Mr. Newhouse.

"Feb. 20, 1742. William Barn, a foundling child, was baptized."

The situation of North Chapel is extremely picturesque; it stands on the declivity of a hill towards the south, commanding an extensive view of Petworth Park, with the South Downs in the distance. On the north it is sheltered by the adjoining hill, called the Black Down; and the cottages, surrounded by gardens and orchards, have the appearance of comfort and neatness. It is besides always considered as being a singularly healthy spot, which is in some measure confirmed by the above extracts from the Register of Burials. It is five miles north of the market-town of Petworth, on the London and Chichester road. Its inhabitants are mostly occupied in agricultural pursuits; they are an industrious and peaceful race, and their respectable demeanour tends in some measure to confirm the notion that the beauty of surrounding scenery has more effect upon the character of a people than moralists are inclined to allow. R. R.

North Mundham.

[1779, *Part II.*, *p.* 1097.]

To prevent its being buried in oblivion, I am induced to send you the enclosed sketches of Leythorn, or Leighthorn, House, in the county of Sussex (Plate I., Figs. 1, 2). It stood in the parish of North Mundham, about 2 miles south-east from the city of Chichester, n a low, springy situation. It was built by Robert Sherburn, Bishop of Chichester. Bishop Sherburn, at his death (about the year 1537), gave it to the Dean and Chapter of Chichester; by them it was leased out to the family of the Bowyers, who made it their principal residence. (James Bowyer, Esq., of Leighthorne, was created a baronet, May 18, 1678, with remainder to Henry Goring, Esq., of Highden, in the same county.) On the decay of the Bowyer family, it became the residence of a farmer till within a few years past, when, on its being purchased by Mr. Newland, of Chichester, a manufactory for broadcloth was erected on it; which failing of success, the building was neglected, and finally taken down in the autumn of 1798. It was a large building of brick, of which the west end only had been standing for many years past. The author of the "Topographer" says, "It had in its time the accompaniments of fine old gardens, park, decoy, etc. A drawing of it in its original state is said to be in the possession of the Dean and Chapter." The enclosed sketches were taken in the year 1796, from the north-west and south-east. T.

Old Shoreham.

[1840, *Part II.*, *p.* 615.]

The church of Old Shoreham is a very interesting specimen of our early Norman architecture. It is now under repair, and there is an idea of restoring the north transept. This is a design worthy of assistance beyond the mere bounds of the parish, and, from what I observed, the restoration would be done in very good taste. On removing the flooring below the singers' gallery, three monumental slabs were disclosed, and as they are now, perhaps, floored over again, I send you a note of them. They are not, of course, in Cartwright's "Rape of Bramber."

The first commemorates William Blaker of Buckingham, in that parish, who died October 26, 1703, aged seventy-two. It is stated to have been placed there by his grandson, William Monke of Buckingham, the son of Susanne, his only daughter.

On the top are these arms: a chevron ermine, between three Moors' heads. Crest: a horse's head.

The second is in memory of Edward Blaker, who was Member for Shoreham, and died September 13, 1678, aged forty-nine, and was placed there by his relict Dorothy, daughter of Henry Goring, of Highden.

The third commemorates Susanna, widow of Edward Blaker, of Buckingham, who died June 29, 1678, aged seventy-five. A.

[1841, *Part I.*, *pp.* 640, 641.]

Old Shoreham Church is a cruciform structure, consisting of a nave, transept, and chancel, without aisles to either portion; in its original state two chapels branched off from the eastern side of the transept, flanking the chancel; above the intersection of the nave and transept is a square tower ornamented with arcades on the sides, and covered with a low pyramidical roof, in all probability the original finish. In the autumn of last year a reparation of the church, rendered absolutely necessary by the decaying state of the structure, was commenced, and is now in progress; the expense of the repairs is to be defrayed by the parishioners, with a grant from Magdalene College, Oxford, the patrons of the living, and a subscription aided by the Cambridge Camden Society, to which society the superintendence of the repairs is confided.

At this period the church was in a lamentable condition. The soil of the churchyard had been raised so high as to cover the walls to the height of several feet above the level of the interior—so high, indeed, that the jambs of a Norman doorway in the south transept were concealed, the arch alone being visible. The north branch of the transept was without a roof, and both the chapels were destroyed; the tower was covered with rough cast, the arcades being entirely

filled up: the eastern window was destroyed, and two modern round-headed lights substituted, and most of the other windows had suffered more or less. The damp and unwholesome state of the interior, arising from the accumulation of the earth, was a most serious evil.

The restoration commenced with the removal of the ground from the church, during the progress of which a small altar-bell was found. The doorway in the south transept was restored, with some other ornamental portions in Caen stone; the rough cast was removed from the exterior of the tower, and the arcades opened. Upon the removal of the filling-in of the great east window many fragments of the ancient one were discovered. The restoration of the north transept is in progress; the eastern window is to be again occupied by mullions and tracery, and the side windows to be repaired.

The design of the east window is intended to assimilate with that of St. Mary Magdalene, Oxford, except that it will consist of four lights instead of two. The designs are the production of J. C. Buckler, Esq., the architect of Magdalene College, and his name is a sufficient guarantee for their fidelity. A stone altar will probably be raised in the chancel, and supersede the old wooden table which at present usurps the place of the original one, and other appropriate decorations are in contemplation, together with the entire removal of the cumbrous pews which until lately disfigured the interior, and the substitution of appropriately designed seats in their place. The alterations will, when complete, effect an entire change in the character of the edifice. Instead of a neglected and damp structure, unhealthy and forbidding, an object of regret to every lover of the ancient temples of the land, it will form a striking and elegant object, appropriate from its symbolical form, a true Latin cross, and inviting by pleasing and appropriate ornament the attention both of the antiquary and the Churchman.

This good work, together with the removal of the rough cast from the curious Saxon tower of St. Benedict at Cambridge, have emanated from the Camden Society of Cambridge. Both of these works are witnesses of what can be effected by the restoration of our ancient churches at a comparatively small expense, and how easily it is accomplished whenever its design is actively taken in hand.

E. I. C.

Petworth.

[1801, *Part I., p.* 25.]

The seal, the impression of which accompanies (Fig. 10), was found in a field near Petworth, and the inscription reads: "S.P.B. BOSSOV. PRIEVR. DE COVDRES"; which Mr. Douglas supposes may relate to a priory founded at Cowdry, the ancient seat of the Montacutes; but there does not appear to be any reason for supposing there was a religious house at that place.

R. G.

[1803, *Part II.*, *p.* 922.]

EPITAPHS IN PETWORTH CHURCH.

North side of the chancel:

"John Wickens, D.D., 40 years rector, died Feb. 25, 1783, aged 75; Philadelphia his wife, July 23, 1762, aged 44. Erected by their daughter Philadelphia."

North aisle:

"Mary, wife of Dr. Pettyn, rector, died 1708, aged 78."

In a north chapel:
—— Impaling a lion rampant o.
—— Impaling a. 3 escutcheons g.—Clifford.
Quarterly: 1, 4, gone; 2, 3, o, a lion rampant az. impaling a saltire.
The same quarterings impaling Lucy.
Percy and Brews gone.
Percy and Brews.
Percy and Tusk.
A. on a bend 3 between 3 lions rampant g.
Percy and Bardolf, ar. 3 cinquefoils o.
Percy and barry of 8, o. and a. a bend o.
—— impaling Percy a. 3 mascles o.
On an old monument, Percy single.
G. a bend between 3 crescents impaling 3 cocks.

"James Peachy, Esq., Governor of Gombroon, M.P. for Lyn . . ., died Feb. 16, 1771, æt. 87. He was younger brother of Sir Henry, and left his estate to his nephew James, son of Sir John, of West Dean."

[He died in Queen Street, Golden Square, aged eighty-eight.]
Family vault of Sir Henry Peachy:

"Gracchus Peachy, son of the late Governor, died June 12, 1773, aged 43 years and 3 months.
"Sir Henry Peachy, Aug. 24, 1737, aged 62; M.P. for Sussex and Midhurst.
"John Peachy, Esq., May 25, 1693; and his wife, Elizabeth Palmer, July 24, 1683."

Brass plates, dated 1687, 1706, 1721, and 1784. Q. Q.

Pevensey.

[1795, *Part II.*, *pp.* 807, 808.]

Having passed most of this summer in the neighbourhood of Pevensey Castle, Sussex, I spent many hours within the walls of that Roman and Norman ruin. In the course of general inquiry, I was struck with the name of Wartling Hill, a village about three miles from Pevensey Castle. As some antiquaries have placed Anderida within a few miles of the above-mentioned village, I take this opportunity of mentioning the peculiarity of the name, hoping that a more able antiquarian correspondent will give his opinion whether from

these circumstances it may not be fair to conjecture that Wartling, applied as a name to a street, was derived from this at present obscure spot. ΦΙΛΟΣ.

[1805, *Part II., p.* 697.]

I send you a sketch of Pevensey Castle (Fig. 2), flattering myself it may perhaps not prove uninteresting to your numerous readers. This ancient fabric is situated on a craggy steep, commanding a beautiful prospect of the adjacent country. Its founder is said to be William the Conqueror. Tradition informs us the rock on which it is built was formerly laved by the sea; and from fossils and shells of different sorts occasionally met with about the base, most probably this account is true. At present, however, the ocean has retired to some distance. This view was taken in the year 1801. PICTOR.

Poling.

[1832, *Part I., pp.* 577-579.]

Poling, a small parish of nearly 900 statute acres, is situated in the county of Sussex, 2½ miles south-east of Arundel, and 2 miles from the sea-coast. It gives name to the hundred of Poling, and belongs to the rape of Arundel.

The Vicarage is endowed with the whole of the tithes of the parish, except that part called the Commandery, or Fair-place Farm, which pays a modus of 6s. 8d. to the vicar. The Bishop nominates to Eton College, which presents. By the present incumbent the vicarage house was rebuilt in 1803, very suitably to the living; the glebe consists of 2½ acres of pasture.

The ancient church, built at the extremity of the south part of the parish, stood on the site of the present one, which is of small dimensions; and from its style of architecture appears to have been erected about the latter end of the fifteenth century, except the south aisle, which is the only part of the old church now remaining.

The tower, which is an interesting object amidst the surrounding scenery, is 10 feet 6 inches square; it is low, but of a solid and uniform structure, more so than most such buildings in this part of Sussex. It is attached at the west end of the nave, and contains three large bells, one of which has the letters "B. E." cast on it.

The nave is 30 feet long by 13 feet wide, and separated from the south aisle by two pointed arches; the aisle is 28 feet 6 inches long by 8 feet 6 inches wide.

The chancel, which was originally divided from the nave by an ancient screen, is 24 feet long by 13 feet 6 inches wide. The door which originally communicated with the rood-loft is remaining; there are also four brackets of stone, which no doubt once supported statues of the patron and other saints.

The church has lately been new pewed, by a rate, and the aid of

the vicar and curate (the Rev. William Pearse). A new pulpit and desks have also been added; a new gallery has been built for the choir at the west end of the nave (the old gallery was erected about 100 years past, at the expense of 30s.), and ample accommodation has been provided in free sittings for the poor. The vicar has restored the east window in the chancel, and fitted it up with stained glass, in which is placed an ably designed ancient figure of St. Paul, of which there is a drawing in the Burrell MSS. in the British Museum. The two side windows in the chancel are fitted up in the like appropriate manner; at the back of the pulpit a pointed arch has been placed, ornamented with crockets and a finial. A handsome altar-piece was erected in 1815, but, unfortunately, not in the most appropriate style.

The ancient circular font of Caen stone, standing against the pillar between the nave and aisle, is of sufficient dimensions for immersion, and still retains the lead cistern; the shaft is octagonal.

The earliest date of the register, which is in good preservation, is 1653.

In 1285 Isabella Mortimer, relict of John Earl of Arundel, was privately married in the ancient church of Poling to Robert de Hastings; as she was nearly connected in blood to the King, her dower was escheated, but afterwards restored for a fine of £1,000. Her initials in painted glass, surmounted by a coronet, are still in existence.

The church has now, from its peculiar neatness and size, more the appearance of a private chapel than a parish church.

The following inscriptions are on four slabs in the chancel. The first is under a half-length brass figure of the deceased, which is engraved in the "History of the Rape of Arundel," by Dallaway and Cartwright:

"Hic jacet d'n's Walterus Daby, q'n'dam vicari' eccl'e de Polyng, cui' a'i'e p'piciet' deu'.

"MS. Hic jacet Thomas Brodnax, generosus, hujus ecclesiæ Vicarius, obiit 17 die Aug. anno Do'mi 1679, ætatis suæ 36."

Arms: Or, 2 chevrons gules, on a chief of the second, 3 cinquefoils argent.

"Here lies interred ye body of Thomas Scriven, A.M., who was Vicar of this church near 15 years. He lived believed (*sic*), and died lamented, Octob. the 29, anno Dom. 1729.

"Near this place also was buried Thomas, infunt (*sic*) son of the above said Mr. Scriven, by Mary his wife, and who died ye 8 August, 1721, aged above 3 years.

"As also the body of Mary his wife. She died July the 28, an'o 1730, ætat. 40.

"Here lyeth the body of Robert Dynham, Vicar of this Church 27 years, aged 53. He expired Jan. 2, 1706."

Arms: Gules, 3 lozenges ermine.

The population at the several periods of taking the census has been:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
1801 ...	92 ...	78 ...	170
1811 ...	80 ...	68 ...	148
1821 ...	103 ...	88 ...	191
1831 ...	108 ...	94 ...	202

The succession of vicars has been as follows:

1518. Robert Mere, presented by the Prioress of Leominster.
—— Walter Davy.
1551. Reginald Harryson, presented by the Provost of Eton College, as have been all his successors.
1595. John Ellis.
1635. Richard Carpenter.*
—— Thomas Brodnax.
1679. Robert Denham.
1707. Thomas Scriven.
1722. John Stone, M.A.
1756. Leonard Twells.
17—. Meredith Jones.
17—. William Denny Martin Fairfax, M.A. He was owner of Leeds Castle, Kent, where he died.
1800. John Dring.
1801. Richard Jordan, M.A.
1802. William Kinleside, M.A. He is rector also of the adjoining parish of Angmering, which preferment he has held during the extended space of fifty-seven years.

This parish enjoyed for ninety-nine years, from 1640 to 1739, a benefaction of £14 10s. in pursuance of the will of Henry Hilton, Esq., of Hilton Castle, Durham, commonly called Baron Hilton, as having been one of the seven barons of that Palatinate.

* He was, says Granger, a man of rambling habits, of an unsettled mind, that was educated at King's College, Cambridge. During his residence there he became a Papist, although, he says, "his heart was never wholly converted to that communion." After studying in Flanders, Artois, France, Spain, and Italy, he received Orders from the Pope's substitute, and "was by the Pope sent into England to pervert souls, where he preached and laboured in that perverse way the space of a year and upwards, and is now at last reconciled to the fair Church of Christ in England." In about 1640 he was presented, by the interest of the Archbishop of Canterbury, to the vicarage of Poling, "a small obscure village by the seaside, near to Arundel, in Sussex." In the time of the Civil War he went to Paris, where he railed against the Protestants. He afterwards returned to England, says Anthony Wood, to his old trade of Independency. He was living at Aylesbury 1670. Anthony Wood says of him "that he was an impudent, fantastical man; that he changed his mind with his cloths; and that for his jugles and tricks in matters of religion, he was esteemed a theological mountebank." In 1662 his works were published, entitled, "Experience, Historie, and Divinitie, divided into 5 books," in which are portraits of him. In one he appears like a dull and formal clergyman, in another with all the spirit of an enterprising missionary. His writings are a medley, perfectly suitable to this character.

The Commandery, or Fair-place, so called from a fair anciently there held (and which is still holden on old Midsummer Day), is situated on the eastern side of the parish, and was a small establishment of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, probably first endowed with 150 acres in the parish by one of the Fitz-Alans, Earls of Arundel.

A chapel, the wood-panelled ceiling of which still remains, is now used as a farm-house, with additional rooms. This estate is exempt from tithes. John Tilly, of this parish, by will dated 1785, gave a rent-charge of £3 from Brook-land, now called the School Brook, for teaching poor children.

Part of Angmering Decoy, which has existed from time immemorial, lies in this parish. Many wild-fowl are taken annually during the winter season. The late occupier, George Knight, attained the age of ninety-one years, sixty of which he was decoy-man, and once caught ninety head of wild-fowl in one day—a great many for so small a decoy. It is now the property of the Duke of Norfolk.

About 100 yards south-east of this parish, in the year 1819, a Roman bath was discovered, measuring 18 feet by 15 feet, together with a hypocaust and lyconium or sudatory, with very extensive foundations of entire cloacæ, arched above, and paved with large tiles at the bottom. No perfect floor of Mosaic was discovered, but quantities of loose white-and-black tesseræ, fragments of plaster, plain, red, and yellow, with which the rooms had been covered. The buildings were traced to the extent of 300 feet.

In the year 1816 an ancient British gold coin, supposed from the mint of Cunobeline, was dug up in the garden of the farm-house near to the church. On the obverse is no device; on the reverse the representation of the rude figure of a horse. J. C. T——s.

Poynings.

[1810, *Part I., p.* 513.]

To the many Sussex churches already perpetuated in your volumes, allow me to add Poynings Church (see Plate I., Fig. 1), from the north-west, and also another view from the south-east (Fig. 2), which includes the ruins of the baronial mansion of the once famous De Poynings family. Lying within a short and favourite ride from Brighton, I hope that some one of your numerous antiquarian friends will oblige us with a description of the subjects now laid before them. Altree's "Topography of Brighton" (published last year), says, "The inside of the church disappointed our expectations; for though there are some few remains of ancient monuments, the memorials of the once illustrious dead have perished with them. There are some relics also of painted glass in the windows, but little

is to be learned from them. The whole fabric has been neglected for ages; but we learn with pleasure that it is shortly to undergo a thorough reparation. The present rector (Rev. Dr. Holland, son-in-law to Lord Erskine), is in possession of no records respecting it, but is promoting a search for them in the various public depositories of ecclesiastical antiquities." Michael de Poynings, who died 43 Edward III., by his will, bearing date on St. Matthew's Day, 42 Edward III. (A.D. 1368), bequeathed 200 marks towards the building of a new church here, which is probably the present edifice ("Mag. Brit.," vol. v., p. 516).

Near Poynings is that remarkable chasm in the Downs called the Devil's Dyke, which, though nothing more than a precipitous valley formed by the hand of Nature, is ascribed to the labours of the grand author of mischief, whose name it bears.

WILLIAM HAMPER.

[1811, *Part II., p.* 414.]

Poynings Church, co. Sussex, is cruciform, the tower rising from the centre on four pointed arches. Above the east window (outside), and also on the porch, are shields of stone charged with the arms of Poynings: Barry of 6, over all a bend. The porch is very ingeniously faced with hewn flints; and the Court Leet for the hundred of Poynings has from time immemorial been held in it. The windows exhibit remains of stained glass, chiefly flowered ornaments. A head of Salvator Mundi has escaped destruction. In the south wall of the chancel are a trefoil-headed piscina, with a shelf, and three stone seats of the same form, all parallel. In the middle of the north transept (the pavement of which is broken up), is a low raised brick tomb, covered with a brassless slab, bearing marks of a whole-length figure, with inscription at feet. A broken bell, inscribed "Gloria Deo in excelsis," adds a suitable item to this neglected part of the church. The south transept, divided from the nave by a screen of oak, lath and plaster, is altogether disused and unpaved.

On a slab in the chancel:

"Elizabeth Wright, the daughter of Mr. Isaac Wright, rector, and Elyz., his wife, was buryed the 4th of Aug., 1675; and Henry Wright, Sept. 10, 1677."

On a mural monument:

"In this chancel are deposited the remains of the Rev. George Beard, 54 years curate and rector of this parish, the duty of which sacred offices he discharged with singular piety, punctuality, and zeal, nor was less respected for an uniform practice of the Christian virtues which he so regularly taught. He was remarkable for his affection as a brother, and his warmth and steadiness as a friend, by the last of which qualities he was induced to decline the offer of more valuable preferment. To those with whom he lived were well known his cheerful contentedness under all circumstances, and his patient submission in pain and sickness to the will of Providence. As he was strictly just, it was his principle to be frugal,

that he might afford to be generous, which indeed he was on all occasions, and particularly in his composition with his parish, towards which he lived in constant acts of hospitality and charity, and at his death appropriated the interest of £100 in the Funds to the education of its poor children. He died, much lamented by his friends, the 25th of June, 1786, in the 78th year of his age."

Arms: Ermine, on a canton a saltier charged with five fleurs-de-lys. Crest: on a chapeau, a lion couchant.

A mural monument:

"Sacred to the memory of Charlotte Whitcombe, who departed this life 20th July, 1806, aged 36 years. This tablet is erected by the Rev. Francis Whitcombe, rector of this parish, out of gratitude to her sisterly affection and respect to her exemplary life."

On a small tablet, in the nave:

"M. S. of William Osborne, yeoman, who lieth inter'd under this seat; ob. 15th of June, 1807, æt. 70."

There are several slabs robbed of brasses; one, evidently, has been a whole-length figure in armour, under a canopy of tabernacle work, with a lion at feet; and another, the effigies of a man and woman, with a shield of arms (or, perhaps, the emblems of the Evangelists), at each corner. A third bears a cross.

The pulpit is of carved oak; the font octagonal, ornamented with pointed niches, and lined with lead.

The tower contains two bells.

These notes were taken October 9, 1810. WILLIAM HAMPER.

[1845, *Part II., p.* 260.]

The fine old cruciform church of Poynings, co. Sussex, has suffered much from the hands of the spoiler. The Rev. Dr. Holland, the venerable incumbent, has done all in his power to preserve the various relics of antiquity; but neither zeal nor wealth can restore what time, or fanaticism, or cupidity, or all three, have destroyed. The worthy rector has collected within the south transept the stones which, of old, in all probability, bore a fine and unbroken series of brasses commemorative of the great baronial house of Poynings, but which now, alas! present to the mortified eye of the inquiring archæologist an almost total blank! There is, however, one slab with the matrices of a flowered cross, a shield, and a surrounding legend, but without a trace of the brasses which originally filled them. So well however, was the stone incised that great part of the inscription may, with some little difficulty, be made out, and, as no account of it has appeared in print, I beg to record it in the *Gentleman's Magazine:*

"✧ ISSI : LIST : DAMETTE : DE : BISSEL : DE LA : BOR . . . . ASACIE . . . ABENVR CI : DE . . . S : SA : ALME : ENAIT : PITEE."

I must not omit to mention that Dr. Holland has, in a praiseworthy spirit, caused a printed account (drawn up by himself) of the church and family of Poynings to be suspended in the vestry for the information of visitors. MARK ANTONY LOWER.

Preston.

[1804, *Part II., p.* 813.]

The delightful little village of Preston (the church of which see Fig. 2) stands near Brightelmstone, at the distance of a mile, upon the road which leads towards London, through Cuckfield, etc. It commands many finely variegated and extensive prospects; and this truly rural spot receives a considerable addition from a great number of stately elms, which afford a pleasing retreat from the heat of summer, and a convenient shelter for travellers in the winter season. Here is a large building called Preston House, with extensive and well-planned gardens, late the property of Charles Callis Western, Esq., of Riverhall, in Essex, but now of Mr. Stanford. In Preston House is a fine portrait of Anne of Cleves, consort to Henry VIII., who, it is recorded, resided in this house, but afterwards retired to a convent at Falmer, which is about 3 miles distant, where she died, and was interred. THURSTON FORD.

Pulborough.

[1802, *Part II., p.* 912.]

I have sealed this letter with a gold ring seal found in a garden in the parish of Pulborough, in the county of Sussex (Plate II., Fig. 3, at p. 905). The impression is a pelican in her piety; the letters "E. S." are engraved on the inside. I believe Bishop Fox, in the time of Henry VIII., used this device for his crest. The ring, from its fashion and the form of the letters, seems of the age of Charles I. Some of your heraldic readers may, perhaps, have the goodness to inform me if this crest has been worn since the time of Henry VIII., and by what family. S. D.

Pynham.

[1793, *Part I., p.* 17.]

The small priory of De Calceto, or Pynham, for regular canons of St. Augustine (Plate II., Fig. 1) was founded by Queen Adeliza, second wife to Henry I., and, after his demise, married to William Albini, second Earl of Arundel (of that name), for the health of the soul of her lord and husband, Henry I. Ranulph, Bishop of Chichester, approved the said charter, which was confirmed and enlarged by William Earl of Arundel, for the good of the souls of King Henry I., Queen Adeliza, his heirs, and his own. He gave to the priory annually 1 bushel of corn from out of his mills de Swanbourn, 13 cords of wood, to be cut in his forest of Arundel, for

fuel, and timber for the repairing of Arundel Bridge, when his forester should think it necessary. He granted them the privilege of fishing on both sides of the bridge a furlong's length, and the right of pasture, in common with his burghers, in his meadows of Arundel, for fourteen cows and two bulls, with liberty to feed their hogs in the park and forest of Arundel, in common with his vassals in Wepham. They appear also to have possessed a messuage and 80 acres of land in Warblington, with other possessions in Pernsted, Bourn, and Woodemanent. The number of the religious is nowhere mentioned, except four in their first charter. The church of the priory was dedicated to St. Bartholomew; it was one of the small monasteries which Cardinal Wolsey procured to be suppressed, and obtained a grant of 17 Henry VIII. for the better endowment of his college in Oxford, being then valued in spiritualities at £11 per annum, and in temporalities £32 os. 10d. The site was granted, 5 Jac. I., to Anthony Lord Viscount Mountague, to whose descendants it now belongs. It stands near a mile south of Arundel, at the end of the road, through the meadows called the Causeway, leading from the bridge, of which it appears they had the custody. Its situation is low, on the verge of the meadows, and close under a rising ground. It is now known by the name of Hell House, and is reduced to the square building represented in the view, which is taken from the south-west.

T. S.

Racton.

[1840, *Part I.*, *pp.* 599, 600.]

The annexed inscription was faithfully copied (March 30, 1835) from a monument in Racton Church in the county of Sussex, to the memory of the Gounter family, the surviving daughter and heir of whom, Frances Catharine, became the wife of William Legge, second Earl of Dartmouth, in 1754.

Owing to the perishable quality of the stone, several words are totally obliterated; this is denoted by dots. Where a letter was left and legible, it has been attempted to supply what was wanting by conjecture—marked by parentheses. Unfortunately, the date is destroyed, but the quaintness of the style of composition (of which it is one of the most curious specimens I ever met with), renders it highly probable that it was the production of some pedant of King James's days. I have searched Dallaway in vain.* If any of your readers can supply what is wanting to complete this curious epitaph, or direct me to the proper source of information, it will much oblige

OLD MORTALITY.

* Dallaway, in his "Rape of Chichester," has omitted the epitaph altogether, notwithstanding there was a copy in the Burrell MSS. 5699, fol. 603. This latter has enabled us to supply some words to the copy sent by our correspondent, distinguished [thus], though in other parts it is less perfect than his.—ED.

"Subtus Jacent, Quos Torus et Urna et Marmor sociarunt Unus, Una, Unum, (Joann)es Gounter, Georgii Militis fil. et Joanna u(xor) (ejus) (Am)bo olim [ob amores] mutuos, conjugalem castitatem, liber(os) . . . geminata sexus utriusque pignora in vic . . . hac, ut cum illo hæc, cum hac ille ne . . . morte abjunxerint simul jam (a)brepti, inter equitandum cadens ille. illa inter pariendum denata; ille [annorum ?] armi . . . r . . . nam 30mi et illa cum 28 lineam attigisset ætatis quasi meridie occiduus una posthac [revecturi] cum hic communi resurget postquam [limen ?] et novo totius mundi partu illa renasc(et) . . . hinc est . . . [Si quando mæstiss. filii] non madent ocul(i) [Hoc ipsum quod posuit] (n)on lacrymæ p . . . mari . . . [marm . . . ?]."

The pedigree in Dallaway's "Rape of Chichester" states that John Gunter (ob. v. p.), son of Sir George Gunter (temp. James I.), married first, Joane, daughter of [John] Knight, of Chawton, Hants; and secondly . . . daughter of Bradshaw Drew, remarried to Sir Gregory Norton, Bart.

Rogate.

[1811, *Part II., pp.* 10, 11.]

The following are notes respecting Rogate, in Sussex:

Among the Parliamentary Rolls is a petition from Robert de Rogate: "Cui promissum fuit per Episcopum Bathou' nomine Regis quod Rex provideret alicui de Libris suis pro carta de Spigurnar quam Reg' reddit; petit quod Rex provideat Filio suo de Gavisona: Responsio, Rex precip' Cancellar quod conservet eum indempn' ut promisit."*

The manor of Rogate belonged to Sir Ralph de Camoys, a neighbouring baron, who in 1326 obtained a charter for a fair to be held in the village yearly, and free warren on all the demesne lands of the manor.†

In 1557 Lady Anne Maltravers, relict of Henry Lord Maltravers, was in possession of this estate.

In 1746 it became the property of Sir Thomas Ridge, and was sold by his assignees to Mr. Richardson, of whom it was purchased by Sir Harry Featherstone, Bart.

Rogate Church stands on a rising ground in the centre of the village, and appears to have been erected at an early period. The interior part is embellished with a beautiful east window. The chancel is separated from the nave by a handsome arch, and beneath two gothic arches on the side wall we see the remains of a private oratory, or chapel, now converted into seats. The following inscription is placed in the church:

"Juxta hoc marmor et inter cineres jacet quod mortale fuit Thome Bettesworth de Fyning in hâc Parochiâ, generosi, qui mortem obiit die Septemb. 21, Anno ætat. 69, Dom. 1723. . . . Hoc monumentum Patri optimo, amoris et reverentiæ ergô, posuit mœrens Filius Thos. Bettesworth Bilson.

* "Rot. Parl.," annò 1290, 10 Edw. I., No. 102.
† Dugdale's "Baronage."

"Near this place lies the body of Thos. Bettesworth Bilson, Esq., late of Fyning in this parish, who departed this life the 23d of March, 1754, in the 59th year of his age."

The advowson of Rogate Vicarage formerly belonged to Henry de Hoes, of Harting, by whom it was granted to the monks of Durford Abbey, as appears by a charter preserved in the register of the abbey, and copied from thence into the "Monasticon," an annual payment of 25s. being reserved to the Abbey of Seez, in Normandy.

This grant was several years afterwards confirmed to the Abbey of Durford by Hubert, Archbishop of Canterbury, Stephen, Bishop of Chichester, and the Dean and Chapter of Chichester.*

The living is valued in the King's Books at £70; yearly tenths, £1 os. 6d.

The Tything of Hawbedyne, otherwise Haben, lies within this parish, though under the jurisdiction of East Harting Manor, and pays a quit rent of 6s. 8d. a year, called "Nyewoode Sylver"; and by a charter of Henry II. it appears that "unam virgatam Terræ apud Haggebedene à la Saud, quam Alwinus tenuit," belonged to the Abbey of Durford.†

The bridge called Haben Bridge, of five arches, and crossing the river in this tything, according to village tradition was erected by a potent baron of that name whose residence was in the south part of the parish. Upon a little eminence on the banks of the riven Arun there is presumptive evidence of the site of a castle, surrounded by a deep fosse; the remains of a foundation of some large building which occupied the inner space were discovered a few years ago.

FATHER PAUL.

Rottingdean.

[1801, *Part II.*, *pp.* 1082, 1083.]

The pleasant and delightful village of Rottingdean is situated on the Newhaven Road, at the distance of near four miles from Brighthelmstone, a popular watering-place. This place is no otherwise remarkable than for its wells, which are nearly empty at high water, but which rise as the tide declines. The accompanying sketch of the church, Plate II. (on the accuracy of which you may rely), was taken during a journey into Sussex in the summer of 1799. The only lines that solicited attention in the churchyard were the following:

"To the memory of Mr. WILLIAM KNIGHT, who departed this life Nov. 29, 1784, aged 69 years. Also of ABIGAIL, his wife, who departed this life Feb. 21, 1797, aged 71 years."

[Verses omitted.]

This little village has of late been the resort of a considerable number of genteel company, for which bathing-machines and every

* Register of the Bishops of Chichester, C., fol. 66.

† "Monasticon Anglicanum."

accommodation have been provided. Here are a variety of lodging-houses, a good inn, with convenient stables, coach-houses, etc. It is most frequented by such families as prefer a little retirement to the bustle and gaiety of Brighthelmstone, and who occasionally may wish to mix with the company there, for which its situation renders it, at any time, perfectly convenient. The road from Rottingdean to Brighthelmstone is delightfully pleasant in the summer season. On one side you have an extensive view of the sea, and on the other the downs, covered with innumerable flocks of sheep, so justly held in estimation for their delicious flavour. . . .

From Rottingdean the cliffs gradually rise to Beachy Head. Those called the Three Charles's, or Churls, ascend about 500 feet, and are the highest on the Sussex coast. To these cliffs great numbers of birds of divers species resort to breed, and at the latter part of the season they resort to warmer climes. Two apartments are cut in the chalk rock under the cliff, which bear the name of Parson Darby's Hole. It is asserted that Darby formed these hollows, meaning them as his constant residence, but that he had enjoyed his retirement only a short time when he fell a sacrifice to the dampness of the situation. THUSTON FORD

Salvington.

[1834, *Part II., pp.* 256, 257.]

At Salvington, a hamlet of Tarring, near Worthing, is still standing the house in which the sage and learned Selden first drew his breath, on December 16, 1584. The name of the house was Lacies, as is recorded in the epitaph written by himself, and the estate which belonged to the honest yeoman his father consisted in 1606 of 81 acres, of which the annual value was £23 8s.

Aubrey has described the account of Selden's parentage current in his time, that "his father was a yeomanly man of about forty pounds a year, who played well on the violin, in which he took much delight"; and Anthony Wood tells us that it was by the same talent that he obtained for a wife a woman of good family. It may therefore be presumed that he raised himself to the condition of a yeoman from a still humbler sphere; and it is an interesting circumstance to find the traditional account of Aubrey and Wood confirmed by the baptismal entry at Tarring of the great Selden's birth:

"1584. John, the sonne of John Selden the minstrell, was baptized the xx day of December."

Selden's mother was Margaret, only daughter and heir of Thomas Baker, of West Preston, in the neighbouring parish of Rustington, and descended from the knightly family of that name in Kent. The arms he adopted were altered from those of the Bakers, of Sisinghurst, being, Azure, on a fess between three swans' heads erased or, ducally gorged gules, as many cinquefoils of the last. His father and mother

were both buried at Tarring, the former February 1, 1616, and the latter October 11th, 1610.

The house which is represented in the view has the reputation, as we have already said, of having been that in which Selden was born. It must be remarked, however, that the date 1601 is carved on a stone over the door; and it may, therefore, have been rebuilt at that time. However, there still remains, cut on the lintel of the door withinside, an undoubted memento of the sage, in the following verses, cut, it is supposed, with his own hand (see the facsimile on the side of the page):

"Gratus, honeste, mihi, non claudar, inito, sedeq',
Fur, abeas: non sum facta soluta tibi."

It is not to be supposed that Selden ever resided in this house himself; but he perhaps furnished the lines to his father, and may have cut them with his own hand (for such is the tradition), when on a visit to Salvington. It is stated, indeed, in the "Biographia Britannica," but without any authority being quoted, that this "smart epigram" was "a remarkable specimen of his genius at ten years of age," whilst he was still a scholar in the Free-school at Chichester.

Selden left no immediate relatives of his own name; and we are informed by Mr. Cartwright, in his "History of the Rape of Bramber," that the name, though formerly frequent in Tarring and the neighbouring parishes, is now presumed to be extinct. His fortune, amounting to £40,000, he bequeathed to his four executors, of whom one was Judge Hale, leaving only £100 to each of his nephews and nieces, the children of his only sister Mary, who was married to John Barnard, of Goring; "telling his intimate friends that he had nobody to make his heir but a milk mayd, and that such people did not know what to do with a great estate." J. G. N.

Selsey.

[1797, *Part II., pp.* 929, 930.]

The island, or more properly peninsula, of Selsey, is a considerable flat tract of land, about six miles south of Chichester, and running far into the sea, by which, at high-water, it is surrounded on all sides but the west, having a ferry over a little below Sidlesham, and a good road at low-water, with a small bridge across the narrow stream.

A park here was leased by Bishop Shirborne to John Lewes and Agatha his wife for xxx years, 25 Henry VIII.; in which lease the herbage, pasturage, and feeding, of the park is granted at the yearly rent of 4s.; and it is also covenanted that they leave sufficient pasturage for xx deer. So the park was reserved in the bishop's hands towards the maintenance of hospitality.*

* "Miscellanies on Church Dues," Mus. Brit. Bibl. Harl., 4760, 7381.

Not the least traces of this park are now remaining. The whole is valued at about £1,700 a year, the land being chiefly cultivated with wheat, of which it produces abundant crops. The present lord of the manor is Sir James Peachy, Bart. (now Lord Selsey), and the manor-farm, which is near a mile south of the church, is worth about £400 a year.

The Challens' estate, who have a neat new house by the roadside, is worth about £200.

The living, which is a rectory, is worth near £400.

Thomas Lamprey was rector, and died in 1743, as appears by an inscription in the chancel. He was succeeded by — Webber, of Chichester, who is lately dead, and succeeded by Mr. Ferring.

The church is situate in the north-east corner of the peninsula, near two miles from the village. There are a few scattered houses by the roadside as you approach it, and the parsonage-house in the opposite field is a large old building worth notice; but the incumbent does not occupy it. Near the churchyard are the marks of some place of defence thrown up in a semi-circular form. It is said the foundation of the ancient cathedral, etc., is visible amongst the sands at low-water; but we could observe no such relic, and much doubt the fact.

The present parish church is ancient, and appears to have been larger. At the west end are some ruins, which, we were informed, constituted part of a tower begun to be erected some years ago, but the design dropped through. It is a pity the design had not then been finished, as the present small wooden spire bears no proportion to the rest of the building, and only serves to disgrace it. The inside is lofty and in tolerable repair; it has two spacious side-aisles, separated by four plain high-pointed arches upon round pillars, near one of which stands the old stone font, supported by a round central pillar, and four smaller ones. Over the west end of the church is inscribed, "Richd. Forlong and John Hellyer, churchwardens, 1768," meaning, no doubt, the time when it was repaired. In the middle aisle are several ancient coffin-shaped stones, two of which have crosses or pilgrims' staffs upon them. Against the north wall of the chancel is a stone monument of the time of Henry VIII., having the figures of a man and woman under a small arch, kneeling each at a desk in the common dresses of that reign. Above is an inscription embossed with rude characters, now very imperfect. But upon the margin of the monument beneath is the following, in similar letters, which we read thus:

"Here lythe Jhon Lewes, and Agas his wyff, which Agas departed this lyfe a°. D°., 1537."

This, no doubt, is the monument of the John and Agas, or Agatha, Lewes, to whom the park of Selsey is said to be leased.

On the chancel-floor is a flat stone:

"In memory of the Rev. THOMAS LAMPREY, who departed this life May the 11th, 1743, in the 57 year of his age."

Also, on a marble tablet against the south wall of the church, is this inscription:

"On the South side of this wall lies interred the body of Mr. STEPHEN CHALLEN, late of this parish, who died on the 1st day of June, 1783, in the 53 year of his age."

And on an altar-tomb on the outside is another inscription to the memory of Mrs. Alice Challen, relict of the above, who died April 14, 1788, aged 72 years.

On it are some bad verses, and there are a few other inscriptions on head-stones unworthy of notice. S. S.

[1798, *Part II.*, *p.* 741.]

If the enclosed sketch of Selsea Church (Plate I., Fig. 1), taken in a different point of view from what has been given above, should be thought worth engraving, it will give great pleasure to T. S.

Shipley.

[1836, *Part I.*, *p.* 369.]

The ancient reliquary represented in the plate is preserved in the church chest at Shipley, near Horsham. It is probably of as high antiquity as the church itself, which is attributed by the late Mr. Cartwright, in his "History of the Rape of Bramber," to the commencement of the twelfth century, at which period the advowson was given to the Knights Templars.

The reliquary is seven inches in length and six in height, formed of wood, and enamelled and gilt at the sides and ends. The groundwork is chiefly blue, and the figures gilt; in the borders are small portions of green and red, and also in the nimbus round the Saviour's head.* On the side the groundwork of the border is divided into portions of red and blue, the quatrefoils being all gilt. A copy of the engraving, coloured after the original, will be found in Mr. Cartwright's volume.

The three single figures, though of a larger size than those of St. Mary and St. John, which stand by the cross, seem to be part of the same design, being also in attitudes of lamentation. Those on the front of the reliquary appear to be male disciples, and that on the side represented in the plate—a female—probably Mary Magdalene.

* Above is XPS, the Greek monogram for the name of Christ. The learned Thebans, who have explained IHS. as Jesus Hominum Salvator, have never given us a Latin explanation for these corresponding letters.

Sidlesham.

[1804, *Part I., p.* 9.]

The parish of Sidlesham is situate in the hundred of Manhode and rape of Chichester, in the county of Sussex, about four miles south-east of the city of Chichester. The situation is low and flat, bounded on the south by the arm of the sea that forms Pagham Harbour, and the peninsula of Selsey. . . .

The church is a large plain structure, originally in the form of a cross, with north and south aisles, and a square tower at the west end; but the chancel is destroyed. The aisles are divided from the nave by three pointed arches supported by round columns; the upper end of the north transept is enclosed with iron rails.

Within the rails is a mural monument to the memory of Thomas Sturt, of this parish, who died anno 1764, and Martha his wife, who died 17...

In the same transept is a mural monument of marble, containing two small figures of a man and woman, kneeling opposite to each other at a desk; under is the following inscription:

"Hereunder lieth the body of Rebecca, daughter of John Bennett, of London, esq., late wife of George Taylor, of this parish, esq., who deceased the 10th day of May, anno Domini 1631, aged about 45 years."

At the east end of the nave is a plain coffin-shaped stone, without inscription. The font is square, ornamented with rude carving, supported by a round column in the centre, with four smaller ones at the corners, the whole standing on a high step of stone. The tower contains three small bells. The living is a vicarage, valued in the King's Books at £7 10s. 10d. per annum. The present incumbent is the Rev. — Newman.

Sompting.

[1820, *Part II., p.* 122.]

Two miles eastward of Worthing, and pleasantly situated at the foot of the Sussex Downs, stands the scattered village of Sompting. It is remarkable for the rural simplicity of its appearance. Its neat, sequestered little church stands considerably higher up on the side of the hill, and is, from its peculiar situation and aspect, particularly worthy of notice. . . .

It is built in the form of a cross, that which is usually designated as St. Andrew's. Near the centre of the building rises the tower, which is of moderate size and height, and of that octagonal shape which seems peculiar to all the small churches which are found thickly scattered through this part of the county. Its belfry, formed for no participation in this world's tumultuous rejoicings, contains but one small bell, which, like the pensive sound of the straggling sheep on the sides of the distant hill, if it "falls a soft murmur on

the uninjured ear," it lays a painful and oppressive load on the heart. . . .

The entrance to the church is by a low portico, and a descent of two or three steps. The interior is remarkably clean and neat. Its walls are thickly studded with monumental decoration,* alternately interspersed with short but appropriate passages of Holy Writ. . . .

This living is a lay impropriation, in the gift of — Barker, Esq. The parsonage-house has been lately rebuilt, and is much admired for the beauty of its situation; and its highly-respected vicar is the Rev. Thomas Hooper, M.A. J. F.

[1853, *Part II., pp.* 134-136.]

Domesday Book informs us that at the time of the Norman Conquest there was a church at Sompting, and there can be little doubt that the tower of that identical Saxon church was the same as that we now see standing in a singular degree of perfection. . . .

The tower of Sompting church, which is by much the most interesting part of the building, contains several of the more remarkable peculiarities of the Anglo-Saxon style of architecture, and to the period of that style we can have no hesitation in ascribing it. On one side of the tower we have the double-arched windows, with the columnar prop in the middle, though here it is not a baluster column. On another side we have the rectilinear-angled heads to two windows. The vertical stone bead is also seen running up the tower. The arches inside the tower are supported on very peculiar foliated capitals, which differ much in style and character from the Norman capitals in the body of the church. The Norman work in this church is also well worthy of examination, although it appears to be not older than the middle of the twelfth century. It is supposed that some parts of the masonry of the church are also portions of the older Saxon building. There is one circumstance connected with Sompting tower which is particularly interesting; it has evidently been preserved entire to the top, and remains an almost unique example of the termination of a Saxon steeple.

Southover.

[1787, *Part I., pp.* 380, 381.]

Passing lately through Lewes I visited the remains of the monastery founded by William de Warrens, Earl of Surrey, A.D. 1078, and dedicated to St. Pancras. The seal of this monastery hath these words in the circumference thereof: "Sigillum commune prioris et conventus monasterii Sancta Paneraso de Lewes." On the right side of the said seal is engraved the coat-armour of Earl Warren; on the

* These are given, with a neat view of the church, in Shaw's "Topographer," vol. iv., p. 147.

left side, the arms of the town of Lewes. In the charter of William Earl Warren is contained as follows: "Dono et confirmo Deo et Monachis Sancti Pancrasii de Lewes terram que dicitur Southover cum duobus stagnis et molendinis in burgo Lewensi."

In the church of St. John's, Southover, adjoining to the gates of the monastery, is preserved a most curious tombstone of Gundred,* the wife of the founder, with the following inscription in marble over the churchwardens' pew, in the middle of which it is placed, being raised in the manner of an altar-tomb, and protected by a mahogany cover; it serves as a table:

"Within this pew stands the tombstone of Gundred, daughter of William the Conqueror, and wife of William, Earl of Warren, which having been deposited over her remains in the chapter house of Lewes priory, and lately discovered in Isfield church, was removed to this place at the expense of William Burrell, Esq., A.D. 1775."

On the tombstone of coarse black marble, richly ornamented with carving (see Plate III.), is an inscription in characters indifferently cut, but attempted to be faithfully represented in the engraving, the drawing of which was taken upon the spot, and reduced to exact proportion by the assistance of an engraving on a larger scale made for Watson's "History of the Earls of Warren."†

[Inscription omitted.]

We read in Speed that Gundred, fourth daughter of William the Conqueror, died May 27, 1085; and it appears from Dugdale that her husband, William Earl of Surrey, died 1089,‡ and was buried likewise in the chapter-house of Lewes monastery, as were most of the family until it became extinct in 1347. D. R.

[1792, *Part II.*, *p.* 818.]

Enclosed (Fig. 3) is a cast of an episcopal seal, found about three or four years since by a workman removing some rubbish in the parish of Southover. The seal is of silver, in good preservation, about a quarter of an inch thick, and is now in possession of H. Manning, Esq., the proprietor of the premises where it was found. If any of your numerous correspondents can form a conjecture by what means it came there, or can give a satisfactory explanation of the inscription, a communication of his sentiments will oblige.

T. W.

* [*Ante* pp. 279-283.]

† See an engraving of this monument prefixed to the first century of the "Sepulchral Monuments."

‡ 8 Kal. Julii. See Dugdale's "Baronage," vol. i., p. 74. The discovery of the tombstone of Gundred seems to correct a mistake in Dugdale, who supposes her to have been the sister of Ghesbode, a Fleming. It may be observed here that William, Earl of Warren, in Normandy, was not created Earl of Surrey until after the death of Gundred, his wife.

[1824, *Part II., pp.* 497, 498.]

The parish of Southover* is bounded on the east and north-east by the river Ouse; the borough of Lewes, and part of the parish of St. Peter and St. Mary, Westout, form the northern boundary; on the south by the parish of Iford; and on the west by the parish of Kingston.

It has been taken for granted by several recent writers that the will mentioned in Domesday under the name of "Niworde," and there described as part of the hundred of Swanborough, answers to the Southover of modern days. Mr. Horsfield, questioning the truth of this hypothesis, has very fully and satisfactorily proved the "Niworde" of Domesday to be the "Iford" and Kingston of succeeding times. At the dissolution of the monastery of Lewes, situate in this parish, Cromwell obtained a grant of the manor of Southover. On his attainder a great part of his possessions were granted to the unfortunate Anne of Cleves, amongst which was the manor of Southover. On the north side of the street of Southover stands a very ancient building, which is said to have been the residence of this princess after her divorce from Henry VIII. When or by whom it was built cannot now be ascertained, but it was certainly an edifice of magnificence in former days. As there is no evidence of this princess having even resided in this neighbourhood, the annexed representation of it (see Plate II.) is given, not as the place of royalty, but of the most ancient building in the parish. In 1559 Queen Elizabeth granted this manor to Sir Richard Sackville, whose son (subsequently Earl of Dorset), inherited it in 1566. In this family it continued till it passed by marriage in 1629 to the Tufton family, Earls of Thanet. The Hon. Thomas Tufton sold the manor in 1709 to Nathaniel Trayton, Esq., for £5,680 6s. 6d. Edward Trayton, Esq., who died in 1761, bequeathed it to the Durrants, and J. M. B. Durrant, Esq., a minor, is now lord of the manor. Nearly opposite to the supposed residence of Anne of Cleves stands the mansion for many years occupied by the manorial lords.

The splendid priory of Lewes stood within this parish. It was probably begun about 1072, and completed in 1078 by William de Warren, as a cell to the Abbey of Cluni, in Normandy, from which it was released in 1373 by Edward III. The priors were frequently summoned to Parliament and the great councils of England. It was the first of the Cluniac monasteries in England, and always regarded as the chief, as it was certainly the most wealthy and powerful.

The building was probably irregular, varying in its form as the increase of inmates demanded additional room. But though irregular, it was certainly a noble edifice, faced with Caen stone, and richly

* See Horsfield's "History of Lewes."

adorned by the chisel of the sculptor. Its walls embraced an area of 32 acres, 2 roods and 11 perches, and it was not less remarkable for its magnificence than extent. The length of the church was 150 feet, having an altitude of 60 feet. It was supported by thirty-two pillars, eight of which were very lofty, being 42 feet high, 18 feet thick, and 45 feet in circumference; the remaining twenty-four were 10 feet thick, 25 feet in circumference, and 18 feet in height. The belfry was placed over the centre of the church, at an elevation of 105 feet, and was supported by the eight lofty pillars above-mentioned. The roof over the high altar was 93 feet high. The steeple stood at the front of the church, and was 90 feet high. Its walls were 10 feet thick. On the right side of the high altar was a vault supported by four pillars, and from this recess branched out five chapels that were bounded by a wall 70 yards long. A higher vault, supported by four massy pillars, 14 feet in diameter, and 45 feet in circumference, was probably on the left side of the high altar, and correspondent with the one just mentioned, from which branched out other chapels or cells of the monks. How many chapels there were cannot be ascertained; the names of only three are known, the Virgin Mary, St. Thomas the Martyr, and St. Martin. The chapter-house and church were far the most splendid apartments of this stately pile; the latter was richly adorned by the painter and the sculptor. . . .

Of the many splendid monuments raised in the chapter-house and church to record the virtues and perpetuate the fame of the distinguished individuals whose ashes mouldered within its walls, scarcely a relic remains to gratify the curiosity of the antiquary, if we except the sculptured marble that graced the tomb of Gundred, the Conqueror's daughter, now in the vestry of Southover Church. . . .

Before the commencement of the priory, the old wooden Church of St. Pancras, in Southover, was pulled down and rebuilt with stone, at the expense of the lord of the barony. This was probably the church of the priory destroyed by Portmarus, temp. Henry III., which had been altered and improved as the coffers of the prior became filled.

The Church of St. John the Baptist (see Plate II.) was erected some time previous to the dissolution of the monastery. The building was not large, but sufficiently capacious to accommodate the parishioners, whilst the gates of St. Pancras Church were thown open to receive those of the inhabitants who preferred to worship with the prior. After Henry's reforming zeal had levelled the proud structure, the Church of Southover was found insufficient to accommodate the increased congregation, and an enlargement became necessary. The whole of the present south side of the church is built of alternate squares of flint and stone, and corresponds with the style of building at the close of the sixteenth or beginning of the seventeenth century, at which time it is most probable the alteration took place. The

stone window-frames introduced at this period are Gothic, and were most likely taken from the ruins of the priory. That they were not originally formed for their present situation seems evident, from many parts being composed of different materials from the rest, owing probably to some of the stones being broken or lost in taking them from their original situation.

In the year 1698 the old church steeple fell down, and in 1714 the foundation of the present tower was laid, and the building carried up to the first loft at the expense of £240 raised by a brief; but as the charge for completing the building would have been much greater than the sum collected, the remainder was applied to reparations in the body of the church. The tower continued in its half-raised state till 1738, when it was resolved by a public vestry to finish the steeple, and the money to be raised by a public tax on all chargeable houses and lands within the parish. Two individuals agreed to lend the whole sum required without interest, and wait for the payment till it could be raised by a tax. The completion of the tower cost £241 15s. 4d., making the whole amount of it £481 15s. 4d. The four old bells were re-cast, two new ones added, and placed in the tower at this time, at an expense of £220 os. 3d., defrayed by subscription. In 1779 two other bells were added. At the time of building the tower of this church there were placed in it three stone achievements, probably brought from the priory. On the west is the shield of the Earl of Warren; on the south a rose and ducal crown; on the north, in old characters approaching to the Saxon, "T. A. D. E." They are considered commemorative of the dedication of the Church of St. Pancras by Archbishop Theobald, and are perhaps to be read, "Theobaldus Archiepiscopus Dedicavit Ecclesiam."

The church has recently undergone considerable alterations. It consists of a nave and two aisles. An indifferent painting of John baptizing our Lord fronts the west. In the eastern window are three coats properly emblazoned, the centre of which is Trayton impaling Sackville or Bowyer, the other two Trayton. The altar-piece represents the Last Supper, and possesses considerable merit; it is said to be the production of the celebrated Mortimer of Eastbourne.

[1832, *Part I.*, *pp.* 547, 548.]

A short time since the workmen employed in forming an underground apartment beneath Kingston Mills, at Southover by Lewes, discovered the foundation of some building which, from the charred wood and other marks of fire, had evidently been burnt down. Among the stones of the foundation were many mouldings and fragments of richly carved cornices, and three capitals of the Early Norman style; one of them is encircled with birds, the other with dolphins, but the third (which has been presented by Mr. Maxfield to Mr. Mantell's museum) is of great interest. It has four compart-

ments; on one is represented the miraculous draft of fishes; on the second, a rude representation of the Temple; on the third the delivery of the keys to St. Peter; and on the fourth, the miracle of the loaves and fishes. The figures are, of course, very rude; yet they are in high relief, and in better preservation than could be expected. There is no doubt that these remains belonged to the most ancient part of the Priory of St. Pancras.

Southwick.

[1834, *Part II., p.* 160.]

Southwick is a small and pretty village, now scarcely four miles from Brighton, containing at the census of 1831, 502 inhabitants.

The church is a highly curious and interesting structure. It consists at present of only a single pace, or nave, a chancel, and a tower bearing a spire; but, from the appearances of arches filled up on the south side (as seen in the view), it is evident that the church has been reduced in its dimensions. It appears to be of the Early Norman age, as the closed arches are round-headed, as are those in the first story of the tower, but in its upper story the windows are pointed. The tower was originally terminated by a block cornice, upon which the present well-proportioned, but not lofty, spire has been erected. There are two Early Pointed windows on the north side of the chancel; the others are of a later date. The monumental inscriptions will be found in "Cartwright's History of the Rape of Bramber," p. 67.

The advowson of Southwick was granted in the reign of Henry II. by Earl Simon, to the Knights Templars; from them it passed to the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem; it is now in the gift of the King, and is valued in the King's Books at £9 13s. 9½d. The rector is entitled to the great tithes of about half the parish; the other portion was part of the endowment of the Priory of Sele, and is now the property of Magdalen College, Oxford. The present rector is the Rev. Edward Everard, M.A., instituted in 1826.

Stedham.

[1823, *Part II., p.* 306.]

Having lately been at Worthing, I was shown, at a village in its neighbourhood, the matrix of a seal (see Fig. 2) dug up a few years ago at Cissbury Hill. The device appears to be an ecclesiastic praying to St. Michael, who is in the act of slaying the dragon with a spear made in the form of a hermit's staff. The legend, you will perceive, from the enclosed impression, is "S . SIMONIS . RECTORIS . ECC'E . DE . STEDHAM." Perhaps you may think it worthy of an engraving. I apprehend the seal to be of the fourteenth century. Stedham is a parish in the neighbourhood of Midhurst. J. C.

[1851, *Part I., p.* 192.]

A new church, recently erected at Stedham, chiefly by contributions furnished by the Misses Payne, of Rother Hill, was consecrated by the Lord Bishop of Chichester, on January 19. It is capable of accommodating about 300 persons, and is built in the Early Pointed style. J. Stoveld, Esq., one of the churchwardens, presented an organ. Mr. J. Butler, of Chichester, was the architect.

Steyning.

[1804, *Part II., p.* 806.]

I send you views of Steyning Church and Free School (Plate I.).

Steyning is an ancient borough in the county of Sussex, and is now the property of the Duke of Norfolk, by purchase from Sir John Honeywood.

The church is very ancient, as you will perceive by the four Saxon windows on the south side. There is nothing very remarkable in the inside, except four beautiful Saxon arches on each side the nave, which are so varied in their ornaments that no two are alike, and were deemed sufficiently genuine to be copied by order of the Duke of Norfolk for the purpose of introduction amongst the Saxon ornaments at Arundel Castle. The living is a vicarage, and the property of the owner of the borough. The present incumbent, the Rev. John Penfold, who resides in a very ancient house (though now modernized) adjoining the churchyard. The other view represents a curious old house in Steyning, formerly used as a free school, and now occupied by the Rev. Mr. Morgan, who enjoys the stipend and other emoluments as master; but why the duty is not performed, I am not acquainted. Steyning is fifty miles from London, and has a good market every other Wednesday. There has lately been very extensive barracks for infantry erected here, which are now completely occupied. SIDNEY.

Street.

[1804, *Part II., pp.* 1181, 1182.]

Street Church (Plate I., Fig. 3), in Lewes Rape, Sussex, is situated on the ridge of a pleasant hill which rises by gentle ascent from the foot of the South Downs, and is about six miles north-west of Lewes.

It consists of a single aisle, nave, and a chancel elevated three steps.

At the west end is a wooden shingled turret and spire, with one bell.

The font is shown in Fig 4.

On slabs in the nave are the following memorials on cast iron:

"Sarah Saunders, daughter of Tho. S., of Wadhurst, gent.; Feb. 8th, 1731, aged 56."

"Ann Tilden, Dec. 13, 1772, aged 76."

"Hic jacet corpus Barbariæ Dobel, filia Gualteri Dobel, armigeri, et Annæ uxoris ejus, Obiit 1636, ætat. 1. Resurgam.

"H. E. Hic jacet corpus Mariæ Dobel, Filia Gualteri Dobel, armigeri, et Annæ uxoris ejus. Obiit 1636, ætat. 4. Resurgam."

On a handsome marble monument against the north wall:

"In the adjoining dormitory, amidst a long series of worthy ancestors, rest the remains of William Dobell, esq., late of Folkington, in this county. . . . He died the 16th of June, 1752, in the 68th year of his age. . . . He married Mary, the daughter and heiress of William Finch, esq., of Tenterden, in Kent, by whom he had 2 daughters, Barbara and Mary; the former died before her father, the 28th of September, 1749, aged 22, and lies buried near him. . . . The second survived him.

"This monument was erected by the widow and mother, Mrs. Mary Dobell, A.D. MDCCLIII."

Arms: Party per pale, 1st Sable, a doe passant between three bells, argent (Dobell); 2nd Argent, a chevron between three griffins passant, sable (Finch).

On another marble monument was the following:

"In the same place lyeth interr'd the body of Mary Dobell, relict of William Dobell, esq., who deceased May the 20th, 1764, æt. 74. . . . This monument was erected by her daughter."

[Arms as before.]

The chancel is divided from the church by a plain round arch, and contains the following inscriptions on slabs on cast iron:

"Sacred to the memory of Martha, relict of Peter Gott, Esq., and eldest daughter of Tho. Western, Esq. She died Feb. the 11th, 1732, aged 78 years. And of Tho. Gott, Esq., 3rd son of the said Peter and Martha Gott, who died March the 19th, 1733, aged 49 years. And also of Robert, their 6th son, who died Jan. the 14th, 1714, aged 21 years.

"Their surviving issue are Maximilian, William, Martha, wife of Wm. Huggersen, Esq., Elizabeth, Mary, and Sarah, unmarryed. Elizabeth died Aug. the 27th, 1754, aged 75 years.

"In memory of Mrs. Mary Gott, spinster, daughter of Peter and Martha Gott. She died July the 13th, 1768, aged 77.

"Sacred to the memory of Mrs. Elizabeth Cogger, who died 25th August, 1753, aged 74 years, a relation to the Gotts of this place; a Pattern of Piety and Politeness.

"John Sixmith, 1729, aged 16."

Adjoining the north wall of the chancel is a large building entered from the churchyard, used as a mausoleum for the Dobell family.

The rectory of Street, in the diocese of Chichester and archdeaconry of Lewes, is rated in the King's Books at £6 19s. 7d. among the discharged livings. The Rev. Jonathan Morgan is the present rector.

By the Domesday Survey (27 *a.* 2) we are informed that there were two small churches or chapels at Street (Estrat), though I submit to your antiquarian readers whether "$\frac{e}{II.}$ æcclesiolæ" may

not mean two altars or chantries in the same church supported by separate endowments. WILLIAM HAMPER.

Thorney.

[1796, *Part II., pp.* 721-723.]

The little island of Thorney stands between two arms of the sea on the southern shore of Sussex, serving as a boundary for that county, and is in every way remarkable for a rich and fertile soil. It is generally believed to have been attached to the opposite shore some two hundred years ago, yet no traces of it remain to favour that conjecture. In 18 Edward I. the Bishop of Chichester had free warren in the island; and Thorney is a prebend in the diocese of Chichester of the annual value of about £200. The church, which is the most remarkable structure in the place, is a very ancient pile of building, standing on the remote part of the shore beyond the houses. Part of the church is built in the Saxon style, in what period I cannot discover, the subsequent alterations and repairs having in some measure done away its original appearance. Bordering on the sea, it appears venerable. . . . The extreme length of this ancient building is 105 feet, a convincing proof that the island at the time of the building of the church was attached to the opposite shore, or contained a greater number of inhabitants. On entering the church through a curious porch, the first thing that presents itself is a square tower, over which is thrown a most elegant arch, and at present perfectly entire. The body of the church is separated from the tower by a deal partition; and the interior part can boast nothing very curious or particular, save the remains of a beautiful screen, which appears coeval with the present structure. The font is a large round stone, rudely ornamented, resting on a layer of stones. The seats are low, and . . . the windows, which in general are extremely narrow, are dispersed round the walls in an irregular manner, without attention to the rules of architecture. . . . At each end of the church are two small doors, the one entering the chancel, the other the tower, the stonework over which is perfectly Saxon. The only monumental inscription in the church is to the memory of the Rev. Mr. Fosbrook, who resided here the greater part of his life. The parsonage house stands adjoining to the churchyard on a little green. . . . It commands an extensive prospect, as it stands on the extreme verge of the north part of the coast. The houses in general are placed in this situation, and are in the whole about ten, and, at a moderate calculation, the number of inhabitants about sixty. The chief production of the island is wheat. By a particular survey of every part of the island, I could scarcely discern an oak-tree. Elm is the prevailing article, which is here produced in abundance. Hazel, which is extremely common in other places, is not to be met with. . . . As to its game, . . . partridges and hares

are very plentiful. On the other hand, as there are very few covers, a pheasant is very rarely seen. Moles never frequent the place; in other respects reptiles are to be found. . . . W. B.

[1797, *Part I.*, *p.* 457.]

Enclosed is a sketch of the Church of Thorney Island, Sussex. It is a low, mean building, antique in its appearance, the windows and doors all pointed arches; the north door ornamented with an elegant moulding (see Plate I.). The font is round and ancient, and in the south wall of the chancel is a square niche for the lavatory.

At low water there is a causeway leading from Emsworth into the island; but at spring tides only the water runs out entirely; at other times, at two places called The Deeps, the water is nearly half-leg deep at low water, which the inhabitants are obliged to ford at all seasons of the year. There is no ferry-boat nor public-house in the island, the inhabitants living in a manner secluded from the world. The view over the wide expanse of mud on passing the causeway at low water, is dreadfully dreary; but some of the views in the island, as your correspondent justly observes, are pleasing, particularly that from the churchyard. The soil is a strong loam, bearing great crops of wheat; but the agriculture is capable of great improvement, the land being overrun with weeds. There are three farms (formerly four) in the island: the proprietors are Lord Barclay, — Barwell, Esq., of Stunstead, and Mr. Farhill, of Chichester. S.

Ticehurst.

[1801, *Part II.*, *p.* 593.]

I send you a south-east view of Ticehurst Church (Plate I., Fig. 1), taken from a field adjoining. Ticehurst is a very pleasant village on the north border of Sussex, in that part of the country called the Weald, and joins Goudhurst and Hawkhurst in Kent. The scenery in this part of the country partakes much of the same cast as the New Forest in Hampshire, and perhaps from similar circumstances, that they are both full of fine timber, and, from being more lately cultivated than other parts of the kingdom, retain more of the richness of forest views. The living is in the gift of the Church of Canterbury, and was held by the late Dr. Berkeley, whose name is not unknown in your pages. Ticehurst is forty-six miles from London, and about a mile and a half to the right of the road from London to Hastings. J.

Torkington.

[1794, *Part II.*, *p.* 785.]

The Priory of Torkington, in Sussex, is said, by Tanner, to have been founded, before King John's time, by Lady Hadwisa Corbet, who dedicated it to St. Mary Magdalen, and placed therein five or

six regular canons of the order of St. Austin. The 26th of Henry VIII. its revenues were rated £75 12s. 3d., Dugdale; £101 4s. 1d., Speed; and, the 29th of the same reign, the site was granted to Henry, Lord Maltravers; and, the 42nd of Elizabeth, to John Spencer. The present owner is — Leeves, Esq. It stands on the west bank of the river Arun, about one mile south-west of Arundel, in a pleasant situation. But little of its ruins are remaining; the principal part is seen in Plate I., and serves as a barn, but, from circumstances, appears to have been originally a part of the church, for, in the year 1787, as some workmen were taking up dung in the yard opposite the barn doors, they broke through the crown of a vault, and discovered a skeleton lying at full length. By it was standing a circular leaden box, which might contain near half a bushel. Within it was an empty earthen vessel; but no remains of any coffin or wrapping the body was deposited in were discovered. This sketch was taken from the south-east in the summer of 1793.

S.

Twineham and Patcham.

[1864, *Part I., p.* 643.]

The following inscription is on the second bell at Twineham, Sussex:

"hoc michi iam retro nomen de simone petro."

The bell has a medallion with head of Henry VIII., and ornaments of Renaissance character. The letters are "old English," and the initial cross a plain Latin one on three steps.

It has been suggested that the bell may have been recast, and that the verse means, "This is now again my name from Simon Peter."

At Patcham, in the same county, is a bell of rude workmanship, with fourteen marks exactly like the medieval masons' marks all round the crown. These include two varieties, placed alternately, or nearly so, and seem as if they had been marked on the mould with the edges of broad chisels. The strokes are from 2½ to 4 inches long, some of the marks being larger than others.

J. T. Fowler.

Upwaltham.

[1793, *Part I., p.* 321.]

In one of my excursions last summer, I passed through the village of Upwaltham. Observing the east end of the church to be built semi-circular (a form of great antiquity), I have sent you a sketch of it, hoping you may think it worthy of a place in your Magazine (see Plate III., Fig. 1).

Upwaltham is a small parish, containing about six houses, in the rape of Chichester and hundred of Box and Stockbridge. It is situated in a recluse but pleasing valley (called there Bottoms), amongst the South Downs (it literally stands in a valley, but the

situation is high in comparison with the foot of the hills). The church is small; between the body and chancel is an ancient oak canopy, extending quite across the church, one side serving as a sounding-board to the pulpit. The original entrance to the church was at the west end, now walled up (a small fragment of an arch shows what it has been), and another doorway with a porch is made on the south side. The land in the parish is all arable, with exclusive sheep downs, which command a very beautiful and distant prospect. T. S.

Washington and Shermanbury.

[1831, *Part I.*, *pp.* 305, 306.]

The accompanying views represent two old mansions in Sussex, one of which has been entirely pulled down, and the other materially altered.

Washington is a name well known to the visitants of Worthing, as one of the last places on the road to that flourishing watering-place, on the confines of the downs. Rowdell, an estate consisting of 277 acres, is situated about a quarter of a mile on the west of the church. It was the residence of Thomas Byne, who died in 1513, directing his body to be buried before the image of St. Nicholas in the church of Washington, and bequeathing his estate of Rowdell to his son William. William married Alice, daughter of Richard Culpeper, of Wakehurst, by whom he had John, whose epitaph in Washington Church is as follows:

"Hic jacet corpus Johannis Byne, armig. qui duxit Elizabetham Bowyer, filiam Joh'is Bowyer de Camerwell [Camberwell, near London], armig. et suscepit ex ea filios quinque filiasque duas, et obiit vicesimo-primo die Julii 1600, aº ætatis suæ 63."

Sir John Byne was one of the numerous body of knights dubbed by King James I., on the day before his Coronation, at Whitehall, July 23, 1603. He was probably the builder of the house represented in the view; and to him and his family belongs the following entry in the parish register:

"1631. Mem. the 14th of February. Lycence was granted from the Ordinary, under the Lord Bishop's seale, unto Sir John Byne, Knight, and Lady Awdrey his wife, and unto Mr. Edmund and Mr. John Byne their sonnes, and unto Mrs. Elizabeth Byne, wife of the said Edmund, to eat flesh in time of Lent, at the which time straightly by the King's proclamation according unto an ancient statute all persons were prohibited from eating of flesh."

The last of the family of Byne at Rowdell was Edmund, who married Elizabeth, sister to Sir Henry Goring, of Washington, Bart. The estate afterwards passed through several hands to Charles Goring, Esq., who died in 1821; he pulled down the old mansion,

and built the present house, which is of a much less picturesque appearance.

Shermanbury is a parish contiguous to West Grinstead on the east. From the time of the Conquest to the year 1349 the manor belonged to the family of De Bucy. In 1349, Hugh de Bucy died, leaving two daughters, Sibil, the wife of Sir John de Islesbon, and Joan, the wife of Sir William de Fyfhide. Although a fine had been levied, in 1336, for settling the manor of Shermanbury on the former parties, on a division of the property, John and Sibil assigned it to Sir William de Fyfhide and Joan his wife; and also, by another deed, renounced in favour of William and Joan their claim to the right of the coat of arms, crest, and helmet belonging to the late Hugh de Bucy. Sir William de Fyfhide dying in 1362, the manor descended to his son of the same names; on whose death, in 1387, this manor and advowson were found to be held of the Earl of Nottingham, as of his Castle of Bramber, by the service of one-fourth of a Knight's fee, and that Joan, the wife of John Sonde, was his cousin and next of kin. In 1542, this manor was sold by William Lord Sandys, to William Comber, Esq., the grandfather of Thomas Comber, Dean of Carlisle, and great-grandfather of John Comber, Dean of Durham. Elizabeth, great-granddaughter of William, was the heiress of the family, and wife of Thomas Gratwick, Esq.; his great-granddaughter Ann was the wife of Thomas Lintot, Esq., who left an only daughter Cassandra, married to Henry Farncombe, Esq.; his only daughter and heiress, Cassandra, was the wife of John Challen, Esq., whose son, the Rev. John Gratwick Challen, D.D., is the present possessor.

The old mansion, the accompanying representation of which is from a drawing in the Burrell collection,* was partly pulled down about fifty years ago, and the present house, erected on its site, was built by the late John Challen, Esq. It is enclosed in a small deer park, which gives it the present name of Shermanbury Park.

Westbourne.

[1864, *Part I., pp.* 450-455.]

The church of Westbourne, dedicated to St. John Baptist, contains fragments of every style of architecture, from the earliest Norman to the most debased Perpendicular. In its present state it consists of a chancel with a mortuary chapel, dedicated to All Souls, and now used for a vestry on its north side; a short wide nave with aisles, the tower forming its westernmost bay, and a north porch. From the masses of hard foundations scattered over the churchyard it is probable that the first parochial church did not occupy the exact site of

* In further illustration of the county of Sussex, Mr. J. C. Smith, the engraver of the most important plates in Mr. Cartwright's volume, has issued proposals for publishing a series of plates from the valuable collection of views presented to the British Museum by Sir William Burrell.

the present one; towards the west end of the south aisle is a massive buttress with rude pilaster-work inside of the earliest Norman work, evidently the remnant of a pier of a former tower. The churchyard also formerly extended much further eastward than it does at present, the high road from Emsworth, as it enters the village after crossing the artificial mill-stream (both of which were made in the sixteenth century), passing through it, as is proved by the great number of human bones found beneath it, and in the meadow on its opposite side.

The main part of the fabric of the present church is transitional from Norman to Early English. On stripping the plaster from the chancel walls last summer numerous fragments of its former fenestration were brought to light, particularly at the east end, where there were shown to have been five lancet-lights, with a large plain circle in the gable above. The three centre lights had been cut away to make room for the large fifteenth-century window, but the external ones and part of the circle above still remain, and are left visible in the external wall-surface. Five detached lancets, forming one window within, was not an uncommon arrangement in the larger churches of this district; fine examples still remain at Bosham and South Hayling.

About the year 1450 the Early windows throughout the church were walled up, and large Perpendicular windows with very good mouldings inserted; the north and south doorways of the nave were also of this period, as was the mortuary chapel on the north side of the chancel, dedicated to All Souls.* A very beautiful piscina was also placed in the chancel itself.

Nearly a century later still greater changes took place. The old nave and tower were pulled down and replaced by a new nave of greater width and height, its westernmost bay forming the lower stage of a very large and massive tower. The original aisles were allowed to remain, but of diminished width; a new chancel-arch was also built, and a timber porch added on the north side; the font, a plain octagon, is also of this date. In the walls of the tower the débris of the old nave-arcades have been built; they appear to have been of mixed date, for fragments of caps and bases of Norman, Early English, and Decorated work crop up to the surface in various places.

The architecture of the sixteenth-century nave and tower is, of course, of the poorest detail, but by the great height of the piers and the excellent grouping of those of the tower a solemn and satisfactory effect is produced. The external mass and outline of the tower, with its bold turret in the south-west corner, is very good, and had

* Extracts from wills:

"Dec. 1, 1538. Richard Hewett, of Westbourne, to the light of All Souls', 4d.
"July 26, 1541. Nicholas Crofte, of Bourne, to All Souls' light, 2d.
"Nov. 7, 1548. John Lamball, of Westbourne, to All Souls' light, 2d."

it only occupied its proper position, and stood clear of the aisle roofs, it would have been still more effective.

The parochial tradition is that the church was built by Thomas Lord Maltravers. Dallaway says it was rebuilt by him, which is probably correct so far as the tower and nave are concerned, and the fact becomes almost a certainty by his arms being carved on the woodwork of the porch. Thomas Lord Maltravers died in October, 1524. Having been lord of the manor since 1460, possibly both the great alterations were effected by him; judging from appearances, however, one would seem too early and the other too late to tally with his dates.

In the year 1770 a large timber spire was added by Lord Lumley, of Stanstead. It was designed by a builder named Knight, and attains a total height from the ground of about 150 feet; it has been a constant source of expense to the parish ever since its erection. The legend concerning it is that Lord Lumley gave the parish the choice of an endowed lectureship or of a spire; the parishioners chose the latter, assigning as their reason for the choice that the spire would always point to heaven, which in the case of the lecturer would not be so certain. Lord Lumley was so pleased with their choice, as the spire formed a pretty object from his mansion at Stanstead, that he further agreed to give the parish a new peal of bells; accordingly the four old bells were re-cast into six at his expense.

The churchyard is noticeable for its beautiful avenue of yew-trees coeval with the tower; at the end is an ornamental lych-gate, erected by the present rector. The churchyard retains its old coped stone wall, an unusual feature in this district.

The nave and aisles are still (1864) terribly disfigured by pews and galleries; the chancel was well restored last year, and a new pulpit and lectern presented by the rector. In the chancel are some good modern-painted windows, mostly obituary; an organ was presented to the church by Mrs. Dixon, of Stanstead, in 1862, at a cost of £180. No ancient monuments remain; the modern ones are numerous:

1. By Nollekins, to Henry Barwell, Esq., seventh son of William Barwell, Esq., of Chertsey Abbey, Surrey, ob. Oct. 22, 1785, æt. 31. Arms: Barwell, Barry of ten, argent and sable; over all a griffin segreant vert. Crest: A demi-wolf salient ermine.

2. By Nollekins, to Richard Barwell, Esq., of Hon. E. I. C., of Stanstead House, ob. Sept. 2, 1804, æt. 62. Arms: Barwell impaling Coffin, Argent, a chevron between three mullets sable.

3. To Edward Richard Barwell, Esq., of Hon. E. I. C., Civil Service, ob. March 6, 1846; and Sophia his wife, ob. April 14, 1846. Also to their children: Edward D'Oyley, ob. 1840; Richard Bensley, 1839; Henry Montague, 1837; Charles Eliot, 1841; Augusta Charlotte, 1836.

4. To Thos. Farley, Lieutenant of H.M.S. *Leven*, ob. June 17, 1826, æt. 34.

5. To John Campbell, Esq., of Antrim, and of Aldsworth House, in this parish, ob. May 13, 1818, æt. 68; and Margaret his wife, ob. March 16, 1841, æt. 80.

6. To Mary, first wife of General Oldfield, K.H., who died at Le Mans, in France, July 6, 1820, æt. 32; and Jane, her daughter, born Oct. 6, 1819, ob. May 18, 1856. Arms: Oldfield, Or, on a pile vert three garbs of the field; impaling, 1 and 4, Arden, Ermine, a fess checky or and azure between three crescents gules; 2 and 3, Churchill, Sable, a lion rampant argent, over all a bendlet gules.

7. To Alicia, second wife of General Oldfield, of Oldfield Lawn, in this parish, K.H., aide-de-camp to the Queen, daughter of the Rev. Travers Hume, D.D.; and Elizabeth his wife, daughter and heiress of George Earl Macartney, K.B., of Lissonoure Castle, co. Antrim; she died in the citadel of Plymouth, Feb. 5, 1848, æt. 55. Also Adeline, her daughter, born Jan. 5, 1829, ob. Jan. 5, 1849. Arms: Oldfield, Per fess embattled erminois and ermine, on a pile vert three garbs or; impaling, 1 and 4, quarterly—1 and 4, Hume, Vert, a lion rampant argent; 2 and 3, Pepdie, Argent, three popinjays vert—2 and 3, Macartney.

8. To Captain Anthony Oldfield, eldest son of General Oldfield, born June 9, 1818, killed in the trenches before Sebastopol, Aug. 17, 1855.

9 and 10. Monuments to various children of General Oldfield and Captain Oldfield, who died young.

11. To William De Clair Tattersall, M.A., fifty years' Rector of this parish, and Chaplain in Ordinary to His Majesty, ob. March 16, 1829, æt. 77. Also Mary his wife, ob. Nov. 2, 1852, æt. 95; and Elizabeth Ward, her sister, Aug. 15, 1825, æt. 63.

12. To Rev. Geo. Tattersall, second son of the above, and Curate of Westbourne, ob. May 11, 1823, æt. 44.

13. John Needham, M.A., Rector, ob. Jan. 19, 1741, æt. 79.

14. To Philip Lyne, Collector of the Customs at Sandy Point, St. Kitt's, ob. Nov. 23, 1840, æt. 78.

The following are on flat stones:

15. Rebeckah, wife of Francis Browne, Gent., ob. Dec. 17, 1701:

> "Here lies a wife, chaste, good and wise,
> Expecting Christ her blessed sacrifice.
> Depressa resurgo."

16. Thos. Pryme, Rector, ob. Jan. 1678.

17. To George Sedgwick, forty-eight years Vicar, ob. May 24, 1678, æt. 78.

18. To Christopher Spencer, Vicar, ob. Oct. 22, $170\frac{5}{6}$.

19. To Frances, daughter of Henry Shelley, of Warminghurst, and first wife of Rt. Hon. Richard Viscount Lumley, buried March 11,

1626. The stone erected by her grandson, Richard Viscount Lumley, Feb. 20, 1666.

20. To Mrs. Jane Roberts, ob. Oct. 17, 1731, æt. 55.

21. To Henry, son of Charles and Mary Ashburnham, Gent., ob. Feb. 2, $170\frac{6}{7}$.

22. To Sarah Susan, wife of Captain Wallis, R.N., ob. March . . ., æt. 41.

23. To Sarah, relict of Sir Henry Peake, Knt., Surveyor of his Majesties Navy, ob. April 25, 1830, æt. 72.

24. To Richard Allen, Gent., late of Poole, co. Dorset, ob. Dec. 5, 1823, æt. 68; and Elizabeth his wife, ob. May 18, 1836, æt. 72.

25. To George Wollaston, ob. 1665; and Anna his wife, 1681.

26. To Alexander Cathcart, Esq., Lieut.-Col. of Marines, ob. Nov. 11, 1771, æt. 62.

Several others with obliterated inscriptions.

The earliest register book is dated 1599; but it contains entries of all the registers from 1550 inclusive, from which time to the present they are tolerably perfect. In one of the books there is a long list of briefs for collections for various purposes in all parts of England, from 1630 to 1676.

The only curious entry is the following among the baptisms:

"1668. Thomas base-born ye sonne of Joan Ffoster, widow, baptized March ye 25, and she did pennance in ye church of West Bourne upon ye 12 day of April."

The Bells.—These are six in number. The tenor, note G, weighs 10 cwt. 2 qrs. 14 lbs., and is 39 inches in diameter at the mouth. They are thus described:

1. "Pack and Chapman, of London, fecit 1770." 3, 4, 5, 6, ditto.

2. "Thomas Mears, of London, fecit 1796."

6. "The Earl of Halifax placed these six bells in the tower." His crest on the waist.

The Altar Plate.

1. One silver flagon, weighing 35 oz. 7 dwt.

2. A large chalice, 15 oz.

3. A paten, 5 oz. 7 dwt.

4. An alms-plate, 14 oz. 5 dwt.

Each of the above inscribed: "The gift of the Countess of Scarborough to the church of West Bourne, in ye year 1718."

5. A large chalice.

6. A large paten.

Each inscribed: "In usum Ecclesiæ Westbourniensis comparatum et donatum Eusebio Cornwall Sacerdotali vice fungenti, Carolo Souch, Geo. Hipkins ædituus 1828, Sit gloria Deo."

7. A silver paten, no date or inscription.

8. Two plated alms-dishes, inscribed: "The parish of Westbourne, Easter, 1801."
9. Two large candlesticks of latten for the altar, *circa* 1650.
10. Two large brass chandeliers, 1737.

Rectors of Westbourne, with the dates of their institution. Patrons, the owners of Stanstead, lords of the manor:

1595. Thos. Wilshaw, B.D., ob. March 20, 1613.
1613. Lewis Hughes.
Thos. Pryme, ob. 1678. See Monuments.
1678. Richard Bell, bd. at Westbourne, Sept. 5, 1720. He was Rector of Warblington, Hants, from 1690, and went also by the name of Brereton.
1720. John Needham, M.A., ob. Jan. 19, 1741, æt. 79.
1741. Henry Dawney, D.D., Feb. 6.
1754. John Frankland, M.A., Sept. 7.
1778. William De Clair Tattersall, M.A., ob. March 16, 1829, æt. 77; also Vicar of Wootton-under-Edge, and Chaplain in Ordinary to George III.
1829. Henry Garratt Newland, M.A., inst. Sept. 4; ob. June 25, 1860. He was the last of the lay rectors. The great tithes of the parish, commuted at £1,126, were purchased by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, in 1842, for £7,000, and lapsed to them at his decease.

Vicars of Westbourne. Patrons, the Rectors.

1527. Robert Kyrlen.
15—. Richard Davies, bd. July 24, 1584.
1584. Robert Fletcher, bd. Sept. 29, 1600.
1601. William Mattock.
1630. George Sedgwick, ob. May 24, 1678, æt. 78.
1678. Christopher Spencer, ob. Oct. 22, 1705.
1705. Richard Withers, M.A., bd. Nov. 16, 1733.
1733. Robert Flint, M.A., bd. Feb. 7, 1766.
1766. Samuel Dugard, M.A., d. Feb. 1776, æt. 72; bd. at Westbourne. He was Rector of Warblington, Hants, from 1740 to 1752, afterwards Minister of Gosport Chapel.
Edward Ellis, M.A.
1805. Peter Monamy Durell Cornwall, M.A., inst. June 26, 1805; also Vicar of Wootton-under-Edge, where he died and was buried, 1828.
1828. John Baker, LL.B., inst. Aug. 29, 1828; also Vicar of Thorpe Arch, Yorkshire; ob. 1834.
1834. Henry Garratt Newland, M.A., inst. Jan. 2, 1834; resigned 1855, on his appointment to the vicarage of St. Mary-Church, Devon.

1855. Richard Lewis Brown, M.A., of King's College, Cambridge; resigned 1862. The Vicar's tithes were commuted at £402.

Upon Mr. Brown's resignation a rearrangement of the tithe of the parish was effected. The rectorial and vicarial tithes were amalgamated, and those of the northern portion of the parish were assigned (together with the rectory house and a portion of the glebe) to the incumbent of the parish, who thus became rector and vicar of a mediety. The remainder of the tithes, comprising those of the southern and eastern portions, remain with the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and there is little doubt that before long this portion of the parish will be made into a distinct ecclesiastical district.

Rector and Vicar under the new arrangement, John Hanson Sperling, M.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge, from 1856 to 1862 Rector of Wicken Bonant, Essex.

The vicarage house adjoins the churchyard on its eastern side; it has ceased to be a parsonage house, but still remains as a portion of the endowment of the living. The rectory house is about a quarter of a mile distant from the church at the eastern entry of the village.

Beside the parish church of St. John the Baptist, there were formerly three other parochial chapels. The first of these, which was dedicated to St. Anthony, stood in what is still called the Hermitage, a populous suburb of the little town of Emsworth. All traces of the building itself have passed away, but the site is still known as the Chapel Croft, and is now the property of the Oldfield family. The best account of this chapel may be gleaned from the will of one of the hermits, Simon Cotes, dated 1527, of which the following is an extract:

"I, Simon Cotes, of Westbourne, in Sussex, Ermyt, being in perfect remembrance, make my testament and last will in manner following. First, I bequeath my soul to Almighty God, our lady St. Mary, and all the company of heaven, my body to be buried in the churchyard of Westbourne. Also I bequeath to my mother church of St. Richard 2d. Also I bequeath to the high altar of Westbourne 4d. Item, I bequeath my house and the chapel I have builded upon my own ground by the inheritance in honour of Almighty God and the holy Confessor St. Anthony, with gardens and croft and all other houses builded upon the same in the county of Sussex, to the right hon. and singular good lord, Wiliam Erle of Arundel, and to his heres for ever, to the intent that there may professed hermit dwell to pray for my said soul, and all his noble ancestors, for my father and mother's souls, and all Christian souls, and maintenance for the brygges and highways as I have made as nigh as God behove grace."

The Hermitage is situated on the estuary of the little river Ems, forming the boundary of the counties of Sussex and Southampton.

The estuary is now crossed by bridges and a causeway made in 1762, but previously it was a most dangerous and difficult ford-way, and the hermits in days past served as guides to travellers unacquainted with the passage.

Another chapel was situated at Prinsted, also in the southern portion of the parish, a most picturesque hamlet abounding in timber-houses of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. No documents relative to this chapel have yet been found, but the building itself remains, for ages desecrated as a barn, and now used as a place of meeting by itinerant dissenters.

The third chapel was situated in the populous hamlet of Nutbourne, at the south-easterly extremity of the parish. The site of this chapel has been a matter of some dispute, but there is an ancient stone barn standing east and west at the brink of the estuary of the little stream; the lower portion of its walls are evidently those of the old chapel. The dedication has been lost, and the only record concerning it which has as yet turned up is contained in the will of one Edward Esop, of Chidham, dated June 2, 1538, in which he bequeaths "to the chapel at Nutbourne 12d."

West Hampnet.

[1832, *Part I., pp.* 579, 580.]

I send herewith a drawing of West Hampnet Church, made in one of my rambles in the neighbourhood of Chichester.

The village is situated about a mile and a half from Chichester, on the road to Arundel, and the parish is bounded on the north by East Lavant, on the south by Oving, on the east by Boxgrove, and on the West by St. Peter's, Chichester. It contains about 1,760 acres of land, and is chiefly cultivated for wheat.

The church, which stands at the western extremity of the parish, is a small low building, consisting of a nave, chancel, and aisle, with a diminutive square tower, the upper half of which is of wood, covered with shingles. The interior is neat, and the early style of Norman architecture is still apparent, although it has been much altered at different periods. The altar is plain, and the commandments are written on a marble slab. The font is octagon without ornament, a form usual in this part of the country. In the floor are several slabs of Sussex marble, most of the inscriptions of which are worn away; one, indented with the sacerdotal cross, has been reared against the wall. In the chancel has been placed a beautiful tomb, which was lately discovered behind some pews and part of the reading-desk, and rescued from oblivion by the good taste of the present vicar, the Rev. Mr. Green; the inscription is unfortunately gone.

Attached to the opposite wall is a very curious monument to the

memory of Richard Sackville, Esq., and Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Thomas Thetcher. It consists of a table-tomb, with a canopy of Caen stone, and contains within the recess figures of the parties, each kneeling at a kind of desk or altar, before a very large personification of the Trinity. The First Person is clothed in full drapery, while the Second, although nearly of the same stature, reclines naked on the knee of the Father; both their right hands are placed on an open book; their heads are broken off. The Holy Ghost is slightly indicated, proceeding from the mouth of the Father. At the base of the image remain these words: "Sanct's Spiritus unus Deus." There are labels over each of the deceased, but the impressions are obliterated. Behind the esquire is one boy, and behind the lady one girl. In front of the tomb are three shields of arms: 1. Quarterly or and gules, a bend vaire—Sackville. 2. Sackville; impaling, Gules, a cross moline argent, on a chief of the second three grasshoppers vert—Thetcher; and 3. Thetcher. There is an engraving of this monument in Dallaway's "History of the Rape of Chichester," p. 121. This Richard Sackville was a great-uncle of the first Earl of Dorset. He left issue an only daughter and heir, Anne, who was married to Henry Shelley, Esq., of Warminghurst, in Sussex, and had issue (see Cartwright's "Rape of Bramber," p. 254).

A modern slab is thus inscribed:

"Sacred to the memory of the Rev. Geo. Aug. Fred. Chichester, M.A., youngest son of the Right Hon. Lord Spencer and Lady Harriott Chichester, sometime Vicar of this parish, who departed this life the 8th of June, 1829, aged 28."

The benefice is a vicarage, the impropriate tithes of which were given to the priory of Boxgrove, who paid their vicar £7 6s. 8d. at the time of the suppression, and that probably by composition in lieu of all tithes. They are now held by the Duke of Richmond, but the patronage has remained with the Crown. In Pope Nicholas's Valor, 1291, it is valued at £5; in the Nonæ Roll at £8; and in the King's Books at £7 7s. 4d. It has five times received Queen Anne's Bounty, the sum of £200 having been awarded to it by lot in the years 1767, 1792, 1811, 1812 and 1813.

The large mansion, formerly called West Hampnet Place, the residence of the Richard Sackville above-mentioned, is now used as a poor-house for this and several neighbouring parishes. A handsome vicarage has lately been built near the church.

Some time ago, as a farmer of the name of Lawrance was ploughing in a field near the church, he turned up a massy gold ring, with a signet bearing the letters I. H. S. engraven on it, and containing the inscription in Gothic characters, "Qui orat p' aliis p' se laborat."

The river Lavant flows in a beautiful clear stream through great part of the parish. The population at the four several periods of taking the census has been: in 1801, 400; in 1811, 444; in 1821,

401; and in 1831, 449. The annual value of real property, as assessed in April, 1815, was £2,536. C. J. S.

Westmeston.

[1808, *Part II., p.* 673.]

Westmeston Church, co. Sussex, is situate about five miles north of Lewes, and a mile north-west of Street Church. It consists of a nave and a chancel, with a south aisle divided from the nave by two pointed arches, at the east end whereof is a chancel, used as a burial-place for the Martens, of Stantons, in this parish.

A low tiled turret at the west end of the church contains three bells. The font is of stone, circular, rude and unornamented. In the south aisle are inscriptions on slabs for the following persons:

Mary, wife of William Hampton, rector of Ovingdeane, Jan. 15, 1728-9, aged 25 years; Edward, son of William and Mary Hampton, March 31, 1729, aged 3 months; Charles Hampton, May 29, 1729, aged 5 months. Henry Packham, Nov. 2, 1725, aged 56 years; Jane, wife of Henry Packham, Oct. 31, 1751, aged 58. Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. John Manning, and Martha, his wife, late of Albarn, wife of Henry Packham, March 24, 1720, aged 54.

The chancel is entered by an ascent of three steps under a plain semicircular arch, on the plaster of which are the remains of an ancient painting (in roundels) of the signs of the zodiac, or seasons of the year.

The south wall of the chancel exhibits a plain marble monument for the lady of the present rector, thus inscribed:

"Sacred to the memory of Frances, daughter of the Rev. Francis Woodgate, of Mountfield, in this county, and wife of the Rev. Richard Rideout, rector of this parish, who died the 5th of January, 1785, in the 28th year of her age. Lamented by a Father, who had experienced her dutiful obedience; regretted by Friends, who valued the sincerity of her attachments; bewailed by the Poor, who were cherished by her bounty. This marble is placed here by an afflicted Husband, to commemorate her virtues and his own misfortunes."

On slabs in the chancel:

"SACRED THIS TO MEMORIE OF RICHARD CHALONER, OF THE CHAPPELL, GENTLEMAN. HE LIVED AN ORTHODOXE CHRISTIAN, FEARED GOD, HONOVRED THE KING, OBEYED THE CHVRCH, AND WALKED THE FVLL ROWND OF CHARITIE. HE DIED OF AN APOPLEXIE, IN THE 46 YEAR OF HIS AGE, ON THE 12TH, AND HIS BODIE WAS, IN HOPE OF THE RESVRRECTION VNTO ETERNALL LIFE, HERE INTERRED THE 14TH OF MAY, 1664.* RESVRGAM."

Inscriptions for Mrs. Ann, wife of Richard Chaloner, Gent., Sep. 27, 1696, aged 74; William, son of ditto, May, 1713, aged 57; Mrs. Jane, daughter of ditto, Sept. 23, 1723, aged 69; Anne, relict of Rev. Edward Wilson, late vicar of Rye, Oct. 12, 1741, aged 68. A small stone inscribed:

"E. B., 1714."

* The last figure is rather uncertain, as the stone is much worn.

On a slab stone in the Marten chancel:

"Here is interred the body of John Marten,* late of Stantons, in Chiltington, who departed this life the 23d day of April, 1741, aged 40 years. Also of Mrs. Mary Marten, relict of the abovesaid Mr. John Marten, who died July the 1st, 1766, aged 74 years."

The chapel (see Plate I.) stands at the eastern extremity of the parish, in what is called the Chitlington end, and consists of only a nave and chancel, without any monumental records whatever, as the burials are confined to Westmeston. The font is of stone, and chalice-formed. The pulpit bears the date of 1719, and a gallery at the west end MDCCXL. There is only one bell. The chapel yard is conveniently furnished with benches for the village politicians to enjoy their Sunday leisure, and

"Sit simply chatting in a rustic row."†

WILLIAM HAMPER.

West Wittering.

[1801, *Part II.*, *pp.* 898, 899.]

The parish of West Wittering is surrounded by the sea, and is celebrated as the spot at which landed Ella, a Saxon chief, who founded the kingdom of Sussex. Ceadwallæ, a succeeding prince, emulating the piety of his ancestors, assisted our northern saint in founding and establishing the see of Selsey, thus mentioned in the charter, "Pro remedio animæ meæ liberentur LV. tributarios millis locis qui vocantur Wyhttring." After the see was removed to Chichester, King Elwyn extended his munificence, as we find it recorded in a charter of Brithelm, by granting an annual sum to the bishops out of the parishes in the Manwood. William I. gave to the Church of Chichester "terram de Wastring," and Henry I. granted to the bishop free warren "in totâ terrê de Manwode," which he acknowledged in a subsequent charter, but added, "et nullus in eâ fuget et nec leporem caput sine licentiê in xli forisfacturâ."

The mansion house stands within a short distance of the sea, and from the foundations yet remaining appears to have been an extensive building. According to report, a worthy bishop formerly resided in this mansion, celebrated for his extensive charities. On the green before his house the poor of the neighbourhood assembled every morning to receive the offals of the prelate's kitchen. A square tower rises in the centre, commanding a beautiful and extensive view of the country, together with the broad, expansive ocean. To the left of the tower is a chapel with intersecting arches, converted into a dairy; beyond it, a square room separated from the chapel by an arch, now used as a stable. The country people imagine there is a

* John Marten Cripps, Esq., the fellow-traveller of Dr. Clarke, whose labours are well known, is the present representative of this family.

† Milton, "Hymn on Nativity."

subterranean passage leading from hence to a distant part of the farm, used in the times of tumult and rapine as a place of security and concealment. Whoever erected this structure paid more attention to security than ornament. The walls are thick, and the windows narrow, strongly barred with iron. A foss surrounds the whole, including an area of 8 acres.

The church, which lies about a mile from the manor-house, bears evident marks of antiquity. The interior part consists of a well-built, spacious nave and a chancel. The wall on the south side of the nave rests on Gothic arches; and a square tower, contrary to the usual practice of the age, stands close adjoining the north wall, through which is the entrance. The most curious remnant of antiquity in the church is a tomb, or mausoleum, profusely ornamented with images *in relievo*. Projecting from the north wall of the chancel, along the edge of the tomb, is an inscription which baffled my utmost skill to decipher. The canopy over the tomb merits our chief attention, which is enriched with embellishments peculiar to the early Gothic ages, being the representation of the tomb of a baron, with his effigy lying extended upon it, surrounded with the usual military ornaments. Our Saviour stands before the tomb with a radius of glory round His head. On the other side, a knight in a recumbent posture, and completely armed, is reclining his head on his right arm, and with his left he supports a buckler. The side of the tomb is divided into three compartments, separated by spaces, alternately filled with images of pilgrims and the Virgin Mary. The chancel is divided from the nave by a screen, adjoining to which are three prebendal stalls. The seats move upon hinges, and contain curious specimens of ancient carved work. The following inscription is engraved on a brass plate, fixed in the wall of a room separated from the chancel by two beautiful arches of Saxon workmanship:

"Corpus EDVARDI OSBORNE, filii Johannis Osborne, de Coates, in parochiâ de Westwitering, generosi, infra hvmatvm jacet; natvs 1597, denatvs Mart. 29, inhvmatvs Mart. 31, 1660. In cvjvs memoriam sempiternam flens mœrensque Gvlielmvs Osborne, filivs prædicti Edvardi Osborne, sacravit hoc monvmentvm."

In this room is an ancient seat embellished with carved work. An image with four faces, crowned with an antique mitre, has impressed the common people with an idea of its being formerly an episcopal chair.

The following is in the parish register, under the year 1654:

"An intent of marryage betweene Mr. Edmond Moore and Mrs. Sarah Beauchamp was published in Chichester market-place on these several days, the 19th and 26th dayes of July, and the second day of August, in three several weekes."—"Mr. Edmond Moore and Mrs. Sarah Beauchamp, both of this parish of West Wittering, were marryed the thirde day of August by John Beauchamp, of Cackham, Esq. (Signed) John Beauchamp."

Vicars: Thomas Hudson, 1622; George Harrison, 1661; John Squib, 1664; Maurice Smelt, 1754; Roger Chalice, present vicar.

The agriculture of this parish has been much improved by the introduction of the drilling system, which has raised upon some of the richest soil larger crops of corn, and more productive, than the broadcast upon land equally good. Some true-bred Leicester sheep have been also introduced, which in this parish are likely to be more profitable than the Southdown. The sea within a few years has swallowed up several acres of the finest land in the parish, and unless some means be shortly taken to restrain its future ravages, the parish will be lessened in size, and some rich and fertile land washed into the sea.

FATHER PETER.

[1803, *Part I.*, *p.* 313.]

I trust the enclosed sketches of the manor-house, church, etc., of West Wittering, will be worthy a place in your valuable publication (Plate II.).

The parish of West Wittering is bounded on the south and west sides (only) by the sea. The church contains a nave, chancel, and south aisle, with a chapel, or oratory. At the east end of the aisle parallel with the chancel, from which it is divided by two handsome circular-headed arches supported by a light and elegant round column, there are two monuments in the north side of the chancel adjoining to each other, forming an angle with a small vacant space between the back of one of the monuments and the east end of the chancel. On the side of the north window and on the monuments are the letters W. S. in Gothic characters, with shields bearing arms (Figs. 4, 5); the devices nearly obliterated (but both them and the inscriptions are rendered more illegible by whitewash than the ravages of time). Both the monuments are canopied with flat Gothic arches of the time of Henry VII. On the south wall of the chancel is a mural family monument, recording the deaths of Richard Taylor, Esq., 1663; Elizabeth (filia), 1677; Dorothea (uxor), 1688; Dorothea (filia), 1702. In the south wall is a long Gothic niche (Fig. 6) containing a piscina, and higher up in the wall a large corbel for a lamp. The nave and south aisle is divided by four pointed arches, supported by round and octagon columns (alternately), the capitals ornamented with flowers. The font (Fig. 7) round, on a high square pavement. The tower contains three small bells. The living is a vicarage, valued in the King's Books at £10 8s. 4d. The views in the harbour are extremely rich and beautiful; and on the shore the Isle of Wight, the ships at Spithead, with a distant view of Portsmouth, form a charming view.

S.

Winchelsea.

[1797, *Part I., p.* 9.]

Winchelsea or Camber Castle (Plate I.) stands in the marshes on a peninsula about two miles north of the town, and was built by King Henry VIII. in 1539. Its main walls are entire; many of them are brick-cased, with square stone. The plan of it is nearly similar to some others built about the same time. It has one large tower, which serves for the keep, surrounded by a number of smaller ones of nearly the same figure, connected by short curtains. These buildings clearly evidence the very low and imperfect state of military architecture in this kingdom at that period; for, of all others, round towers were the least capable of actual defence. Round about the large tower, or keep, there was a very low battery, or place, with chinks for firing out of, so low as now to be below the surface of the ground. On the moulding round the keep are some devices, particularly the cross and rose, at the first *coup d'œil* on entering the gate (the view here given). In 1541 Winchelsea Castle, together with all other castles, block-houses, and bulwarks in Kent and Sussex, was subjected to the care of Sir Thomas Cheney, Governor of Dover Castle. The trade of Winchelsea failing, this castle went to ruins.

P.

Yapton.

[1800, *Part II., p.* 621.]

Yapton (Fig. 2) is a village in Sussex, pleasantly situated near the sea-coast, about three miles from the watering-place of Bognor, three from Arundel, and eight from Chichester. Its church, which is a neat structure, has almost the whole of the tower covered with a thick mantle of ivy, which renders its appearance both rural and venerable. The interior of the church is of Saxon architecture, and is in a very good condition. Near the church is an elegant mansion-house, belonging to the family of Thomas, to some of whom several elegant mural monuments are erected in the chancel. The living is in the gift of the see of Chichester.

URBANOPHILUS.

The following articles, which either are not of any special interest, or contain information given elsewhere in this series, are omitted:

1773, p. 17.
1787, part ii., p. 675. } Epitaph on Captain Nicholas Tettersell at Brighton.
1812, part ii., p. 443. Brighton in 1736.
1833, part ii., pp. 21-27. The FitzAlan Chapel, Arundel.
1861, part i., pp. 526-529. Lecture of the Rev. Prof. Willis on the fall of Chichester spire.

References to other volumes of the *Gentleman's Magazine Library*:

Prehistoric Antiquities:—Tumulo at Alfriston, Arundel, Burpham, and Lewes; discovery of celts at Clayton Windmill; remains of crocodile at Cuckfield; bronze and flint implements at Hollingbury Castle; ancient boat at North Stoke and Worthing; prehistoric animals in Tilgate Forest; fossil fish in the Weald; and human skeleton at Wolsonbury Hall camp.—*Archæology*, Part i., pp. 14, 15, 21, 54, 64, 73, 147, 148, 311; sun-dial at Bishopston; barrows at Chichester; urn found at Storrington.—*Archæology*, Part ii., pp. 142, 143, 189, 190, 278.

Roman Remains:—Avisford, Bignor, Blatchington, Chichester, Densworth, Duncton, Lancing Down, Pulborough, roadways through county.—*Romano-British Remains*, Part ii., pp. 328-342, 436, 437, 459-463.

Architecture:—Churches of Brighthelmstone, Old Shoreham, New Shoreham, Broadwater, Lancing, and Steyning; castle at Bramber; pavilion at Brighton.—*Architectural Antiquities*, Part i., pp. 323-331, 372, 379, 380.

Ecclesiology:—Stained glass at Arundel Castle; tower of Broadwater Church; Chichester Cathedral; wooden church at Mayfield; restoration of tower at Old Shoreham; spire of Sompting Church.—*Ecclesiology*, pp. 27, 102, 103, 107, 108, 149, 154, 155, 169, 170.

Folklore:—Sacrament ring superstition.—*Popular Superstitions*, p. 276; legend of the Devil's Dike.—*English Traditions*, pp. 130, 131.

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